

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.,

ILLUSTRATED.

A SOUVENIR,

IN WHICH IS PRESENTED A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF ESSEX COUNTY, SHOWING ITS STEADY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AS AN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE, WITH THE NATURAL AND UNSURPASSED ADVANTAGES ITS LOCATION OFFERS TO THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING FOR DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING SITES, OR ELEGANT HOME LOCATIONS. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS OF, AND IN NEWARK, THE LEADING CITY OF NEW JERSEY.

DESIGNED BY PETER J. LEARY.



PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF CITIZENS.

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Preface.



THE OBJECT of the designer in presenting this Souvenir is to attract the attention of those who are seeking for desirable homes or manufacturing sites, to the natural and unsurpassed advantages, as well as to some of the characteristic features of Essex County, N. J. A Newark mechanic himself, he felt a personal pride in producing a work above reproach that would bear inspection and meet with the approval of his fellow-citizens. The projector, during the prosecution of the work, was received and shown the utmost courtesy by all classes of the people, to whose generosity and material assistance its completion is mainly due. The illustrations present natural and life-like views of the Streets, Parks, Churches, Charitable Institutions, Academies, Colleges, Schools, Public Buildings, Newspapers, Manufacturing Plants, Stores, Residences and portraits of some well-known and highly respected citizens. A brief historical sketch is given and an account of the wonderful growth and development of the numerous interests that in the past have, and are now, contributing to make the County of Essex great, wealthy and famous. We trust that the succeeding pages may be found filled with useful and interesting information adapted to the object in view.



DR. M. H. C. VAIL,
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

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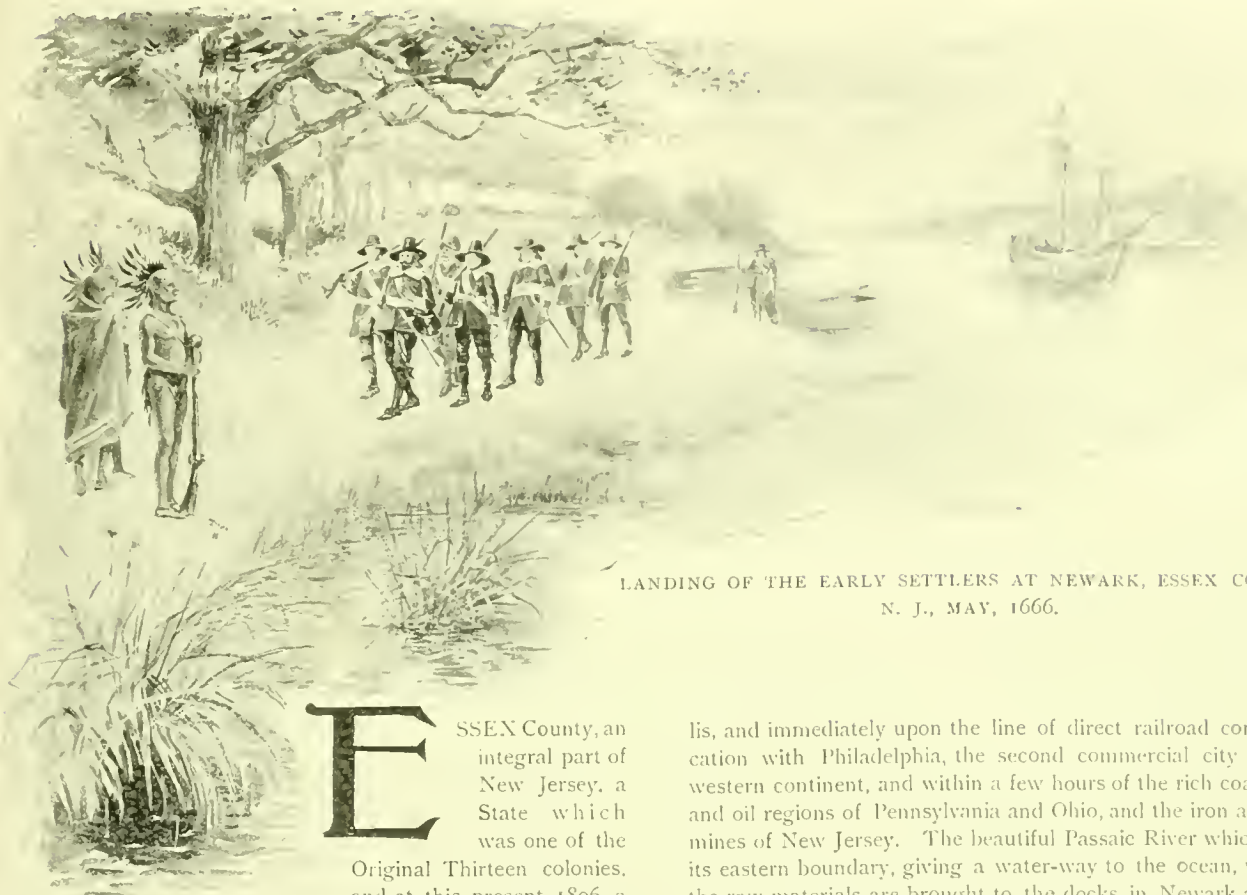
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HISTORY OF ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.



LANDING OF THE EARLY SETTLERS AT NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY,
N. J., MAY, 1666.

ESSEX County, an integral part of New Jersey, a State which was one of the Original Thirteen colonies, and at this present 1896, a member of the grandest confederacy of free and

independent States that ever existed since the Great Architect tossed out from his fingers this earth of ours, fixed its orbit and sent it spinning round the great central sun, marked its bounds amid the rolling oceans, bidding the tides come and go, and that part quite insignificant when extent of territory is considered but mightily increased in magnitude when population and wealth are thought of. Sometimes she has been, and not always inappropriately either, when the grandeur of the two above-named reasons are combined with her marvellous manufacturing interests, called the "State of Essex." Indeed, this was always so. In her early life Essex County could boast a territory surpassing some of our quite pretentious States, but with much of this she parted when the counties of Union and Bergen were erected out of her territory.

"God tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb" is an old adage and, in its application to Essex County, a truthful one, since her growth in the directions of population and wealth have been truly wonderful, presenting evidences on every hand of the vouchsafement by the Almighty in the bestowal of his richest blessings in such rare profusion.

To be sure, her natural advantages may have had much to do with her prosperity and greatness, being situated at the wide open door of the Western World's greatest commercial metropo-

lis, and immediately upon the line of direct railroad communication with Philadelphia, the second commercial city on the western continent, and within a few hours of the rich coal fields and oil regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the iron and zinc mines of New Jersey. The beautiful Passaic River which laves its eastern boundary, giving a water-way to the ocean, whence the raw materials are brought to the docks in Newark and the manufactured products, made famous the world over by the rare skill of the mechanics, artists and workmen of Newark, Orange, etc., are sent forth on the white wings of commerce to the busy markets in almost every clime and wherever flies the starry flag. The pure mountain water coming down by its channel, meeting and marrying the salt sea flood, after making the wild leap at the falls in Paterson, and riding from thence on the ebbing tide's chariot away on to the sea.

Then it is protected from the cold blasts, which come careening down in winter from the north and the west by the picturesque Orange Mountains so beautifully stretching along its western border. Is it any wonder that the salubrity of its climate with its balmy sea air, dew-moistened by Old Ocean's inexhaustible supply resulting from the sun-influenced evaporations, should induce the soil so lavishly fed by nature and resting on its rare brown stone foundations to yield so marvellously in garden productions as to have encomiums showered by tongues of other and distant nations.

Although the "scouts" sent out by the sturdy New England farmers did not bring back wine trophies to vie with their Israelitish exemplars, but merely reported that their Eden was on the west bank of the Passaic so called by the Indians.

Several desultory efforts and as many failures succeeding to effect a permanent settlement of the beautiful and attractive region, on the soil of which the flag of old England had been

planted by the daring Dutch navigator, Hendrick Hudson, but none were markedly successful until the little band of Connecticut farmers pushed their shallops and flat boats up to the landing and rested on their oars very near where the great Pennsylvania Indian town of bridges stood erected, and at command to hold fast to it "the flag" with the Indians.

As nothing connected with its history is not foreign to our purpose, it is safe to say that few events in the opening pages of American history were fraught with a greater interest or had led to higher, more definite and lasting results with the single exception, perhaps, of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Then the voyage of Hendrick Hudson along the coast of New Jersey, through the Achter Cull or "Back Bay," now called New York Bay, on the shores of which and on the soil of Essex County, he planted the flag of discovery as the world of civilization.

The beauty of the region lying but a few miles westerly on

turned out that the sweet-scented cedars of yore, so abundant between Newark and New York, have long years ago nearly all disappeared and are seldom seen any more.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

AS has been before hinted, efforts at settlement of the beautiful and promising region had been made, but 'twas not until Robert Treat and his hardy band of honest farmers came, bringing with them more honor and less greed for gold, nothing like permanency resulted. To establish homes and to seek an asylum where true liberty might reign and where under its protecting aegis they could worship God after the dictates of their own conscience, these farmers came. Religious liberty was what they sought, and this they gained, for if the record speaks the truth, and in our research we find no reason for its gain-



THE FIRST SURVEYING STATION ESTABLISHED AT EAGLE ROCK, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., 1666.

the left bank of the Passaic, as it was then called, and which offered up to every new visitor such an entrancing vista of landscape beauty after passing the sweet-scented cedars which grew in the marsh and salt grass of the meadows. But that was not the long, long ago, and before Young America (ever generous) had lopped the little young scions from the great tree in order to gain a supply of the rod so essential to the outfit for the artist in the fish enticing line, a garden of as well as now playing so important a part in the work of securing the constant demand for that delicious part of man's sustenance, known as food fishes. Nay, more, the garden had offered for using the young tamarisks to assist the new world's half-fallen Limas. So it has

saying, never did men worship with more freedom, more honesty or more unselfishly.

Although armed with a land grant and broad invitation of Gov. Carteret, when they had but just kissed the soil and had sought God's blessing on their El Dorado, another and more exacting owner, in language quite strange, bade them refrain from their purpose to dig and to delve, but, said the Indian, for 'twas none other than the red man, "If you are ready to buy, I am ready to sell." It didn't take these honest farmers very long to decide the raised question and express a readiness to buy.

Robert Treat and his companions being men of business and large experience, were not long in making the bargain for a "title clear" to the possessions of their choice, and when they

had doled out in the strictest sense of honor, the purchasing price, consisting of what in our days would be considered modest and unextravagant. Part of the price paid was barter, as all the cash that passed consisted of but eight hundred and fifty fathoms of wampum (Indian money), or bits of shell on a string; and just here we may say, although the transaction took place in the month of May, when the early spring flowers were in bloom, we may infer from the character of some of the goods sought, that the Indian let his memory dwell on the cold blasts from the seaward, which swept across the semi-moorland from the ocean, and the chill winds that swooped down from the mountains to the northward in the months of the winter.

That there might be no misunderstanding as to the limits and bounds of the lands they had bought, the first surveying party of Essex County was organized and immediately set about its work. These hardy pioneers built better than they

spot where the chief man stood and made proclamations, "Wa-way-an-da," or away over yonder, a sweep of his long, bony arm and lithe index finger including the territory from the sea, the bay, brook and river, they serving in place of the latter-day magnetic needle of the theodolite used in surveying, all being noted down on a bit of prepared sheep-skin or vellum, and a rough map made by the white scribe accompanying the party for the purpose. On this was shown, to the satisfaction of the chieftain and the captain, the metes and bounds. For several days after, the distances were measured, the trees and rocks blazed by the axe-man who followed after, the fleet-footed Indian, long-headed and wily pointing out the places.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

ESSEX County was one of the original sections of the State of New Jersey, and was erected into a county in 1675, but it was not until the 21st of January, 1709, that its bound-



VIEW OF NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., EAST OF BROAD STREET, 1790.

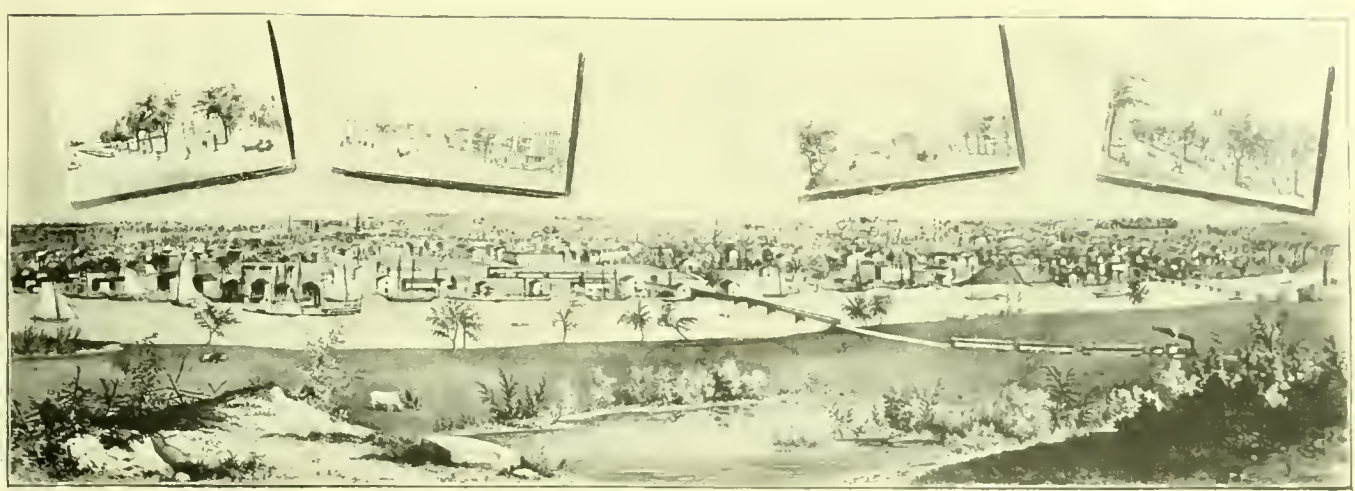
knew, for little thought they when racing and chasing with the fleet-footed savage, along the river bank, across the hills and up the mountain rugged side to the top of the ever beautiful Orange Mountains, to the point now known as Eagle Rock, that here they halted and established the first surveying station, and that the vast arena over which the eye could then sweep, would, in less than three centuries, be inhabited by nearly a half million of people and become one of the garden spots of the world, might be properly surveyed.

Here they lunched on the rare native fruits and choice bits of dried meats from the loins of the fleet-footed deer or the old mountain bear, and washed it down with a "drop of the creature" to brighten the mind and waking the conceptions that their bargaining was fair, and the selling and buying was done on the square. Be it known just here, and in sorrow be it said, the yearning of the Indian was for "fire-water," nearly all his transactions beginning and ending in liquor.

The luncheon being finished, the party stepped to the pinnacle of the rock, a blaze of the tree with the axe marking the

aries were definitely fixed by an act of the legislature. Its area was then much greater than at the present time. It comprised the territory then designated on the maps as Elizabethtown and Newark, and was covered by the Counties of Middlesex (or a part of it), Union and Morris, as well as the territory within its bounds of to-day, which is abutted and bounded as follows, viz: on the north-east by the County of Passaic, along its eastern border range, the territory of Bergen and Hudson counties and Newark bay, the Achter Cull of the great navigator and discoverer, Hendrick Hudson; on the south-west by Union county, and along its north-west, the fair fields, which were once her own territory, but now the County of Morris.

Her topography is delightful, unique and truly inspiring to any one who may look upon the diversity of its character, with the two beautiful mountain ranges stretching like ribbons along its westerly border, and known under the appellation of the Orange Mountains, first and second, with other names of local significance, all of which, with hundreds of nooks and crannys, with purling streams and sylvan dells, her invitations for men



VIEW OF NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., IN 1840.

Indians belongs to the Dutch or Dane (so that the settlers might live in peace side by side with their red neighbors), writers are not agreed. But one thing is certain, that an insignificant trading post established about 1616 which, being managed with a business-like astuteness, grew in importance until, about the tenth year following, the station planted on the hill where Bergen now stands became a permanent settlement.

THE IROQUOIS AND DELAWARES.

THE long-existing feuds between the Indian tribes, the efforts to subdue one and the other led to no little suffering of the settlers. At the period of our Connecticut farmers' coming there were, all told, in the region about twenty kings, but from this we have no right to infer that their numbers were large, since the record gives an account of a king who had but forty subjects, and of another pair of kings who held authority over twelve hundred between them. "The Indians," says Dr. Veshlage, "in this part of the general stock of the Delawares or Lenni Lenapès, who were fierce and war-like," and relates as an evidence that they swooped down on the more peacefully inclined, and that arrow-heads and many other articles of flint have been found even in the past few years. The Delawares, he states, were eminent for valor and wisdom and held a prominent place in Indian history, but on the rise of the Iroquois power they lost their independence and fell under the suspicion because many of them applied themselves to agriculture. A tribute was exacted from them every year in order to show an acknowledgement of subordination.

The Iroquois gloried in the haughty manners in which they showed their superiority, and never spoke of the Delawares only as "women." The shrewdness of the Iroquois was fully developed when they kept a small band of their warriors in several parts of the conquered territory.

While Hendrick Hudson usually acted the honorable part, yet when he sold the Iroquois powder and lead, when the Delawares were getting the best of the fight, and thus turned the scale against them, he fell from the exalted position of the pure and good.

THE ACREAGE OF ESSEX.

ALL told and so tersely and truthfully said by Professor George H. Cook, the late scholarly State Geologist, reaches a total of 77,021, and having a distribution among the towns, as follows: Belleville, 5,062; Bloomfield, 8,070; Caldwell, 17,920, of which 2,617 is low meadow lands enriched by the overflow of the river, produce immense quantities of fair grass, which finds a market in the cities of Orange and Newark; Clinton, 5,229; East Orange, 2,394; Livingston, 11,354, 333 of which is also low meadow land, and as does that of Caldwell, borders the Passaic river, which forms their westerly boundary, as well as that of the County of which they are a part; Millburn, 6,234; Newark, 9,126, with a few acres additional taken from East Orange; of Newark's average, about 4,282 are tide marsh lands; Orange, about 1,800; South Orange, 6,118; West Orange, 3,725; Verona, a new township erected from the easterly edge of Caldwell, and containing about 4,000 acres, more or less. These above-named townships (thirteen in number), with the cities of Newark and Orange, the boroughs of Vailsburg, Glen Ridge and Caldwell, the villages of South Orange, Montclair, Irvington and Bloomfield, constitute the political divisions of Essex County.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

NO county in the State of New Jersey, and few indeed, in any of our sister states, is more happily situated and derives a greater benefit, industrially and commercially speaking, from her geographical position. A glance at the map ought



STREET VIEWS OF NEWARK, N. J., IN 1840.

...strong and not dissimilar contrasting influences brought to bear upon the city could have prevented New York from becoming

times which the Passaic afforded in the beginning, made it an easy matter for Newark to outstrip Elizabeth, although the latter had some years the better of settlement. Then the Morris Canal came creeping over the hills and mountains, depositing the wealth of New Jersey and Pennsylvania mines at her doors. Her topography, then, is such that no lover of the beautiful in nature can resist its charms. No stranger can cross the borders of Essex, climb her gentle declivities and sit down on the table lands of the Orange mountains, without being captivated by her charms. Like one grand picture which has been unfolded before him, lies the landscape which wordy expressions fail him when description is attempted. That view which is obtained of Essex County and its environments from any of the higher points of the Orange mountains, while changed by its beautiful topography and immediate relations, makes a picture which would produce a lasting sadness in its effacing, so deep are the lines made in its tracing.



VIEW ON UPOUD STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM MARKET STREET, IN 1840.

One and being the same to me, in order to comparison, she is, and is not, a "New Englander." Boston and many other places which are the best of the "olden time," which are prepared at the frontier to be a good deal of the streams which naturally flow from there. Much force is created by the work of searchers and men of good points to which they, and around which, with the absence of growth and propriety do not often miss. They follow the geographical and topographical lines, as seen to the Great Author. With Essex County men and women, you have been to the word, and from the time Newark and North out, to which I have been allowed to be on the side of the car.

...the question, "Why has not Elizabeth, like New York, become a great local centre that New York is?" The answer is: "Not the essential accretions which about and round the port have been found, the commercial advan-

ESSEX COUNTY QUARRIES.

(BROWN STONE.)

THE color and lasting quality of the stone taken from the Essex County Quarries has no equal, and although the expense of getting it out of the ground militates somewhat against its general use, yet much of it already adorns the walls of many of our most attractive buildings and building places. This is only a single proof that the first settlers of Essex built better than they knew, it being years afterwards before the wealth hidden under the soil in her brown stone, which required but the pick and shovel, the drill and the derrick, with the genius to manage the work of quarrying and the energy to work out the success which has crowned the efforts to bring it forth to the light of day where its beauty may be seen and its high qualities for building purposes appreciated. In looking

over the history of the brown stone interests of Essex County it has been found that quarries have been opened as early as 1700, and stone taken therefrom to construct the substantial old farm houses, mills, etc., which remain to this day, showing evidences that give warrant of qualities good for another century. Long before marble came into vogue here as a material from which to make grave-stones, tablets and monuments, brown stone was used.

Quarries for getting out these stones were worked in several townships, beginning at Newark and extending as far north as Franklin and including Belleville, Bloomfield and Orange. The Belleville quarries, which are located on the west bank of the Passaic river, now the town of Franklin, are about one-quarter of a mile from the Avondale station, on the Newark and Paterson railroad. The first opening was made in or near this place for the purpose of procuring stone for building, more than a century and a half ago. Since 1857 they have been vig-

almost breathless with excitement over the discovery of the remarkable geological fact that somewhere away back in the past ages, there had been a slip, the west side appearing to have slipped down, as the corresponding beds on either side would indicate. It will be remembered that when the earth trembled and shook so extensively all along the Atlantic coast several years ago, nearly destroying Charleston and doing great injury all along the sea, that many of our scientific men attributed the trouble to a general slipping of one rock formation over another, with its "dip" toward the sea, caused by a sort of general commotion among the forces within the earth. But as we have no business in this field of exploration, where every fact established must be worked from the processes carried on in the great laboratory of nature, we leave scientific reasoning out of the why and the wherefore of this, or that, where it belongs, or, in short, in the hands of men better able and more willing to cope with it.



VIEW ON BROAD STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM MARKET STREET IN 1840.

orously worked. The production has been greatly increased since that time. From three to five hundred men are employed steadily in quarrying the blocks and in dressing the stones in yards nearby. Cook's Geological report for 1881 (and probably the last ever made by that eminent scholar) says: "The workings move in a generally westward direction, extending from within a few rods of the river road into the gently rising ridge. All of them descend below the tide level of the river. The overlying earth is glacial drift, containing much red sand-stone and in places, imbedded sands and gravel." One fact has been made patent to every quarryman, viz.: That the deeper he goes the better the stone, the quality improving with the increasing depth of earth and consequent increase of pressure to which the stone is subjected. He also says that what is termed the "dip" of the strata is toward the northwest and at an angle of from 10 to 11 degrees. The Professor is said to have been

A fact which grows sterner as the workings of these quarries, where the stores of wealth lie packed away in such enormous quantities as to be, and remain for even thousands of years incalculable, and as the depth from whence they come increases the more Herculean-like, becomes the work of the elevation of the great blocks from their beds to the surface without the least assistance from gravity, all the workings moving with the "dip."

In moving the stone, mighty derricks are used to first lift the blocks. These are run by steam and consequently must be sound in every part. A weakness in any plate, or flaw anywhere pointing to danger and disaster, as certain as the magnetic needle to the pole. The latest United States schedule placed the value of the stone quarried in a single year from one quarry, at a quarter of a million, placing the selling price of the light grey stone at one dollar per cubic foot, and the fine grained reddish colored sand-stone, suitable for rubbing, was

and at one dollar and fifty cents per cubic foot. The Mills building, being constructed at the corner of Broad street and Exchange street, New York, consumed almost the entire output of the Haverhill quarries during 1880 and 1881.

When is not the best of the granite being taken to the mill for the purpose of being crushed into particles about 100 feet. The Haverhill and Orange quarries produce a granite of 500 square feet, weighing about 300 tons in weight. Newark is represented by a great quantity of fine stone which is being quarried in the city of Newark and is being used by those who have made it their business. It is a great advantage to the investor, no doubt, to see that the stone is being worked out of the quarry and not being taken to the city to such an extent as to make it difficult to find a good building site.

The supply of granite stone for foundations, etc., has been the cause of great trouble to quarrymen, they realizing

TRAP ROCK.

NEXT in importance to the brown stone which adorns, beautifies and enriches the dwelling houses and business places of the fortunate possessors of the hills and mountains of Essex County, comes the trap rock, which makes durable and smooth our highways and pathways, the streets and avenues, where the carriages of the citizens may roll, bringing comfort to their bodies who first seized upon the fact which had long been made a manifestation through accident. The accident made itself manifest in this wise. Through the outcropping of this peculiar kind of stone in places where highways in course of time were opened for the purpose of giving the settlers access to places which were springing up in different sections of the county. These highways or public roads, when opened, were sometimes worked as 'twas said, and sometimes not. Here it was where the not came in that these roads or public highways crossed these



VIEW ON MARKET STREET LOOKING WEST FROM BROAD STREET, IN 1840.

from five to twenty-five cents per cubic foot. Not alone in the market, but in the city of Newark, the stone is being considered, but they have long been found useful and valuable to the builder and are more so in this direction as the day of time keeps on coming.

In all probability, the largest block of brown stone have been taken from the quarry of E. W. Strong, which is located at the foot of the hill and is the only one in the county. The stone is of a fine, even, and blocks have been taken out measuring 30 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet thick. All the heavy work of quarrying is performed by steam power. The stone is then transported to Market Street, two and a half miles distant, and is loaded on to the cars of the Orange and Rockaway Railroad. The stone is then used for the foundations of the city buildings and for the foundations of the city buildings and for the foundations of the city buildings.

outcroppings of trap rock and showing no evidence of necessity for repairs, but which gave abundant evidence, in the course of time, of the great value of this peculiar kind of rock material for road making by the wonderful durability and smoothness of wear it was discovered to possess. To this material Essex County is, no doubt, to a great extent indebted for the wide, smooth and broad avenues of which she boasts to-day. That she has a just right to boast, one has only to take a ride or drive over these avenues, and conviction will follow with rapid strides.

Then a debt of gratitude is due the men who have been found willing to open the quarries, get up the stone crackers, attach the steam power and furnish to the road builders stone in all the sizes which long experience has proved the most available. While the stone men or the men who have delved in the Orange Mountains' rough sides in search of the quality of stone the

most desirable for the uses and purposes set forth in the order from unknown parties or from wherever it may have emanated.

Among the quarrymen there has ever been a generous rivalry, and the orders for the largest consumers of the broken "trap" has led to a business competition which has driven the price per ton down with each new call for competency bidding, the fortunate winner often securing the prize on a big quantity and fine quality with a margin of only a half dollar or less on the ton to secure the contract. Many have travelled far and crossed the ocean to reach and enjoy such a sight as the Giant's Causeway presents. A similar wonder can be seen any time in O'Rourke's trap rock quarry, on the face of the First Orange Mountain.

ESSEX COUNTY ROADS AND AVENUES.

THE exact time when the roads and avenues in the county of Essex were laid out is involved in considerable obscurity, but certain it is that the fine wide streets known as Broad and Market streets, in the settlement of Newark, were the first roads laid out by the early settlers of the county. The first road on record that was laid out by the Commissioners of Highways is in the Essex County road book, and bears date December 3d, 1698, and refers to a road in Elizabethtown, which at that period formed a part of Essex County. In 1705, a road was laid out connecting the towns of Newark and Elizabethtown. High Street was laid out as a legal road in 1709, although it had been used for a highway previous to that date. In 1717, several roads had been laid out on the Newark "Neck" to enable the farmers to get in their salt hay, and the old Ferry road was extended to Hudson County, with the old-time rope ferry boats to convey passengers and freight across the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. In 1806, the Newark and Pompton Turnpike Company was incorporated. This thoroughfare ran from North Broad Street, now Belleville Avenue, in a northwesterly direction to Bloomfield, which at that time was in the town of Newark; thence to Craneston, now Montclair, and over the First Mountain, through Caldwell to Pompton Plains. This road is now Bloomfield Avenue and is under the care of the Essex County Road Board, within the county limits. In 1811, the Newark and Morristown turnpike was laid out, extending the old South



THE OLD PLANK ROAD FERRY-HOUSE.

Orange road which was in existence years before. The principal roads and avenues running through the county, connecting its cities, towns and villages, are all fine and broad avenues, well paved and under the care of the Essex County Road Board.

This Board had its origin in the far-sighted and public-spirited Llewellyn S. Haskell, the founder of Llewellyn Park, West Orange. Some years after he had completed that beautiful park, Mr. Haskell conceived the idea of making all of Essex County one grand park with Newark as a centre. His idea was to take the principal thoroughfares leading out from Newark, grade and pave them so as to make easy and pleasant drives and then connect them by lateral roads. In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Haskell procured from the legislature of 1868, a law incorporating the Essex County Road Board. The first members of the Board were Llewellyn S. Haskell, William H. Murphy and Francis McGrath. The law was found to be defective and a supplement was passed in 1869, increasing the number of commissioners to five. The first commissioners so appointed were A. Bishop Baldwin, of South Orange, William H. Murphy, of Newark, Jesse Williams, of Orange, George Peters, of Newark, and Robert M. Henning, of Montclair. Mr. Murphy soon resigned, and Mr. Timothy W. Lord, of Newark, was appointed in his place. To these five citizens is due the credit of the magnificent system of county roads in charge of the Road Board, which form in Essex County a system of drives that is unequalled anywhere in the vicinity of New York. The avenues in charge of the Road Board are, Frelinghuysen avenue, extending from Astor street, Newark, to Elizabeth; Springfield avenue, from the Court House in Newark, through Irvington, South Orange and Millburn, to the Morris county line; South Orange avenue, from Springfield avenue, Newark, through Vailsburgh and South Orange, and up to the county line; Central avenue, from Broad street, Newark, to the Valley road, West Orange; Park avenue, running from Bloomfield avenue, Newark, to Llewellyn Park, West Orange; Bloomfield avenue, from Belleville avenue, Newark, to the county line in Caldwell, and Washington avenue, from Belleville avenue, Newark, through Belleville and Franklin, to Passaic.



BALDWIN HOMESTEAD, AN OLD NEWARK LANDMARK.

SLAVERY IN ESSEX COUNTY.

THE fact that negro slavery was first introduced into the American colonies in the year 1619 is well authenticated, and as will be seen when compared with the records, this event so portentous to the weal and the woe of the great Republic, occurred nearly fifty years before the settlement of Essex County. Eggleston's School History, which, no doubt, has the correct version, gives the account of it, as follows:

"The same year in which the great charter reached Virginia, there came a Dutch ship in the James river which sold nineteen negroes to the planters. They were the first slaves in America." In those days it was thought right to make slaves of negroes because they were heathen; but for a long time the number of slaves that came into the colonies was small. White bond servants did most of the labor in Maryland and Virginia until about the close of the seventeenth century, when the high price of tobacco (which had become the staple com-

few slaves, passed acts of emancipation and set their negroes free. Very different was it where the burden of labor fell on the shoulders of him who had been purchased for the purpose.

Out of this situation of affairs grew the slavery question—the differences between the free and the slave states, and finally led up to the late civil war. At first the slaves did not speak English, and they practiced many wild African customs. Some of them were fierce and the people became afraid of their peculiar manœuvres. Great harshness was used in many places to subdue them. Eggleston reports one of these in New York City, in 1712, when twenty-four negroes were put to death. In 1740, an uprising of them in South Carolina led to a battle, in which the negroes were routed. By a reference to the record it will be found that Queen Anne gave encouragement to the Royal African Company of England, of which the Duke of York was president, offering as a bounty for each able African slave introduced, sixty-five acres of land, as a further inducement and to encourage and make their inhumanity more inhuman,



VIEW OF NEWARK FROM ST. FRANCIS STREET, IN 1875.

modity, of which large quantities was raised for exportation) caused a great many negroes to be brought. About the same time the introduction of rice in South Carolina created a great demand for slaves.

It didn't take long for the institution, barbarous though it was, to reach all the colonies. Even New Jersey failed in the hour of trial, and in the face of large profits to be derived from slave labor, to keep her skirts free. Nor did Essex County offer any serious resistance to its introduction, even among her Puritan families. The soil grown rich and independent. Even New England, over which the breezes from Plymouth Rock came over her and did and spread its religious influences broadcast, failed to set up any stable barrier against it. For tilting the scale, New England, as well as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, soon found negro slavery unprofitable, and it was early abandoned, except where they could be made use of as house servants. After the Revolution, the colonies which had

by keeping up a full supply of merchantable negroes at (mark the stain) reasonable rates.

One fact stands out prominently all through the conduct of this nefarious business—so long as England profited by the traffic in African slaves, she held out a liberal encouragement to those who had sunk so low in the scale of humanity as to become slave traders. Thus the stain sank deeper, until the pen, proving mightier than the sword, broke the galling chains asunder, and the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln set the slaves free.

The wealthy people of Essex County were not slow (even though of good old Puritan stock) to give countenance to the weakness for getting cheap labor through the channel of human slavery, and while they did not drain it to the very dregs as they did in the tobacco and rice growing colonies, no house of pretensions but had its servants from among those of whom Bryant sang:

Men from England bought and sold me,
Paid my price in paltry gold.

Neither was their broad acres properly tilled without labor bought in the markets. When taken as a whole, slavery in New Jersey didn't pay, and while New York, Pennsylvania and others of the sisterhood early compelled their legislatures to pass acts abolishing the practice of purchasing and holding humans in bondage, New Jersey satisfied her conscience by acts of gradual emancipation.

In 1790, the census reported 11,423 slaves as held in New Jersey, the larger number of these being owned and used as house servants in the territory of the "State of Essex." Notwithstanding this situation of affairs, there were many who dared to raise their voices against the inhuman practice.

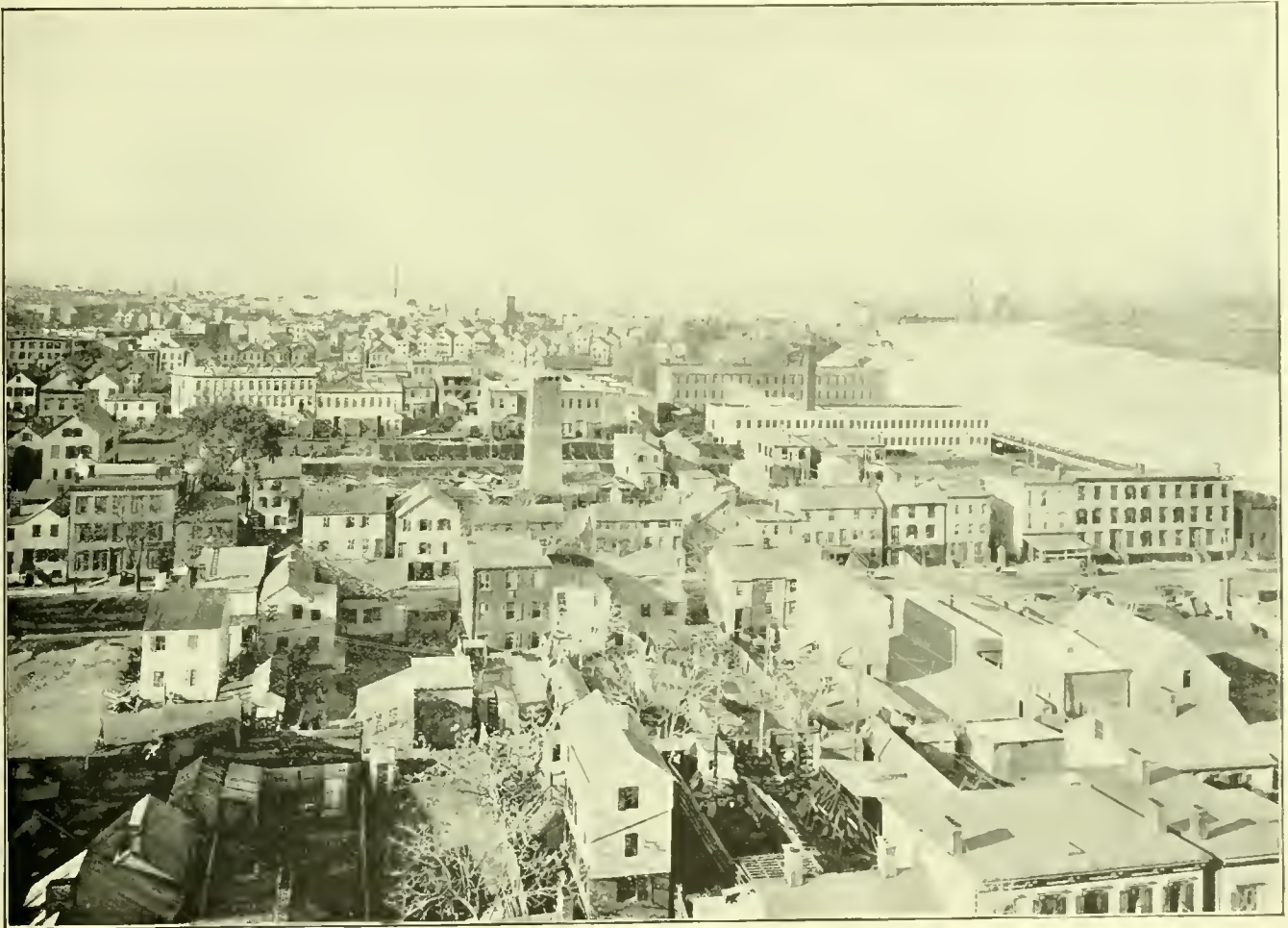
In 1804, public opinion had been so far swayed that an act of gradual emancipation was passed. This gave freedom to the

nearly all of whom are descendants of those who had seen service as slaves, mostly in the southern states.

Many other features of the institution of slavery which would be of interest to our readers might be introduced here, but space will not permit.

WATER SUPPLY.

THE water supply of Essex County is not a question of how long or from whence, but is an old established institution found complete in all its details and rippling all over the hill tops and down the mountain sides, when the intended affianced bride of farmer Josiah Ward, the 19-year-old daughter of Captain Swaine, had stepped ashore, thus winning the position of honor, and kissed the consecrating kiss which needed but the



VIEW IN NEWARK, N. J., LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM FREEMAN STREET.

men and women, but the masters were compelled, under the law, to maintain them as long as they lived. This act gave freedom to all children born in slavery, the boys at 25 and the girls at 21 years of age. A short time afterward an amendatory act was passed reducing the ages to 21 for boys and 18 for girls. There is now living in Essex County several of those whose freedom came through the workings of the amendatory part of the act. Mrs. Hannah Mandeville, the widow of Anthony, now in her 77th year, and still hale and hearty, is living in Newark, at No. 14 Hackett Street, where she enjoys the competency her good man left her, and is never happier than when rehearsing the history of her life.

Essex County has quite a large number of colored people,

wedded bliss to wake the bud of hope nestling snug in the blossom of good wishes now ready to bloom for the Connecticut farmers on the soil of Essex County. First, the Passaic river had started away back where the delicate squaw and the wee little Indian papoose (baby) had sipped the cool draught alongside the white lily pad where the wild deer raised no objections here and there covering a hiding-place for the wild duck, the wild goose and the plover, slowing down till she formed the zig and the little piece of meadow, that muskrats, the mink, and now and then a beaver, to take time by the forelock and get things in readiness to meet winter's cold selections, and then beckoned on by the rocky way, called Little Falls, in order to make preparations for the final leap at the great falls in

Paterson, to be caught in the arms of the Passaic river, where the tide ebbs and flows a few miles below, and timidly glides on to the Hackensack, Newark bay, Kill von Kull and the ocean.

Next in importance to the Passaic river, (which for many years supplied the people of the City of Newark for domestic, economical and various others, the most important among them being for fire purposes) comes the east and west branches of the Rahway river, the Elizabeth river and other small spring brooks, brooklets, etc., etc. The above named covering the natural water resources of the county of Essex, we turn to the water supply made available through the genius of the engineering craft. Their work resulted in the introduction of aqueduct water into the peoples' houses through the medium of wooden pipes. On November 17, 1800, the first water company was formed. Its board of directors consisted of John N. Cummings, Nathaniel Camp, Jesse Baldwin, Nathaniel Beach, Stephen Hays, James Hedden, Jabez Parkhurst, David D. Crane, Joseph L. Baldwin, Luther Goble, Aaron Ross, John Burnett and William Hasey, all honored names. Wooden pipes were

excellent for domestic purposes. Experiment proved pretty conclusively that the driving must continue to a point far below the tide level in order to get the benefit of nature's filters. After expending nearly \$50,000, the wells were boarded up in order to keep man or beast from unwittingly or unwillingly taking their death of cold through a bath taken out of season, and so have remained as a monument to mark the beginning of a project (however meritorious it may have been) in a hurry, and left to moulder away like all things earthy and the recollections thereof left to fade through the lapse of time.

BRANCH BROOK.

THE first supply which came to the people of Newark was gathered from a *fert* little stream, known as Branch Brook, which gathered the waters of many springs which abounded in the region lying to the north and northeast of the Morris & Essex R. R., and when the little reservoir on Orange street, and the other reservoir—a combination designed by the architect and the builder—the latter making sure in laying its foundations and



VIEW ON LINCOLN PARK AND WASHINGTON STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

used until 1820, when steps were taken for substituting iron therefore. Under an act of the legislature, approved March 20, 1860, the Newark board was constituted, and by that authority the transfer was made to the City of Newark "of the capital stock and all the rights and franchises, lands and property, real and personal, of the Newark Aqueduct Company," the consideration being \$100,000.

About this time the driven-well craze came into vogue, and the common, anxious to advance the best interests of the city, laid about forty of these sand crabs driven, varying in depth from forty to forty-eight feet. By dint of extraordinary exertions they managed to make them yield about 100,000 gallons every forty-eight hours of what was doubtless Passaic water, though somewhat improved by being filtered through the bed of sand and gravel provided by the river. The water was clear and had a pleasant taste and would have proved, no doubt,

rearing the superstructure, that there should be nothing in the way of its drawing a certain percentage of the water to keep her full to the brim, and which might, under pressing conditions, be drawn from the Morris canal, which took water from Hopatcong and Greenwood lake, which was far better than the later introduced.

PASSAIC SUPPLY.

AS Newark, the chief city of the County of Essex, grew in population, and the people grew rich and important, the *fert* little brook was no longer sufficient for the manufacturers' and peoples' wants, and the demand arose for a larger supply, and without the care and caution which all great undertakings usually command, the Passaic river was tapped just above Belleville, that the increasing water needs of Essex's chief city should have its water supply increased for its wants. Not long after, or in 1868-'69, a pumping station had been built and furnished with

all the late improved pumping apparatus, and great reservoirs had been constructed to contain the combined energies of the entire apparatus. It began to leak out (not the water, but the fact) that the sewage from the great capital city was chiefly responsible for certain contaminations of the Passaic's—once crystal fluid—which not alone could be seen, but which it was said had grown so strong as to be easily felt as the tides ebbed and flowed across the sill of its wide open door.

PEQUANNOCK.

WHILE it cannot be said that the great Pequannock water sheds, reservoirs, etc., belong in reality to Essex, yet it comes booming down the mountains and winding through the valleys until when it reaches the boundary line and opens its flood-gates of pure mountain spring water into the great receiving reservoirs near Belleville, which were closed to Passaic's polluted waters (late discovered) but stood with outstretched

ARTESIAN WELLS.

ALL over the county, in many a nook or corner where such a thing would never have been suspected, are artesian wells tapping mother earth, where beneath the shell bubbles many a sylvan brook and rest quiet lakes of purest water, undisturbed by the pretty-hued fishes which, with many a dart and swirl, shoot from one water cave to another and where gently rising through seam and crevice, it reaches the surface and, in beds of sand and gravel, by nature formed, provides a home and harvest for the finny friends of man.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

TO the lot of a very few, indeed, of her sisters did it fall to play such an active part in the Revolutionary War. Her geographical position was such that the doors were left wide open to its ravages, and hers, from necessity, if from no other cause, could not remain anything but an out and out



VIEW ON WASHINGTON PARK AND WASHINGTON STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

arms to welcome Pequannock's supply to its embrace. As we reach the subject of water supply more in detail in another chapter of this book, the reasons which stand out boldly in proof of the fact that few cities (if any) in the republic are supplied with water answering all purposes to a greater degree than that which the Pequannock furnishes, will be given.

ORANGE GETS WATER.

THE bright little city of Orange, the second in size of the cities of Essex County, whose people made frequent and repeated demands for a better supply of water and this they finally procured. By building a dam across the west branch of the Rahway river, between the first and second Orange mountains, the waters of that sylvan stream were staid back till a sufficient amount was husbanded to meet the wants of the beautiful city.

patriotic and dangerous position. As soon as the tocsin sounded and war, cruel war, was at her doors, the mass of her people, who were patriots to the core, and lovers of liberty and freedom of the most exalted type, they began playing the heaviest parts on the what proved a bloody stage. They had heard the shrill blasts of the trumpet of liberty which was echoing throughout the land, and the despicable stamp act of the mother country had fired the hearts of the lovers of freedom everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the colonies, and it found the children of Essex ready to snap asunder the ties that bound them to the mother country. Notwithstanding the fact of their loyalty to the king and a religious desire for peace, they were ready to take up arms in defense of their liberties and rights.

As in all other sections of the country, there were those who, from one cause or another, had a lack of patriotism or were open and avowed royalists or tories and cast the weight of their

influence and money against the patriots, they being mostly of the wealthier class and such as had been in the enjoyment of favors from the king.

The ringing declaration of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty, or give me death," was being everywhere rehearsed, and the very safest place possible for the tory and his family was where they could have the protection of King George's red-coated battalions.

So loyal had the Jersey Blues proved in the French war, his majesty felt terribly disappointed and enraged when he found the Jersey men patriots to the core, except as before said, those who became traitors to the cause and side-betters to the king's troops, and who thus were exposing the patriots to greater dangers and unnecessary sufferings.

The enthusiasm which Essex County manifested in the cause

troops to serve in the continental army, on the 9th day of October, 1775; the provincial congress of New Jersey, then sitting in Trenton, had the call laid before them on the 13th, when other than the news preceding it having reached congress, the illustrious John Hancock accompanied the call with a request for several battalions of men, saying, "The congress has the firmest confidence that from your experienced zeal in the great cause, you will exert your utmost endeavors to carry the said resolutions into effect with all possible expedition."

The people hastened to fill the roll, not because of the mere pittance of five dollars a month which they would receive for the service, but because their hearts were fired with zeal for the cause and their bosoms swelled with pride that they were privileged to take part in the glorious battles for liberty.

The patriots of Essex, their close proximity to New York and



VIEW ON BROAD STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM MARKET STREET.

in which the people of the thirteen colonies were engaged, had few parallels. The roar of the British lion started the inhabitants of the sparsely-settled region of the New Jersey common-wealth, and each man in whose bosom burned the flame of freedom and was ready to escape from tyranny and oppression, seized fire-lock, trusty sword, flint-lock or musket, and bore well his part in the struggle which grew more fierce as the nearly eight years dragged their slow length along.

Her position, geographically speaking, on the direct route between as they were even at that early day called the two great commercial cities of the western world, placed Essex County between the upper and the nether mill stones, and her products, (says Stricker's *Jerseyman*, in the Revolutionary War,) made, to a certain extent food for which every army had possession during the long and eventful struggle.

Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, making its first call for

other nearby places which were under the control of King George's troops, left them exposed to the wickedness of those who had been invited to leave Essex County for the county's good, and while the general public suffered more or less, there are cases of individual suffering and death on the record which are most heart-rending and cruel.

Joseph Atkinson, in his "History of Newark," compares New Jersey with Belgium. The first he entitles the battle-ground of the revolution, and the latter, the field where the French military meteor, the great Napoleon, met lasting defeat. Little Belgium was his chief battle-ground. Some forty years before Waterloo was fought, "little Jersey" was the Belgium of the Anglo-American conflict.

As we take a survey of the revolutionary field and give the mind free play over "the times which tried mens' souls," we will not be permitted to forget how our forefathers suffered and

died for the liberty which is such a precious boon to us to-day. That little New Jersey and her daughter, Essex, and the latter's sisters, the misses Mercer and Monmouth, nobly acted their part, we have only to revert to the imperishable pen pictures historians have painted and the many war scenes and bloody battle-grounds which dot their territory over and bespangle their battle-scarred faces o'er and o'er.

From Trenton, in Mercer, where Washington pounced on the Hessians and convinced them by proofs irrefutable that there's virtue in the habit of quite early rising, for Washington had whispered to his generals and they in turn had said to the foot-sore soldiers under them, "When the cock crows for the dawning,"

Let's up and at 'em—
Those plagny old Hessians,
And give each one of them
A choice Christmas dressing.

County, where Parson Caldwell immortalized his name and supplied the soldiers with a new stock of wadding and satisfied his spirit of sorrow and revenge—the British soldiers having wantonly and cruelly murdered his wife and child as they sat in the door of the parsonage watching the invading army march by.

Not satisfied with the murder of the parson's wife and infant child, they proceeded to fire the little town and soon laid it in ashes. Having satisfied their fiendish desires, they took up the line of retreat for Staten Island, the Americans keeping up a galling fire all the way to the bay.

Some years ago, while Bret Harte was paying a visit to the old church and the battle-ground of Springfield, he paid the following tribute to the memory of Caldwell and the battle of Springfield, in the following lines penned in his own peculiar style :



VIEW ON CLINTON AVENUE AND HIGH STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

Silently through snow and the bitter cold of a winter night, the patriot army took up the march, and when daylight was just breaking, Washington had crossed the Delaware, which was made wild by the winter's upbreking of its December ice, and the line of march taken for Trenton, four miles away. And yet the first that Cornwallis knew of the little trouble at Trenton was the thunder of Washington's guns at Princeton. Mercer having done her part, Monmouth was ready to support her, and right royally she did it, with Moll Pitcher to help her, as is so graphically and in sweet poesy told by Dr. Thomas Dunn English.

At Springfield, we touch what was then the soil of old Essex, where Parson Caldwell, when the battle was the thickest, rushed into his church and gathered up the books called Watts' hymns, and in a moment was out again and rushing from soldier to soldier, exclaiming as he ran : "Give them Watts, boys, give 'em Watts!"—they having exhausted their wadding ; and the old church still stands to mark the spot, now in Union

Here's the spot. Look around you Above on the height
Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right
Stood the bold Jersey farmers, and here ran a wall.
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball,
Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow,
Pretty much as they did a century ago.

Nothing more did I say? Stay one moment. You've heard
Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the Word
Down at Springfield? What? No? Come, that's bad. Why, he had
A l the Jerseys aflame. And they gave him the name
Of "The rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge.
He loved the Lord God, and he hated King George.

He had cause you might say. When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen, they stopped on their way
At the "Farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened, none knew
But God and that one of the hiring crew
Who fired that shot. Enough! There she lay,
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away.

Did he preach? Did he pray? Think of him as you stand
By the old church to-day. Think of him and that land
Of radiant plough-lands. See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance and the straggling retreat
Keep the ghost of that wife truly slain, in your view,
And what could you, what should you, and what would you do?

Was just what he did. They were left in the lurch
For the victor came wading. He ran into the church
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out to the road
With his arms full of your books, and threw down his load
A cheer, then. Then, above the shouting and shots,
Long his voice. Put Watts into the boys—give 'em Watts!

And they did, that's all. Grasses grow, waters run, flowers bloom.
Pretty much as they did ninety-six years ago.
You may dig anywhere and you'll run up a ball,
But not always a hero like this, and that's all.

farms, in and surrounding these noted settlements, were well stocked with cattle and horses. There was plenty of grain, fodder and provisions, and it was esteemed rich foraging ground to the English who had been taught to believe that the patriots were naught but rebels and should be robbed and plundered at will, their houses, barns and other out-buildings committed to the flames, while their contented and happy owners were dragged away to foul dungeons and prisons, to be tortured and starved, (as they often declared they should be) into submission to the king, unless, perchance, death should come to their relief.

Their bitter and wanton cruelty had a marked exhibition on the night of January 20, 1780. The weather was, and had been for days, so piercingly cold that the North river was frozen over. Over this bridge of ice marched the fiendish hordes, five hundred



VIEW ON MILITARY PARK AND PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.

While the State of New Jersey was ravaged from end to end by the war waged so unrelentingly by the other country, yet Essex County must and did bear the heaviest end of the burden. While the British troops occupied New York, Newark and Essex County was their favorite rading ground and foraging field. For years the people slept with their fire-locks in hand, ready at the first alarm, to do battle for life, home, kindred, neighbors and property, so close were the relations, and so intimate were the people one with another. The Tories would rally forth, banded together, or, as guides to British troopers, would seek out the patriots in their homes, which, in many cases, had long been familiar, take the men prisoners, insult the women, and seize the property, and slip away without being molested. This did not so often happen though, since the estates of the defenders were generally kept brightly burning, and were so it to him who approached without the proper counterintelligence password.

Newark and Elizabeth were prospering townships, with many wealthy families, and had been on familiar terms with those who had turned traitors, and were domiciled in New York. The

strong, and commanded, or rather pretended to be commanded, by Major Lumm. At Paulus Hook, the band of red-coated miscreants formed for the march to Newark, with eyes glaring away to the well-filled larders and to the tables spread for the evening meal before the firesides of home. Newark, it seems, was not to suffer alone, but Elizabethtown had been elected to share its woes. The same night a band of troops crossed on the ice from Staten Island on a like errand for plunder and persecution. Not content with the result of their plundering expedition by the troops of Major Lumm, the torch was applied to the new academy, and that pretty building, which was the pride of the town, was soon a heap of smouldering ruins. This building, which was of stone, and erected on the upper green (now Washington park), nearby Washington place and Broad street, would, in all probability, have been standing to-day had the miscreant's match failed to create the sacrificial blaze.

The sacrifice committed by Major Lumm's command had more than a counterpart when the Elizabeth contingent of robbers, murderers and incendiaries sent the First Presbyterian

Church up in fire and smoke. The flames of this memorable structure illumined the horizon for miles around and alarmed the Lumm soldiers, who mistook the fire for a movement of the Americans. At all events, they beat a hasty retreat from Newark.

As they left the town they vented their malignity on one of the most prominent patriots of the place, Justice Joseph Hedden, Jr. This gentleman came of a family noted for courage and firmness. His father, Joseph Hedden, Sr., who lived to be ninety-six years of age, was wont to speak with pride of the fact that he had eight sons in the service of the country during the struggle for freedom. His son Joseph was a man of great nerve. By the proceedings of the State Council of Safety, we find that Mr. Hedden was chosen commissioner for Essex County for signing and inventorying of the estates and effects of

stands. She saw the academy ablaze, but no one dared attempt to quench the flames, even if a single bucket of water could have saved the building. Some one told her the British were carrying off her brother. Over she ran and entered the Hedden house by one door while the soldiers were dragging her brother out of another. They had forced him from his sick-bed, and Mrs. Hedden was in her night-dress which was stained with blood. It appears the soldiers, whether from sheer brutality or eagerness to get on the retreat will never be known, essayed to drag Mr. Hedden into the street with nothing but his night clothes on. In her efforts to prevent this and to get her husband properly clothed, Mrs. Hedden braved the bayonets of the cruel soldiers and was severely, though not dangerously, wounded in several places. Meanwhile, the soldiers with Mr. Hedden and other captives, started on the retreat, taking the



VIEW ON BROAD STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM MARKET STREET.

persons who "had gone over to the enemy." He was chosen in the place of Isaac Dodd, "who refused to act." The position, as may be readily imagined, was one that demanded in its occupant absolute fearlessness and firmness. So well had Mr. Hedden fulfilled his duties, that he was pointed out by the persons who had gone over to the enemy as a Newarker worthy of the bitterest persecution.

On the night of the 25th he happened to be at home—a rather rare family treat for an active patriot at the particular period we write of. As it was, but for the illness of Mr. Hedden, he would probably not have been at home. His house stood on Broad Street, near what is now Lombardy Street, facing the upper common, Washington Park. His married sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, lived on the other side of the common, about where the Second Presbyterian Church now

route down what is now Centre Street and along River Street to the old Ferry Road, now the Plank and trolley car road. While passing the Bruen property, the same which now forms the junction of Commerce and Market Streets, Eleazer Bruen is said to have had the coolness and daring to pass Mr. Hedden a blanket. The prisoner was marched to Paulus Hook—now Jersey City—at the point of the bayonet and thence across the ice bridge to New York, where he was ruthlessly thrown into the old sugar-house. In consequence of the cold and danger to which his captors delighted in exposing him on the night of the raid and the cruel treatment he received at the old sugar-house, Mr. Hedden's limbs mortified, and when it became apparent that he could not live long his friends were notified, and his brothers David and Simon were permitted to remove him to Newark. Here he was tenderly nursed till death came to

his relief on September 27. Like hundreds of others who gave of their fortunes and pledged their sacred honor and gave their lives for the liberties we now enjoy, he lies buried in an unmarked and unknown grave.

Ashamed of his conduct and that of his men—for it is said that he was a man not lost to all that was human—Major Lumm, like many another who thought to thus assuage the griefs begot of the gnawings of conscience, rushed into print and procured the insertion in Rivington's *Royal Gazette*, a rose-colored statement of the affair which would lead their readers to believe that the British raid, which caused so much needless sacrifice of life and brought into many a household such suffer-

He was a firm friend of his country
In the darkest times,
Zealous for American Liberty,
In opposition to British Tyranny,
And at last fell a victim
To British Cruelty.

"It is proper here to state," says Mr. Atkinson, "that the account given of Judge Hedden's martyrdom, widely different as it is from all versions heretofore published, is related on the authority of the martyr's grand-niece and nephew, with whom he had interviews."

For a number of years after the war the remains of the old



VIEWS IN NEWARK, N. J., LOOKING NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST, FROM THE PRUDENTIAL BUILDING.

ing and sorrow, was the result of a mistaken order. The effect of his rose-colored article was such as to make the matter far worse, and resulted in firing their hearts to increased love of country, home and fireside, and hatred of that British infamy which took many a long year to erase, even after the close of the war and the acknowledgment of independence to the American people. Upon Judge Hedden's grave-stone, as Mr. Atkinson has truthfully said in his "History of Newark," the whereabouts or existence of which constitutes matters of conjecture—was cut the following inscription:

This monument is erected to the memory of Joseph Hedden, Esq., who departed this life the 27th day of September, 1780, in the 52d year of his age.

Newark Academy were used by the children as a place for them to play "hide-and-go-seek;" and lessons not a few were taken among the smoke-begrimed timber and stone, which made love of country and blood-bought liberty the household gods of many an American citizen who found his incentives there.

JERSEY BLUES

THERE being no shadow of a doubt that the name "Jersey Blue," which has clung so long and with such tenacity to the New Jersey soldier, holding on even to quite an extent during the late war of the Rebellion, originated with the soldiers of Essex County, we cannot well forbear a line or two as to its origin. Washington's grand piece of strategy at Trenton,

which sent the British wheeling through the Jerseys and led up to the final episode of the war after, as we learned in our school days, a struggle which lasted "seven years nine months and one day," doubtless did much to discourage the British and shorten the war.

Long years after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, it was a common saying (and believed to be truthful) that he made use of goods which had been the personal property of Washington, in packing his plunder, and which he was permitted to take away, glad to get rid of so much meanness under a commander and chief's uniform without any interference on the part of the grandest and most liberal of conquerors who, without let or hindrance, saw them go away. Our readers will pardon this departure from the thread of our story, so we will get back to where and to whom the honor belongs of furnishing the proud appellation of "Jersey Blue" to Essex County and indeed all New Jersey soldiers.

possess a peculiar charm to the British—on some particular service to which the word plunder clung closer than any. Capt. Littell, with his oddly-uniformed company, followed soon after. He had been a close student of strategy and knew the art of ambushing as well as the savage. Well acquainted with the country, he divided his little command, greatly inferior in numbers to the Waldeckers, and leaving one part behind and by a circuitous route with the other and a rapid march, soon placed himself in front of the enemy and boldly demanded their surrender. Not being able, owing to the nature of the ground and the approach of night, to determine the size of Captain Littell's force, the Waldeckers sought to make a retrograde movement. Instantly they were assailed in front and flank and soon becoming demoralized they surrendered, not having fired a shot. Thoroughly exasperated over the affair, the great inferiority of Littell's force becoming known, the British commander ordered out a large force of Hessians to wipe out the



VIEW ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.

A dashing son of liberty, one Capt. Littell, was a central figure among the patriots. Bold, daring and honorable was this son of Essex and a stranger to fear. He is said to have been a handsome man and a great favorite with the ladies. A volunteer company which he commanded was presented by the fair daughters of Essex with a uniform of material for the appellation which time has thus far been unable to erase, with such marvellous appropriateness does it seem to have been applied; and little wonder, since the uniform consisted of "tow frocks" and "pantaloon dyed blue." Indeed it was not so much the color of the pantaloons or the tow frocks the Essex boys wore that fixed the appellation of "Jersey Blue," but it was their noble deeds in "flaxing" the enemy that made the name honorable and the color lasting. Two incidents, and this pretty narrative must give place to others. The very day Cornwallis moved out of Newark, a company of Waldeckers was dispatched towards Connecticut Farms—a section which seemed to

affront and disgrace. These were as quickly discomfited by Capt. Littell's "Blues," his skill and gallantry. After goading and injuring the enemy at several points, by an adroit move he led them into a swamp where he soon had them entangled and at his mercy when they, in pursuance of the brilliant and safe example set by the Waldeckers, also ignominiously surrendered, and this time it was the Hessians who had been given a taste of the metal of our "Jersey Blues" and the brilliant tactics of Captain Littell.

THE AFFAIR AT LYONS FARMS.

FULLY determined that Lyons Farms should not be without its share in the glory of the success they heard of as being consummated all around, three daring spirits—Wade, Carter and Morehouse—concocted a scheme for capturing a company of twenty-five Hessians camped in a house nearby. These fearless spirits fixed upon a night when they should

attack them in their renderings. Wade was to shoot down the sentinel while the others raised a tremendous shout and fired their pieces through the windows in the midst of the Hessians. The latter, terrified beyond measure, without even stopping to pick up their arms, fled in all directions to escape a foe which in the darkness they knew not of the strength or number.

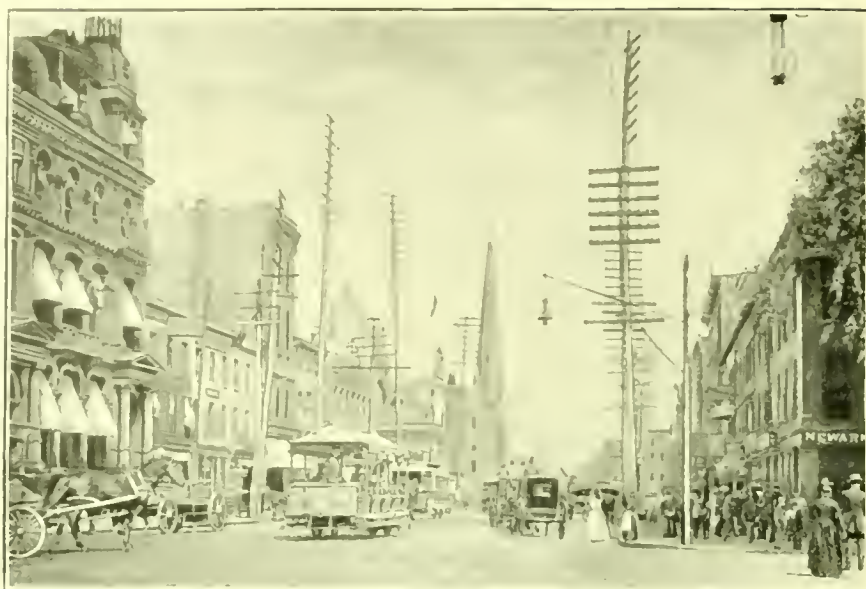
THE FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THAT some of the seeds of liberty gathered in Essex County, New Jersey, took root in other places, is made manifest in Dr. McWhorter's removal to Charlotte, Meclenberg County, North Carolina, where the first Declaration of Independence was born and promulgated. So daring and impetuous had the doctor been it became necessary, whenever he was known to be at home, that a sentinel should pace back and forth before his door. Before the doctor had become fairly settled in his new place, he was compelled again to fly from home as the enemy were pursuing the rebel parson, as they termed him, with sleuth-like purpose and tenacity. It is vouched for on pretty good authority that Dr. McWhorter was with Washington when the council of war was held which resulted in the capture of the Hessians and the telling victory of the Americans at Trenton.

A DARING ADVENTURE.

WHERE there was so many brave spirits engaged in the cause of American independence, it seems invidious to make selection, to choose some and leave others unmentioned whose deeds were just as brave and the results of whose daring feats were just as far-reaching, but space not permitting even a mention of the many, we must be excused for the presentation of the few as representatives of the whole.

The ground was covered with snow when Capt. John Kidney, Capt. Henry Jeroloman, Jacob Garlam and Halmack Jeroloman



VIEW ON MARKET STREET, EAST FROM BROAD STREET.

started out from Bloomfield, then a part of Newark. They drove a swift team tacked to a wood-sled, but the usual concomitant of sleigh bells was wanting to complete the turn out. Even such an indispensable article as a whip was dispensed with, since the horses seemed animated with a like spirit that governed the cargo of adventurers seeking just what they apparently were to find in the immediate vicinity of Bergen Heights. As they hauled up at a hostlery by the wayside, the fog rising in curls from the nostrils and sides of the smoking steeds, and when the lines had been thrown to the hostler and the boniface had welcomed his guests at the fireside and made their stomachs feel glad over a glass of patriotic Bergen cider, the daring patriots were ready for the purpose which they had in view. The British garrison which kept guard over the Heights and overawed and plundered the people, had not confined themselves that cold night to cider alone but, like the Indian, had a drop of the creature which was warmer and stronger, they naturally grew careless and less fearful of danger.

Stealthily they approached the school-house, where the British were holding their orgies, when Capt. Kidney gave orders in a loud voice to his army of three men all well armed. They then began a fusillade and made all the noise that it was possible under the circumstances. He then sprang to the door, forced it open and demanded a surrender, shouting out to the terror-stricken roysterers, "Every one of you are my prisoners, surrender or die," the frightened crowd of red-coats within not knowing but an entire regiment of Americans were behind the captain. He then ordered them to fall in line and one by one to make their exit. He picked out one officer and a refugee, had them muffled and put into the sled, warning the first who attempted to escape that he would be a dead man. The captain and



VIEW ON WASHINGTON PARK AND WASHINGTON PLACE.

his companions then made a dash for the sled, started off at the swiftest pace and baffled any pursuit which would surely follow soon after. The prisoners were taken to the Morristown jail to rest while their chagrin passed off at having been so cleverly outwitted and captured.

ESSEX COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861=5.

THERE are signs in nature which scientists consider infallible, which indicate the approach of great convulsions of earth and matter, disturbances of the elements which, though slight in themselves, bring forebodings of approaching changes resulting in disasters wide-spread. Then there are signs which point with unerring finger to the figures on the face of the swift revolving cycles of the years rolling on, which are none the less just as surely premonitions of disturbances among men, governments and nations which point to revolutions, changes and consequences just as certainly and are just as significant and freighted with results just as far-reaching.

That awful stillness pervading space and which, like the deep darkness which "can even be felt" preceding earthquakes, is a sign insignificant in itself but marvellously truthful, as it becomes the herald of a convulsion which may shake the earth from circumference to centre. In summer, when not a leaf is stirring or cricket chirping, and not a "breath of air," as saith the patiently-waiting sailor, is astir, it is easy indeed to divine that nature's leyden-jars are being charged as yonder dark cloud rolls slowly up the western sky in readiness for loosing the forked tongues of the lightning which, with might and power, tear great rents in the slow-moving clouds, waking the deep-mouthed thunders which in close pursuit of the zig-zag lightnings apparently on mischief bent, but which charms and satisfies when it lets loose the rain-drops to cool the parched earth.

So it was immediately preceding the great Civil War. When all the batteries of the North and South had been full charged by the work of hate and fury going on for years, an awful foreboding of war was easily felt in the solemn stillness surrounding the field of preparation in the land of the sunny South. The deep-mouthed dogs of war lay quiet, but in readiness for unleashing by a proclamation of war. The cup of dissatisfaction and brotherly discord had been filled to overflowing, and while the sweet-smiling angel of Peace held the chalice of love to lips that long refused to sip, then came the explosion. The spark long fanned, finally found life and reached the powder of Fort



MONUMENT IN FAIRMOUNT CEMETERY, ERECTED BY THE CITY OF NEWARK TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Moultrie's cannon. One flash, and the deep-mouthed thunder awoke and unleashed every dog of war, both North and South. The beautiful flag which had floated in glory over a united and prosperous people was rent with "gash and seam." Little they knew, who fired that first shot, of what they were dreaming. Little thought they who, with heartless aim, sent the ball speeding which should make that furrow, the one leading to the ploughing of the entire sunny land of their own beloved South and a literal sowing thereof with the besom of destruction; much less thought they

When in storm of shot and shell,
"Old Glory" fell, "Old Glory" fell;
The institution of slavery, which had been our country's bane,
Would no longer live to stain
Its ground of blue,
Its stars and stripes—
The flag of the free, rightly named.

A list of such of the Newark residents who gave application October 10th to April 1896

- * Robert Yong 200 Acres, Samuel Browne, Jonathan Tomkens, Samuel & Abraham Mitchell, Francis Linsley & Isaac Roberts, Thomas Richards, Daniel White, Each of them giving 13 number 100 Acres Jonathan Sargent, Jonathan Sargent, Esther Brown, Each 150 Acres William Moore 80.00
- Gloria Thompson & Linah's 100 Acres, Nathaniel Ward 100 Acres, Lamon & Elizabeth 60 Acres, George Harrison 40 Acres, Hannah Brown 26 Acres, Thomas Brown 23 Acres

John Carline to survey by lines from John Carline's tract of land granted 10th April 1696

From no part of our common country did there follow an echo clothed in a more sorrowful thrill than that which was answered back to the bellowing sound of the shouted gun fired from Moultrie's walls, than did that from the people of Essex County. Not that war between kindred had begun; not that the truce was indeed broken; not that the promises of rivers of blood flowing from brothers' torn veins which could be plainly seen through the rents that shot made in our beautiful flag—not all these cogent reasons combined, but that which did more to break the bond of hope and loose the flood-gates of despair, was the closing of our factory doors in fulfillment of the promise sent back of want in the families of her ten thousand skilled mechanics and workmen.

All over Essex County, as if by magic touch, great manufacturing establishments

Essex County, N. J., 1896

had sprung up, and the much needed supplies of the South were being manufactured therein to meet a rapidly increasing demand, as Essex County had already long borne the title of "THE WORKSHOP OF THE SOUTH." The ties of business and family ties which had been growing for years through these channels, must, when nurtured by the prosperity they wrought, which was both rich and rare, have grown very strong, and when the match was touched which sent that first shot ricocheting over the waters to Sumpter's walls, it was freighted with no small hope that that tie would prove strong enough to hold,

'Mid the thunder of battle,
In the red glare of war,
'Mid the shouts of the fighters
And the clashing of steel.

The mistake which our hot-blooded southern brothers made was in their reckoning of receiving more than regrets for their

which was long being prepared for the mighty conflagration which finally blazed high on every hill-top of the South and swept over the southron's sunny land as with the besom of destruction. For many long years after the war had closed the question was asked, "Upon whose shoulders shall rest the responsibility for the untold sufferings, the almost irreparable loss, and the fearful devastation wide-spread?" But time has soothed the passions and healed the wounds and the question is no longer asked. With whom rests the responsibility of building the fearful holocaust? It is enough for our purpose that

ESSEX COUNTY WAS LOYAL.

It is safe to say that no State, not even Massachusetts herself, the hotbed of abolitionism, proved herself more loyal than did Essex County and New Jersey. No place answered the call for troops to meet the rebellion with greater alacrity, and



VIEW ON MILITARY PARK AND PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.

errings and personal sympathy for their self-wrought sufferings which in the end cost them so dearly. Not while the blood of the fathers keeps up its coursing through the veins of the children's children of the Revolutionary heroes; not while the recollection of Washington's masterly strategy and victory over the Hessians at Trenton lives to enrich our national history, and the picture of his rage when cashiering the traitor Lee on the field and applauding the heroism of Moll Pitcher at Monmouth remains engraved on the tablet of every American heart, could that heart cease to beat responsive to liberty and union, the powers for which he fought. The southerners had hoped that the close business relations with the men of Essex County who had previously voiced public sentiment could be relied on in the dread hour of war. But they had counted the strength to be gleaned from this rich field without that wisdom which garners the golden crop. The opinions of the hot heads of the North varied little from the fire-eaters—as they were then termed—of the South; either being ready, eye eager to touch the match

when population is considered, few places indeed, if any, turned out a larger percentage of enlisted men—the record showing that out of a population of less than 700,000, nearly 100,000 men went to war, Essex County furnishing her full share. The exact figures as we find them recorded was at that time 676,000, and she sent to war of that number 98,806. When the martyred Lincoln sent forth his first call for men to defend the nation's capital, New Jersey was quick to respond. There was no hesitation. The first bugle note, the sons of the old "Jersey Blues" of the Revolution heard and heeded. Eager pledges of help went forth from every county, town, village and home. While men honestly differed as to methods, all purposes were the same and, couched in the language of another, it was "The Union forever, one and indivisible," and at all hazards and whatever cost, it must and shall be maintained. The flag which was brought out only on Independence day and other holiday occasions now fluttered in every breeze from all the public buildings, and with a singular unanimity of action householders

vied with one and the other to see who should first have the stars and stripes floating from their house-top. In every town and village, patriotic men gathered to give expression to their sentiments of loyalty to their imperilled government. The banks of the county opened up their coffers and willingly pledged their hoarded gold. As a sample of what the banks of Essex County did, we need but mention the \$50,000 which stood to the credit of the "Old Bank" (the Newark Banking Company), \$50,000 to the State Bank, Mechanic's and Newark City each with \$25,000, and the Essex County with \$20,000. Not alone came cash responses to the call for money from the banks, but other institutions and the wealthy among her citizens kept them company.

THE NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

To make use of the language of a writer of the days following the firing on Sumpter, "It was a carnival of patriotism all through Essex County and in fact all over New Jersey."

GENERAL THEODORE RUNYON

ALTHOUGH he had never marshalled large bodies of troops or "set a squadron in the field," the General soon proved that no mistake had been made in his selection, and when the trying times came, the military tact and rare good judgment he displayed proved him the right man in the right place. His previous experience, gained while endeavoring to place the state militia on an efficient basis, served a purpose satisfying to himself and proved a rich legacy to his country when dangers menaced, and the companies of militia which had enjoyed the benefit of his military ardor and soldierly skill formed many a nuclei around which gathered the crowds of men who came forward to offer their services in the cause of their country and in defense of their homes and firesides.

Although General Runyon had not yet reached the forties in life's score, yet he was a man of large experience and was the possessor of a mind well disciplined and was a man of marked



PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The shrill whistle of the ear-piercing fife and the rattle of the soul-stirring drum was heard everywhere. That first call for troops by President Lincoln on April 15, 1861, the people with one mind resolved to heed. With a full realization of the terrible danger with which they were menaced, the people responded with alacrity. The wave of enthusiasm which arose as the wave of the ocean arises and onward rolled with a power which no obstacle could check or overcome. New Jersey was asked for four regiments and from Essex County nearly a thousand of this quota came. So enthusiastic were the people, it required but a few days to fill the quota, and when they were mustered into service, the brigade organization was completed by the appointment of Theodore Runyon, of Newark, as Brigadier-General; Alexander V. Bonnell, as Brigade Inspector, and Captain James B. Mulligan, as Aid-de-Camp.

firmness of character. Few men in the state understood better the value of military discipline. He comprehended in a marvelous way the fearful gravity of the situation, and by his identification for years with the militia of the state, had natural title to the distinction of commander of New Jersey's volunteers, nearly every man of whom knew General Runyon, and felt that they had in him one who would look closely after their every want, and who all knew that there would be no needless rushing into danger; no needless exposure of person or ignorant orders with human sacrifice resulting.

On the 27th of April, 1861, this prominent Essex County lawyer, whose eloquence for years had electrified her courts and charmed her juries, was merged into the army general, his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers bearing the above date. The General then immediately took command, thus



VIEWS IN NEWARK IN 1875.

bestowing upon Essex County the honor of furnishing the first general officer of the state. The task the General had accepted was no light one, but his experience with the militia had peculiarly fitted him for its accomplishment, and with the aid of the nuclei of veteran militiamen, he was not long in bringing "order out of chaos," and accomplishing the hard task of disciplining and equipping his brigade of three thousand men, many of whom had never seen a musket, let alone their entire ignorance of military drill, and few indeed but were totally ignorant of the rigors and discomforts they had to undergo in their approaches to the expected denouement of the bloody battle-field. But they were Jerseymen, and it was theirs to keep unsullied the reputation won by the famous "Jersey Blues" on

May, he was directed to embark his troops "as soon as possible," on the propellers of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and on the same day the General commanding received his final orders to reach Washington by the way of Annapolis, the railroad route through Baltimore having been cut off by the burning of bridges and the tearing up of tracks by the southerners already in the field. To the Hon. John G. Stevens, a director of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company at the time, belongs the honor of the first suggestion as to the feasibility of this route. In his orders, General Runyon was directed to report to the commandant at Annapolis on his arrival. Space not permitting a full record of the General's orders, it must suffice for us to say on this page of ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, ILLUS-



VIEW OF MARKET STREET STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

the bloody fields of the revolution and under the eye of the immortal Washington. They were inexperienced, but yet possessed the spirit of war-worn veterans. It didn't take them long to get at an understanding of the necessity of subordination, and when the order came to break camp and move, the state had abundant reason to look upon their citizen soldiers, in company, regiment and full brigade, with pride and satisfaction.

War in earnest had begun, and that too in earnest before the flowers of May had begun their blooming, and our Essex County boys were not far from the terrible experiences which "war in earnest ever brings." The easy route by rail to Washington had already been cut in twain at Baltimore, and when General Runyon received his final orders on the 19th day of

TRATED, that these orders to Essex County's brilliant lawyer, soldier, statesman, and now the nation's ambassador to the German empire, Theodore Runyon, closed with the following memorable words: "The honor of New Jersey is in your keeping."

Such marvelous speed was made with the work of the brigade's embarkation, that in less than twenty-four hours the little fleet, bearing its precious burthen of New Jersey soldier boys, left Trenton under the command of Captain R. F. Loper. Such speed did these canal propellers make, they reached Annapolis on the night of the 4th. All along the route the troops were the recipients of the most hearty and friendly greetings, and all along the watery way they were met with abundant manifestations of the pleasure the people felt at their coming. Ac-

ceding in order. General Ransom reported to General Butler, who was then in command at Annapolis, and, after some ceremony, he was ordered to Washington.

In *Essays on "Our Women in America,"* Vol. I, Chap. 18, the author says: "And on the 14th, the First Regiment, with six companies of the Second and some companies of the Third, started forward on two trains of cars. The first of these trains reached Washington about midnight, and the second, at eight o'clock the next morning. The Second and the Fourth Regiments, and the remaining company of the Third, reached the capital. The last companies of the Second left at Annapolis, were detached, by order of General Scott, to the service of guarding the telegraphic and railroad between Washington and Annapolis Junction. On May 6, the arrival of the brigade was

from President Lincoln, who warmly complimented the appearance of the troops; and among our veterans who gather at the meetings of the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, there are a few yet remaining who well remember the occasion and who hold in memory dear all the particulars of that visit of the martyred Lincoln, and cherish in their hearts the words of encouragement which fell from his lips, and remember as among their sweetest memories of life the gratification they felt over the smile of satisfaction with which he greeted them as they passed him on review.

At this point the army life of the volunteer commenced in earnest, the utmost exactness being required in all points of discipline, it being no longer the play of soldier, but the realities. All the hard routine of camp duties was daily observed. The



GROUP OF LEATHER MANUFACTURERS.

reported to General Scott and, no camps being provided, the troops went into such quarters as were available in Washington. On all sides the arrival of the troops was hailed with pleasure, and men felt that now the capital was safe."

New Jersey never stood higher in the estimation of the loyal people of the country than at that time when she sent to the nation's defence the first full brigade of troops that reached the field. Two days after its arrival in Washington, the brigade paraded the city and was everywhere lined with the liveliest demonstration of enthusiasm by the people.

May 9th, the Fourth Regiment was ordered to go into camp at Meridian Hill and within a few days the entire brigade was encamped at that point, and on May 17, was honored by a visit

work of the soldier was found to be something more than mere festive employment, but demanded every energy, the fullest devotion, the loftiest self-sacrifice. There they stayed in "Camp Monmouth," perfecting in drill and all the other soldierly accomplishments, under the eye of their General, till the 22d of May, when the dread order came from General Mansfield, commanding the Department of Washington, directing that immediate preparations be made for a movement. The day following, definite orders from the same authority supplied the needed information as to the objective of the proposed movement, and the camp was accordingly (with many regrets) abandoned.

There were then in and around Washington some thirteen thousand national troops under command of General Mansfield,

On May 22, orders were issued to him to occupy the Virginia shore of the Potomac and also the city of Alexandria. It was to participate in this movement that the New Jersey brigade struck their tents on May 23, and abandoned the camp on Meridian Hill. General Runyon was ordered to be at Long Bridge at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th. In heavy marching orders the Second, Third and Fourth were paraded with one day's rations. Funtual to the moment of his order, General Runyon was on the ground. At the junction of the Columbia & Alexandria Railroad, where the engineers had staked it out, the boys began the work of throwing up a defensive work, and a lodgment had been made on the south side of the Potomac. The work of our Jersey boys didn't end here. The entire New Jersey brigade continued to work in relays of three hours until, with their brawny arms, a line of intrenchments and redoubts was completed, and to General Runyon's brigade of New Jersey soldiers belongs

order to place shotted guns on the chain bridge and turn off the draw of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, and thus prevented our own soldiers, wild with excitement over the defeat, and while chasing the phantom of senseless stampede, from reaching the capital, where looters would follow quick in the footsteps of the flying."

It is reported of the Hon. Benjamin Wade, commonly called "Old Ben Wade," an erratic son of Ohio, who, not unlike many other civilians and non-combatants, went out from Washington to see the first great battle of the war, that when on the retreat he jumped out of his carriage on arriving at the point where the troops of the New Jersey Brigade were stretched across the road checking the wild stampede of the northern army after the disastrous route at Bull Run and checking the pursuit of the victorious southerners, and exclaimed: "Would to God we had more such men as these Jerseymen in the army, we would not have suffered this defeat."



VIEW OF NEWARK, N. J., IN 1892, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST FROM CLARK'S CHIMNEY.

the honor of completing the first regular work of the war over which "old glory" flew. The most important place in a strategic point of view was that held by the New Jersey troops, with our own Essex County First Regiment to the fore front.

We now approach the first great battle of the war, known as Bull Run, the name taken from a little stream running through the now famous ground.

A writer, in speaking of the battle, writes: "When the battle was fought and lost to the nation's troops, yet it was no fault of the first New Jersey brigade or of General Theodore Runyon. When all was disorder and dismay—when many others had left their posts of duty and skulked away under cover of the night that followed the battle, the Jersey brigade was found standing as a wall between the enemy and the capital. Amid the turmoil of defeat to our army, 'twas General Runyon who gave the

The venerable Monsignor Doane, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who was chaplain of the brigade, had set up his altar in the little tent he was occupying on that Sunday morning of July 21st, 1861, and when about to begin the services of his church, one of the first shells fired by the enemy crashed through the tent and knocked down his improvised altar, causing him to suspend mass for the day.

AMBASSADOR RUNYON'S DEATH.

THE ink on the above brief account of General Runyon's life and career had not become fairly dry when through the cable came, under the great ocean, the sad announcement of his death at his Ambassadorial home in Berlin. A cloud of sorrow at the death of this great and good man quickly spread over his native land as the news of the great bereavement on

electric wings flew from port to port, from place to place, over hill and mountain. Through it the length and breadth of the Young Republic of the West the flag, which he had planted on the walls of Fort Runyon now floating at half-mast, became the fit emblem of a nation mourning over his loss.

While in attendance at church the Ambassador was attacked with cholera. He quietly left his pew and endeavored to throw off its effect by walking to his home. It proved a hard struggle, and just as he reached his own door he fainted, and was carried to his room by a servant who quickly discovered him. Although he partially recovered and gave some attention to the business connected with his office, yet in less than two weeks, and without warning and almost without a struggle, and near the midnight hour, he passed away, and New Jersey's son, who had so distinguished himself and so honored his native State, had gone to his reward.

While Ambassador Runyon had lived out nearly a half-score

FORT RUNYON.

IN honor of the General who led the first New Jersey troops to take the field, the great earth-work constructed by these same soldiers' own hands, was called Fort Runyon, a letter from the Adjutant-General of the army granting to the soldiers who built it, that distinguished honor.

The First New Jersey Regiment was almost exclusively Essex and was officered by Essex County men, its Colonel being Adolphus S. Johnson; its Lieutenant-Colonel, James Peckwell; Major, William W. Michels; Adjutant, Joseph Tra-win; Quartermaster, Theodore F. Ketchum; Surgeon, John J. Craven; Assistant Surgeon, Edward F. Pierson; Sergeant Major, George H. Johnson; Drum Major, Nathan P. Morris; Fifte Major, Elijah F. Lathrop, and fourteen musicians. Colonel Johnson will be remembered as Jail Warden for many years, and Colonel Peckwell, who afterwards became Sheriff of Essex



VIEW OF NEWARK, N. J., IN 1892, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST FROM CLARK'S CHIMNEY.

more of years than the allotted three score and ten, yet, so well preserved he seemed, and such a beautiful rounding up of a marvelously successful life, was in the very height of consummation, and while he seemed marching with such stately tread along Time's border land, his brilliant career seemed not so near its ending. "Man proposes, but God disposes."

For many years General Runyon had verily lived the life of the righteous, and was ever ready to meet the king of terrors. The forebodings of his sudden death cast a dark shadow over the city of Berlin, and the Emperor William (between whom and the Ambassador had sprung up a warm friendship) gave expression to the deep sorrow which he so keenly felt.

After his body had been embalmed, all that was mortal of the beloved General, with flags at half-mast, was tenderly carried on board ship for the voyage to his native land for interment near the graves of his fathers.

County. Many of the officers and men of the First, who went out under the three months' call, afterward returned to the army and won distinction on many bravely contested fields. The writer of this well remembers seeing Colonel Johnson brought into Yorktown, after having been severely wounded, in the battle of Williamsburgh, whence himself and other Jersey-men had pursued Magruder's troops after his evacuation of Yorktown. If memory is faithful, 'twas in this same engagement where General Ward received such wounds as compelled him to carry an empty sleeve ever after. As a tribute to his worth as an officer and gentleman, he was made Postmaster of Newark, and held the position for many years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Among the host of gallants who heard the first call are the names of Captain John Brintzingerhoffer, of Company A, Captain William O. Timpon, of Company B, Captain Thomas L.

Martin, of Company C, Captain Henry O. Beach, of Company D, Captain Martin B. Provost, of Company E, Captain Henry Bowden, of Company F, Captain Henry V. Sanford, of Company G, Captain William H. Reynolds, of Company H, Captain John H. Higginson, of Company I, and Captain Charles W. Johnson, of Company K, who each took out their company in the old First Regiment, under the three months' call, are worthy, one and all, to have their names kept fresh and their memories green in the recollections of every citizen of Essex County. Not these alone, but all the commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men who went to the war, deserve to have their names recorded on the roll of honor, inscribed as those who took their life in their own hands, and many of whom laid it down in behalf of liberty and union.

A word or two to show how deeply the partisan was sunk in the patriot and how quickly and thoroughly party lines were erased, and these from the expressions of those holding pos-

itions of defeat. Gen. Kearny, who was a trained soldier, was commissioned a Brigadier-General on July 25, 1861, and in the August following was assigned to the command of our New Jersey soldiers. When the news of his assignment to the command of the Jersey Blues reached their encampment, cheer upon cheer arose from regiment and company, and the brave boys made the welkin ring over the announcement. Although Philip Kearny was born in New York city (which event took place in June, 1815), he was a Jerseyman by adoption, and the house in which he spent his earlier life is yet standing on Belleville avenue, in the City of Newark, as are the old elms under which he played, and the mansion in which he lived at the time of his appointment stands among the pines on the beautiful high grounds just across the Passaic, in the town of Kearny, Hudson County, the town being named in his honor.

General Kearny had a penchant for military life and this he showed as a boy, and as manhood came this penchant grew



VIEW OF NEWARK, N. J., IN 1892, LOOKING NORTH-WEST FROM CLARK'S CHIMNEY.

itions of honor and trust, must suffice. Moses Bigelow, a democrat of the olden school, who was Mayor of Newark at the breaking out of the war, in a message to the Common Council, said: "I regard the union of these States as indispensable to the liberty, peace and prosperity of our people and the great source of happiness at home and honor and respect abroad. When compared with the question of its preservation, the transitory issues of party should be regarded as mere 'dust in the balance.'"

Henry A. Whitney, an Alderman, also a democrat, in offering a series of resolutions in Council, said: "It is the high duty of every citizen to ignore all past political issues, and rally under the banner of the stars and stripes in defense of the Union."

GENERAL PHIL. KEARNY.

IT was in this engagement that Gen. Philip Kearny won his laurels in the internecine war, for indeed, it was he, on coming up with his Jersey boys, snatched victory from the

After passing through Columbia College he studied law for a while, but his intense liking for military life led him to seek and obtain a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of dragoons, in which Jefferson Davis was a captain. In 1839 he was one of three United States' officers sent to France to pursue, by permission of the French government, a course of instruction at the Military School of Gaumur. He soon tired of the confinement which his student life imposed, and joining the French army he went to Africa. He was attached while on this service to the Chasseurs d'Afrique and in two engagements distinguished himself. When he came back home in '41 he was made an officer on the staff of General Scott, who had a high admiration for his character and was ever desirous of having him near his person.

All through the Mexican war he gave abundant evidence of rare skill as a soldier. Those who knew him will remember the empty sleeve he carried, and what masterly dexterity he exhibited in horsemanship, and with what skill he handled

lost his right arm, the other arm being shot away at the famous battle of Churubusco, in 1847, for his many prodigious feats of valor. His bravery cost him too dearly in the loss of his arm, but he won honor and fame, and the golden oak leaf which the white oak is a major.

After the fighting with the wild Indians in Washington and Oregon, he returned home no less than the great Indian fighter. He resigned his commission and sought the excitement of European wars by joining himself to the French expedition on the staff of Gen. Morris. He fought at the battle of Solferino. His gallantry earned him the cross of the Legion of Honor, and his name is placed on his breast by the French Emperor, Louis Napoleon. During his stay on the other side of the Atlantic he made his abode in Paris. In the spring of the year 1861, Phil. Kearny heard the tocsin sounding which told him of the dangers which threatened his home and fireside and he immediately set out for New York. While war was raging in the land of his birth, Paris had no attractions with force sufficient to hold him.

same. Is it any wonder that this Essex County boy should win the title of "Fighting Phil Kearny," when fear he never felt, and that danger lurked near he never knew, and 'twas a burning shame

That he should not have the right,
Where skill might conquer might,
To die in the thickest of the fight.

The penalty is paid for being too brave, and the poet had abundant reasons for saying:

"Oh! evil the black shroud of night at Chantilly
That hid him from sight of his brave men and tried!
Foul, foul, sped the bullet that clipped the white lily,
The flower of our knighthood, the whole army's pride."

Kearny had faults like all other mortals. Those prominent were his impetuosity and his impulsiveness. Had he sent some unpaupetted soldier to the Chantilly reconnoissance, his name, instead of Grant's (a writer has said), might have stood on the pages of history as the great captain of the age.

SUCH IS FATE.

WHEN he died New Jersey mourned his loss and honored his memory. He was given a splendid military funeral in Newark. A bronze monument erected to his memory adorns



VIEW OF NEWARK, N. J., IN 1845, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST FROM HIGH STREET.

No soon after the good ship which brought him over touched the shore than he at once offered his sword to his native country, and asked for a commission of the Governor of the old Empire State. Strange to say, this was refused, and the sword of this soldier of experience, bravery and of the highest reputation rusting in its scabbard till the middle of summer, chafing under this enforced idleness and restraint and oft within hearing of the booming of the heavy artillery, which was almost music to his ears. Under such circumstances, what was more natural than for him to turn to New Jersey? Here Phil Kearny got recognition, and he had but to express the desire and a commission was at hand, bearing date of July 25th, 1861, and was signed by the Governor of New Jersey. His spirit was such it could not, nor would not, brook delay. "Like the fiery charger harnessed by the bridle, he was restive under idleness."

Of the battles he fought, and the victories he won, and the honors he gained, we might write enough to fill every page of *ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, ILLUSTRATED*, and yet be compelled to beg for more pages to tell of the life and deeds of this great soldier. We have said he was brave and daring, and now we must add that he was fearless to recklessness, for wherever he flashed the glittering steel and with magic skill controlled his fiery steel with bridle rein between his teeth, it was always the

Military Park and another stands in the Library at Trenton. The body of this great soldier, Gen. Philip Kearny, who possessed the faculty of making the warmest of friends and the most implacable of enemies, sleeps in the church-yard of old Trinity, in the city of New York.

COL. ISAAC M. TUCKER.

LIKE many another brave spirit, Col. Isaac M. Tucker's body sleeps in an unknown grave on the field where he fell as brave men love to fall, if fall they must, with their face to the foe. The love his soldiers bore for this ideal officer caused them to make frequent and persistent attempts to recover his body, but all proved failures.

As it has ever been, the New Jersey soldier, wherever engaged, is found in the thickest of the fight, it seeming to be his fate to be at the point of greatest danger. So it was with Col. Tucker. In a note at the bottom of page 64 of Shaw's excellent work, we find the following tribute: "In personal courage, fertility of resource and readiness of apprehension, Col. Tucker had few superiors."

Col. Isaac M. Tucker's memory is cherished by all who knew him, not alone for his war record but also for the high qualities

of citizenship which he possessed and the true manliness of the man who fell while rallying his men, in the thick of the fight, around the "colors, our glorious stars and stripes," and who cried out, as some of his men were carrying him to the rear, "Never mind me, go ahead and give it to 'em." Although space forbids, we cannot refrain from paying the tribute of a nation to a few others of the many brave men—undaunted spirits who laid down their lives or lived to feel the pang of wounds received. Among the latter was

MAJOR DAVID A. RYERSON,

Who is yet going out and in among us, having recovered from the terrible wound he received when he, too, was rallying his men around "Old Glory," his good sword flashing high. As the Major fell with his face to the foe,

CORP. JAMES MARSHALL

Seized the colors and defiantly bore them away and when too closely pressed, tore them from the standard and buried them out of sight. Major Ryerson is, at this writing, engaged in practicing his profession of law, and gives promise—so greatly improved is his health—of living long to do honor to the profession he loves and rehearse the story of the Chicamauga fight.

CAPT. SAMUEL F. WALDRON

Who had seen service with Walker, "the grey-eyed man of destiny," in the swamps of Nicaragua, and who earned the title of "female honor protector" at Guadalupe Church. There the women had assembled, and to protect them against the assaults of the vile natives and his own beastial comrades, he placed himself in the doorway of the church and promised to "shoot down like a dog" the first man who attempted to pass. Capt. Waldron had long been assistant, under Principal

Leake, of the Third Ward public school of the city of Newark. The writer well remembers the quiet little man with sparkling eyes seated in his tent at the head of Military Park engaged in enlisting men for Company I, of the Thirty-third Regiment, and as he marched away as the modest Captain saluting him in the front of his rank and saying what proved a last farewell. Although a man, physically



SETH BOYDEN, INVENTOR.



VIEW OF SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J., LOOKING WEST.

speaking, not of giant proportions, he proved a target fair for the bullet of a Southern sharp-shooter who sent a ball through his heart while he was bravely moving his company forward. The shot which

Stilled the pure heart
Whose every pulsation
Was in sweet unison
With the good and the true

Was fired from behind the very house which his company occupied shortly after their captain fell.

So highly was Capt. Waldron regarded by the regiment, a detail to accompany his remains to Newark was made, and Capt.—afterward Major—O'Connor was placed at its head. On their arrival in Newark, his old friend Dr. M. H. C. Vail immediately set about the work of honoring him with a military funeral. Through the assistance of others, the project was soon brought to a successful conclusion and his funeral was conducted in old Trinity Church, Dr. Windyer performing the rite and reading the service. After the services at the church, which were largely attended, the remains, encased in a rosewood coffin (provided by Capt. William W. Hullfish, then as now, sexton of the church) and wrapped in the American flag, was laid away in Fairmount Cemetery, Company A, Capt. John Brintzinghoffer, of the old First Regiment, leading the long procession of followers and mourners and firing the military salute over his grave.

GEN. WILLIAM WARD.

Who assumed command as Lieutenant-Colonel after Trawin resigned, and led the old Eighth Regiment afterward in several desperate fights until, at the battle of the Second Bull Run, while marching at the head of his regiment, he was pierced with five musket balls. One of these shattered his left arm which, though the surgeons believed him to be in a dying condition, was amputated. The wounds in his body were of such a serious character that he lay for several months in hospital before he could be removed to his home. It took a year and a half of the best skill of the surgeons and the kindly intentions of mother nature to so far heal his wounds as to enable him to get about. Gen. Ward was elected City Clerk of

the city of Newark in 1866 and in 1869 he was nominated by Gen. Grant for Postmaster of his native city. Gen. Ward continued to fill the position of Postmaster with eminent satisfaction to the people till he was succeeded by the Hon. W. H. F. Fiedler.

The high appreciation in which the General is held had a special confirmation in his appointment by Gov. Parker as Brigadier-General for long and meritorious conduct and service. He was next appointed as President of the Court of Inquiry to examine into the matter of the disbandment of Company F, Third Regiment, National Guard.

Gen. Ward was born in Newark, January 30, 1824, and consequently completed his three score and ten on the 30th of January last. May the sands of his well spent life continue to run smooth till the summons which always comes to the good and the pure, "come up higher."

The abundant good nature which permeated every fibre (as a rule of the New Jersey soldier was always finding vent, and especially was this so when the boys were ordered out on picket duty). A single example of the methods they employed in reaching Johnny Reb: As they were doing duty, marching to and fro on the picket line, the work becoming monotonous and the tobacco getting short, our Essex boys shouted to the rebel picket then in sight, "Hello, Johnny, I say, hello!" "Hello back again, Yank," shouted Johnny. "Have you any good tobacco?" questioned our Jersey Yank. "I just have," answered Johnny, "and I do want some salt and pepper so bad." "What," said the Essex boy, "some of the same we gave you at Gettysburg?" "Oh, get out. What do you say for a trade?" "Come along," they responded in union, and the trade was made. Such occurrences, we are informed, were quite common during army days on picket lines.

GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

NO more fitting subject could be found for a conclusion of what we have had to say of the part Essex County took in the war of 1861 to 1865 than a short sketch of General George B. McClellan, who, when driven from the command of the Army of the Potomac, found an asylum in New Jersey and filled up the hours of his enforced idleness in bringing into play his skill and experience as an engineer and in beautifying the landscape of the home he had selected on the brow and summit of the Orange Mountains, near that culmination of their rare beauty known as Eagle Rock. It goes without the saying that George B. McClellan was a master in the engineering art.

Although not a citizen to the manner born, Essex County can claim him as an adopted son, for it was on her soil that the hearthstone of his home lay, surrounded by his household gods, and where, now since the bugle note will never wake him to war again, he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, in New Jersey soil, and where the spot is marked by a beautiful monument erected over his tomb in the cemetery near Trenton by loving hands of those who stood near him during the hours of his severest trials, and where the battle was the thickest, bravely upheld his unflinching hands.

On almost every page of American history is found enrolled the names of her children who have contributed by their virtues and valor, their character and worth, to throw a halo of grandeur around and over each, and forming a constellation of luminaries, with few parallels. Among these, and leading the list are Washington, Lincoln and Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Sheridan and McClellan, the latter, while a resident of our county, being asked to sheath the sword to take up the Governorship of the State. We might continue to read from the roll honored names who earned the right as citizens of New Jer-

sey and to be partakers in the honor of wearing the famous Jersey Blue. A word or two as to some of the characteristics of the home of him whose banner waved in victory over the field of Antietam, and who led the Union hosts through the wilderness and hurled back the enemy from Malvern Hill, and whom the soldiers under him loved as the "apple of their eye," and who bore the favorite cognomen of Little Mack, will not be out of place.

To get all the charm possible out of this enforced idleness McClellan filled in the time by converting the grounds of his mountain home into a landscape, beautifully located, where Nature's loveliness quickly felt the touch of his own master hand, and grew and expanded till it became the pride of his own heart and a rare exemplification of all that is lovely in artistic surroundings and the added endearments of home. As an example of villa home loveliness, few places the writer has ever visited could excel the home surroundings of George B. McClellan at the time he was called away to take up the Governorship of the State in which was his adopted home.

Whether this educated soldier, a thorough West Pointer as he was, really enjoyed the new life, even though eminent as it was, certainly is a secret that was well kept. All who knew him intimately could not remain long in his company without discovering a peculiar, far-away look that beamed from his eyes. As he discoursed of the present there ever seemed a restlessness to reach out after the past, and then should something perchance come up of the "gone by," he seemed to regret it and had little power to restrain the welling tear or to hide the suffused eye, which told all too plainly how tender was the great loving heart within.

On one occasion, when visited by the writer, he was found amid the wealth of flowers and sweet shrubs of the grounds which he loved and regretfully left for the reception room, to which we had been invited. After a few moments of general talk the conversation turned on the subject of our *quest*, a college friend whom we had learned had held the post of a lieutenant colonel on the General's staff while the latter was in command of the Army of the Potomac. As the General reached across the centre table and drew toward him a large album filled with photographs, his eyes became suffused with unbidden tears in answer, apparently to our inquiry in regard to him. After a moment's hesitation he turned a page or two, and placing his finger on Colonel Coburn's photo, turned the book to us and with quivering lip said: "Do you remember him?" "I do," was the reply. There was but little change, although more than a decade of our young years had gone by and this we supplemented with the remark, since they had parted we had heard that Colonel Coburn had been ordered West, and there had sickened and died. "Yes, he's dead," replied the General. "I loved him dearly, and I am told that the separation took such deep hold that the poor fellow really died of a broken heart." Light-hearted as the General naturally was, so much did the first Trenton order affect him that even after the soothing effect of the second order to Trenton, he, too, died of something akin to a broken heart.

In the presidential campaign of 1864 the great Democratic party of the nation made George B. McClellan their candidate for President. During the campaign which ensued, George B. McClellan, at the request of Major Edward H. Wright, visited Newark, and became the Major's guest at his father's home.

Dr. M. H. C. Vail, the writer of this sketch, made the address of welcome, to which the General made a happy response. An informal reception was held at the senatorial mansion, where many had opportunity to grasp the hand of one who held a warm place in the affections of the people.

THE CHURCH HISTORY OF ESSEX COUNTY.



PLEASANTER duty does the writing of "ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED" present, than that which her church history imposes. Although her church edifices as a rule do not vie in architectural grandeur with those temples of worship which in New York and Philadelphia are the pride of their people, and even though their spires do not reach so far heavenward as Old Trinity and others, yet in number and seating capacity they present blessed church privileges to the people, when territory and populations are considered, in greater proportion, perhaps than either. Brooklyn City, which for many years carried the banner with the inscription "The City of Churches," the same may now be said of the capital city of Essex County, Newark. She, too, is entitled to carry the banner inscribed with the same device.

With a population of less than 250,000, more than 200 churches open wide their doors and extend a hearty welcome to all who may come and worship at their religious shrines. It is pleasant, again, to be able to indite the fact, apparent everywhere, that that blessed spirit of love which calls every man his neighbor, permeates church society through and through and is rapidly driving out every vestige of illiberalism and denominational prejudice which have all too long been the bane of Christianity and acting as a clog to its spread and progress. The church people of Essex County have fully learned the beautiful lesson which toleration instils and can easily divine the mighty difference between the rich, mellow fruit which grows with such luxuriance on the denominational tree, and the bitter abortions which dwarf and destroy under the appellation of denominational prejudice. The beautiful truth so lovely and so inspiring is everywhere being learned that the fruit of tolerance is indeed sweet to the heart, while the fruit of intolerance, though fair to look upon, turns to bitter ashes on the lips that continue to sip, at the same time the glamour which so long hid from view the fact that there is no denominational dividing lines

"In heaven above where all is love,"

is being rapidly torn away and that these names which have long been music to Christian ears, Methodist, Presbyterian,

Baptist, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, etc., are but pass-words to an entrance in the home over there, where denominational appellations in truth are afterward never spoken, and the salutation, "my brother, my sister in Christ" is only heard.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

THE church history, proper, of the County of Essex dates back to the year 1667, when the little congregation at Branford, Connecticut had resolved to join their brethren of Milford, who shortly before that period had cast their lot in Newark, on the Passaic. Dr. Stearns, the historian of the Old First Presbyterian Church, says: "Indeed the Old Church in Branford, organized there twenty years earlier, has probably

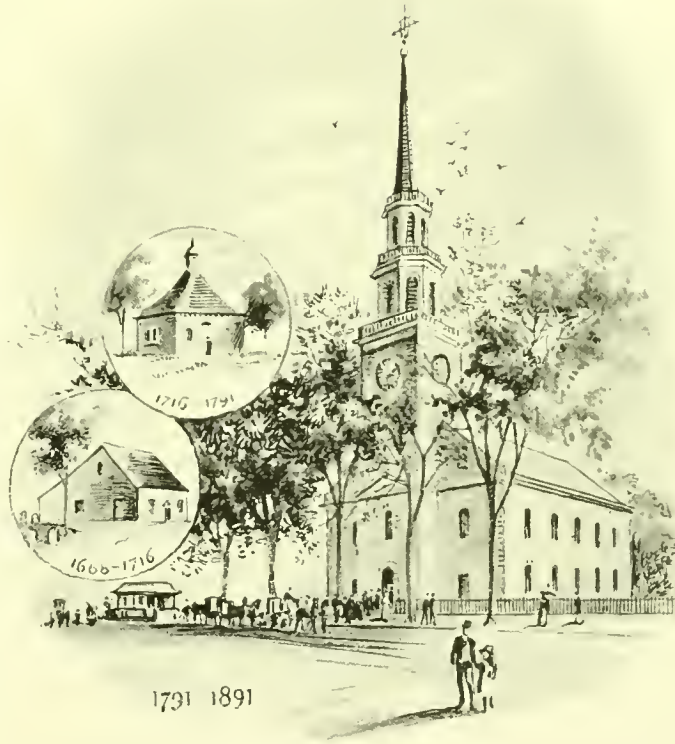
transported bodily with all its corporate privileges and authorities. Its old pastor was conveyed hither at the expense of the town; its deacons continued his functions without any sign of reappointment; its records were transferred and it immediately commenced church work, and its pastor was invested with his office and salary on the new spot without any ceremony of organization or installation."

Although several of the members had been left at Branford, they had no regular church organization until several years afterwards. Mr. Pierson, the pastor, was a strong as well as a godly man. His influence upon the new community was very great and largely determined its character and career. He was a learned man, still fond of his books and study in these wilds. Just to think of it! His library numbered four hundred and fifty vol-

umes—a goodly library for the most refined centre of the new world, and of magnificent proportions for a clearing in the woods. Earnest, eloquent, godly, patient and devoted, he was beloved and esteemed not only by his own little flock, but by all the great and strong leaders of New England.

If it were indeed true that there really is a fish in the sea called Lucerne, whose tongue doth shine like a torch, then it is but a trifling stretch to say that its illuminating power might be transferred to the human organ, and then as a natural sequence, the tongue of the first parson of the First Presbyterian Church of Essex County might easily have been reached.

The church, as first settled, was on the Congregational order, and that of the most primitive and distinguishing type. In 1716, or shortly after, its form of government was changed



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

to Presbyterian, and with the change of name came the change of spirit. The first meeting-house was constructed in 1668. Five men were selected to superintend its construction and were endowed with full power to manage its affairs. Modest, indeed, were the proportions of the building, viz.: 36 x 26 and 13 feet between the joists. Such wonderful care was exercised on the part of these five good men and true, that nearly a year and a half of time had slipped away ere the little church approached completion. When finished, the little church building had what was termed a center or lean-to, which made the building 36 feet square.

Pastor Abraham Person led his little flock into its sacred precincts for nearly twelve years, when God, whom he had faithfully served for many long years, called him away to the better land.

The building, which was known as Our Meeting House, had a stockade at each corner, rendering it more easily defensible against attacks from the Indians. Instead of the huge bells which now call the people with brazen tongue, the roll of the drum announced the hour for making ready, then again to announce that the church doors were open and the congregation might enter. Not alone for religious service did the first settlers occupy their church; it was their place of assemblage



INTERIOR OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DURING CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

on all important public occasions, and thus it continued for the first forty years. That no monument, or simple slab, even, marks the spot where the heroic old first pastor sleeps, is to be

regretted. Even though the spot where he lies buried is unmarked, yet his memory is sound, and the spirit of the eminent divine moves on.

The second minister to officiate in the First Presbyterian Church was a son of the first, a graduate of Cambridge. A few years after his father's death he was removed from his pastorate and returned to Connecticut, from whence he was called to the Presidency of Yale College, which office he filled but a short time before his death.

The Rev. John Prudden, at the age of forty-five, was settled as the third minister of the church and continued to be the pastor for about ten years. After his removal from the pastorate he remained in Newark, and lived a private life, beloved and honored by all till in 1725, and at the ripe old age of 80, he died.

About 1701, Rev. Jabez Wakeman, the fourth minister in the succession of pastors, was installed. His ministry was of short duration, extending over a period of but three years, when he died at the age of 26. In 1705-6, Rev. Nathaniel Bowers was accepted as the



INTERIOR OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DURING CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

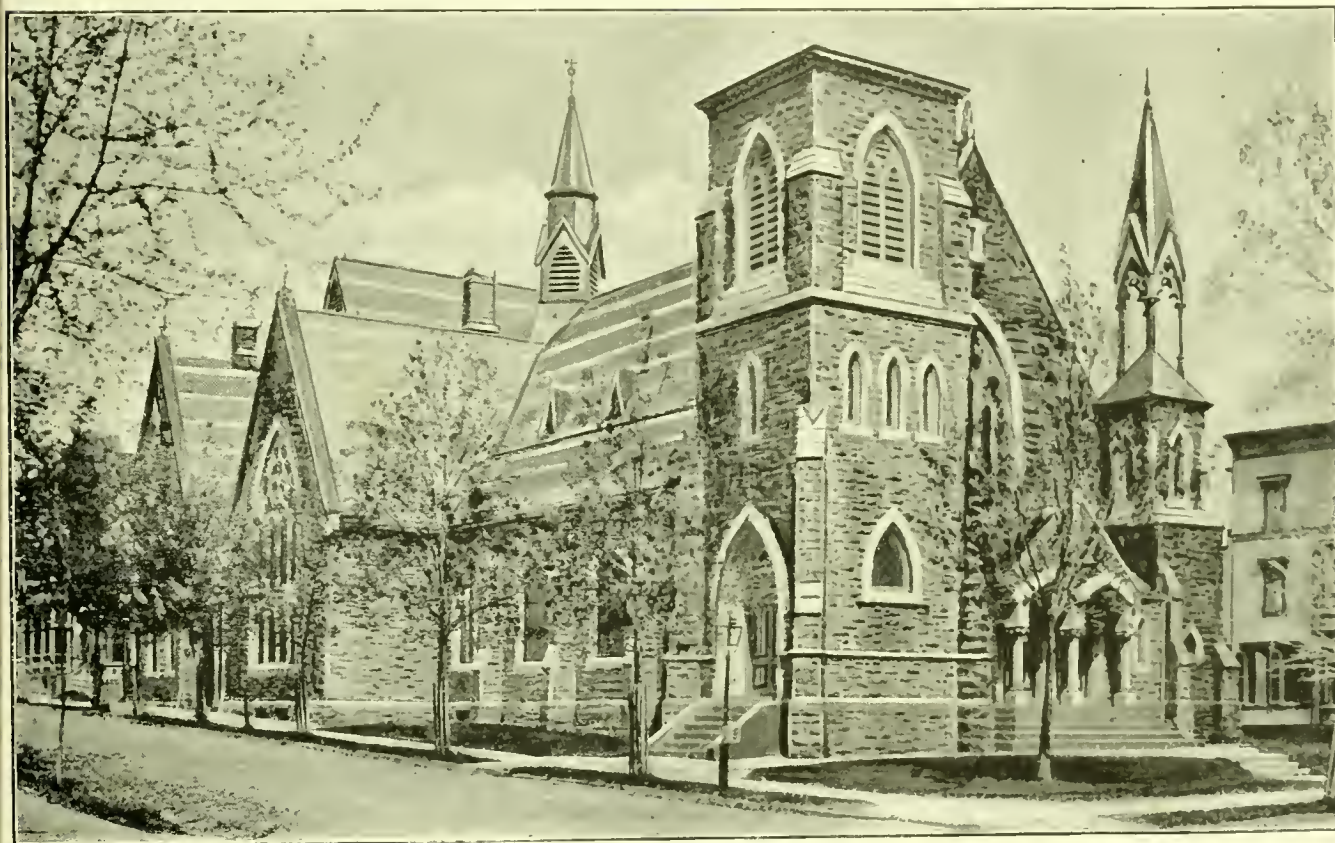
fifth minister. Mr. Bowers remained but ten years when he was dismissed, says the record, for reasons no longer known. During his pastorate the congregation built a new church, of which stone was the material, a church which it was said was the first in respectability and elegance in the colony.

Not long, however, were this congregation of devoted Christian people permitted to enjoy their seating in the beautiful structure, since the legal fraternity were not long satisfied with glances alone, but after it had been newly covered and repaired in 1756, it passed into the hands of the County officials, and became the Essex County Court House.

After the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Bowers a long vacancy occurred, during which a Mr. Buckingham officiated a few times, and it is said occasioned some excitement. At length, on Oct. 21, 1719, Rev. Joseph Webb was ordained here, and installed

the students under the care of Mr. Burr, at Newark. On the permanent location of the college at Princeton, Mr. Burr was called to preside over it there.

On June 28, 1759, Mr. Alexander McWhorter a graduate of the college of New Jersey, who had studied under the famous William Tennent, of Freehold, was called and when he preached his first sermon, the people "At once fixed their eyes on him, as the object of their united choice." Mr. McWhorter was ordained at Cranbury, North Carolina, on July 4, 1759. When the Commissioners from Newark appeared to request of the Presbytery his appointment as stated supply among them, their prayer was granted at once and the same summer he was installed as the eighth pastor of this church. In 1764-5, a great revival was enjoyed in this church and many were converted. In 1766, Mr. McWhorter being in feeble health traveled and



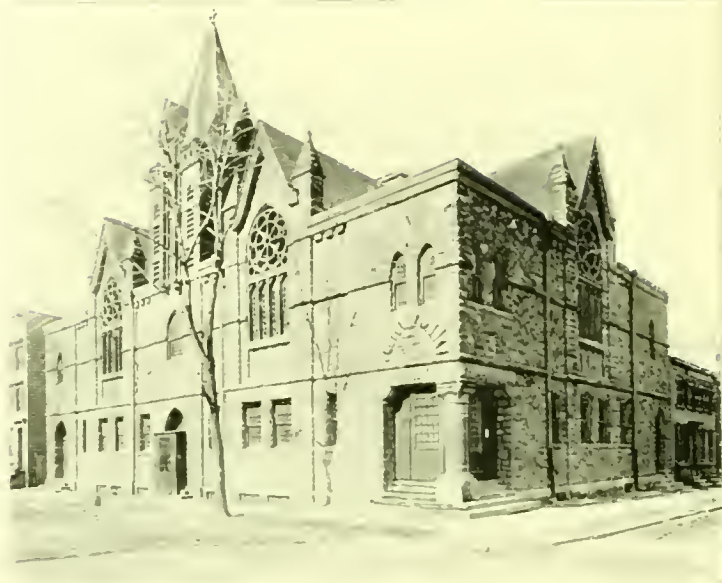
PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

as the sixth pastor of this church by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, the Rev. Joseph Magee, Rev. Jonathan Dickerson, Rev. John Pierson and Rev. Robert Orr officiating at his ordination. For a few years (observes the venerable historian) tranquility reigned in the town, all were harmonious and all were avowed Presbyterians, but contentions arising, some persons became dissatisfied and invited the services of an Episcopal clergyman. Not long after this Mr. Webb requested and obtained his dismissal. Sad to relate, shortly after this himself and son were drowned while crossing the river at Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1737-8, Rev. Aaron Burr the seventh minister was settled here. He was the father of the once celebrated Col. Aaron Burr, once the Vice-President of the United States. In 1747, the college of New Jersey was instituted and Mr. Jonathan Dickerson, was appointed its first President. The following year he died, and the trustees placed

was entirely restored, not the only one who has since journeyed that way to recover. In 1778 Mr. McWhorter received a degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale College, and in 1779 Dr. McWhorter, who had won world-wide fame as a minister of the gospel, was called to Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina, and placed in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte. Soon after his settlement there, the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, entered Charlotte. The Doctor and his family fled, his house was plundered, and nearly all his property, his furniture and his library were destroyed. In the summer of 1780 he returned to the North and engaged to teach at Abington, in Pennsylvania, for the winter. The people of Newark hearing this, invited him to pay them a visit. He did so in February, 1781. In April they sent him a regular call. He returned with his family and though never regularly installed again, he officiated as pastor till his death in 1807.

Up to this time (1785) what was known as "the huff" was practiced, viz., in some of the Presbyterian Churches. The ignorant parents who had not sent at the congregation to take themselves, could prevent their children from coming. This practice the Doctor believed was contrary to the primitive church, and was suppression of the civil government and discipline. In 1790 this practice was unanimously condemned and candidates for admission were not to be examined by the minister alone, but before the whole session, a practice which has prevailed ever since. It is generally believed that Dr. M. Wooster was one of the chief investigators of it, and did not actually write the famous document known as the Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence and had given it to do with the fury extended toward the oppressive tyranny by the British. In 1801, Rev. Edward Griffin, the first associate pastor, July 20, 1807, Dr. M. Wooster died, aged 73 years and 5 days, greatly and justly lamented. In May, 1809, Dr. Griffin was dismissed to accept the chair of Sacred Eloquence in the Theological Seminary, at Andover, Massachusetts. He afterward was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, from which he was called to become president of Williams College. Dr. James Richards was the next installed pastor, as the successor of Dr. Griffin. This was in the spring of 1809, and the blessed connection was continued until 1823 when it was dissolved, that the Doctor might occupy the chair of Christian Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, New York State. In June, 1824, the congregation called a successor from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Rev. William Hamilton.

This connection was continued under God's blessing from the date of his ordination July 27, 1824, as the eleventh pastor in the line of succession, until the call went forth to Dr. Ansel



SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

D. Eddy, who served from 1835 to 1848, when a call was made to Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns, Oct. 28, 1849. Dr. Stearns, the thirteenth pastor, continued to minister the affairs of this church until 1883, when he was succeeded by the present occupant of the pulpit, Dr. D. R. Frazer, who up to the present time (1897) has conducted the affairs of this church on the higher lines of Christianity, with marvellous acceptability, and with entire satisfaction as the fourteenth of the pastoral line, to all who drink from the fount of his learning at the foot of the First Church pulpit. Few men have a higher standing in the Presbyterian Church, and the name of Frazer is known and honored wherever the Gospel is preached.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

DURING the year 1848, sixty-one members of the First Presbyterian Church organized a religious society under the style of the "Park Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J."

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, D. D. Among the original and charter members are the names of many who are well known in this city, as Stephen Dodd, James H. Clarke, Humphrey B. Dunham, Richard Hall, Maria E. and Sarah E. Searing, George C. Dodd, Edward A. and Amanda Crane, Ezra Bolles, Benjamin F. Harrison, Charles D. Crane and many others.

Among its earliest elders were Stephen Dodd, Ous Boyden, Richard Hall, David C. Dodd, Terah Benedict, Lewis C. Grover, Stephen R. Grover and William Ashley.

The session, in later years, has included Francis K. Howell, James S. Higbie, Stephen J. Meeker, Dr. Edward P. Nichols, Elbert H. Baldwin, Edwin J. Ross, Joseph A. Hallock, Albert T. Freeman, James Mawha, William J. Rusling, Aaron King, Alexander Beach, Edward N. Crane, Elias F. Morrow, Edward E. Sill, Edward B. and George H. Denny, Hugh Haddow, Alvah W. Osmun and others.

Rev. Dr. Eddy was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Henry A. Rowland, D. D., Rev. James G. Hamner, D. D., Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Rev. Prentiss De Veuve, D. D., the last named of whom was influential in securing the removal from Park street to the present site of the church, in Belleville avenue, corner of Kearny street.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the new building was laid May 22, 1872. The dedication sermon was by Rev. William Adams, D. D., October 6, 1874. Dr. De Veuve resigned the pastorate in March, 1879.

In 1879 a unanimous call was extended to Rev. J. Clement French, D. D., who had been pastor of the Central Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, for fourteen years, and of the Westminster Church, of that city, for five years.

Dr. French was installed as pastor of Park Church in October, 1879. At that time the membership was 164.

apartments, were complete and dedicated on the evening of that day.

Dr. French is still the pastor, and will complete his eighteenth year of service in October, 1897.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WE FIND the efforts leading to the organization of the Sixth Presbyterian Church somewhat hard to trace. It appears that Rev. S. S. Potter began services in this neighborhood March 5, 1848. On March 28 he was invited to preach for



ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

From the first the seating capacity of the edifice was too small for the attendance. In 1884 it became absolutely necessary to enlarge the building. On Sabbath morning, April 20, \$18,000 were subscribed for this purpose, afterwards more. Work was at once begun. The chapel, Sunday-school rooms and the rear of the auditorium were taken down.

On April 20, 1885, the church building increased in its seating capacity to about 800, and changed in all its interior architecture and adornments, a new chapel, Sabbath-school rooms, primary department room, bible class rooms, study and other necessary

a term of six months at a salary of \$100 for the whole time. It is curious to find that when this term of service had expired a meeting was held to raise the money which resulted in a total of \$35. But the ladies came to the rescue and helped out the balance with a donation visit. Mr. Potter's term of service was during the cholera epidemic and he writes that he had four or five funerals a week.

The church was organized by a Committee of Presbytery, October 1, 1848, in a little school hall in Union Street, near Lafayette Street. The committee consisted of Rev. Drs. Condit

and Brinsmade and Rev. S. S. Potter, the elders H. Hunt and O. Crane. Dr. Conant being prevented from attending by a funeral service, Mr. Lot of took his place as moderator of the meeting. The organization was effected with 36 members, sixteen coming from the Third Church, nine from the Central Church, three from the First Church and the remaining eight from churches outside the city. So far as is known, Rev. Mr. Potter is the only person surviving who participated in the organization and he is still active, being connected with a religious journal in Cincinnati.

It was during Mr. Potter's term of service that a church edifice was begun. This building still stands in Union Street, opposite Hamilton and is occupied by a congregation of colored people. It does not appear just when the Sunday School was organized but it was some months before the church, probably early in the year 1848. The first elders of the church were: David John, Leouel F. Corwin and Aaron C. Ward. The first trustees were: Horace J. Pomer, Robert Dodd, Aaron C. Ward, Ephraim Tucker, Wm. Douglas, Jabez Cook, Jr., and Isaac B. Lee. A number of these names have been associated with the public life of this city.

The first regular pastor of the church was Wm. Aikman, who was installed December 26, 1849, and served the church for almost eight years. It was during this pastorate that the lecture room was built in the rear of the old church. Mr. Aikman is now living in Atlantic City where, until recently, he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

The second pastor was Wm. T. Lott, who was installed Dec. 16, 1857, and served the church about three years, when he was called to the Bethesda Church, Philadelphia. There he labored



PEDDIE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

to disband. Finally, Rev. James M. Dickson was called and installed as pastor March 11, 1863. Mr. Dickson served the church about six years. It was during this pastorate that strenuous efforts were made toward getting a new church edifice, but the scheme finally failed and many of the people lost all confidence in the intention of the uptown churches to aid the Sixth Church building enterprise. It was about this time that the Ladies' Parsonage Association was formed, which succeeded in securing the house that is the present parsonage, at 124 Elm street. Rev. Dr. Dickson is now pastor of a Reformed Church in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Martin F. Hollister was the next pastor and served during the longest period of any pastor the church has had. He was installed on June 4, 1870, and resigned December 1, 1884. Mr. Hollister then removed to Chicago, where he labored in connection with the Tract Society, and later as secretary and treasurer of the Congregational Seminary until he was taken sick and came east to be amid home associations, and in the summer of 1889 departed this life.

The present pastor, Davis W. Lusk, a life-like photo of whom appears among the illustrations, began work on the first Sunday of April, 1885, and about two weeks later was installed by the Newark Presbytery. He immediately set himself to the work of getting a new church edifice, and in the fall of that year put in working form methods for accumulating money to build. It was a long, hard task of over six years, but patience, perseverance and prayer made the efforts successful and on November 9, 1891, the present beautiful building at the corner of Union and Lafayette Streets was dedicated, with sufficient money pledged to meet all obligations. The total cost of the site and building furnished was about \$48,000. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., of the Madison Square church, New York. Henry E. Ogden was chairman of the building committee and Halsey Wood, architect.



SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

during the remainder of his life. Mr. Lusk's pastorate covered the period of depression just previous to the great Rebellion, and when he left the church experienced much difficulty in securing a new pastor so that they were almost ready

The church is unique in its arrangements and entirely modern. It is heated throughout with hot water and the gallery is seated with upholstered opera chairs. The building is so arranged that all the parlors can be turned into the church and the speaker can speak to over one thousand people. The church is very popular in the community and never has to close, summer or winter, for lack of a congregation. On the outside is a tablet bearing this inscription: "This church is conducted in the interest of the people outside of it." There are no pew rents, the church being supported by the systematic and voluntary offerings of the people. The effort is to create the right kind of spiritual atmosphere, to bring the Christ life and love and feeling into the church. The church has a well equipped Boys' Brigade—the first organized in the city. The Christian Endeavor Society was the first organized among Presbyterians here and the second in order of time in the city.

The names of those who have served the church as ruling elders are as follows: David Joline, Aaron C. Ward, Lemuel F. Corwin, Horace J. Poinier, J. Sanford Smith, John D. Wood, Isaac Ogden, John C. Wilkinson, Wm. K. Parkhurst, Job Haines, Joseph A. Hallock, Wm. R. Barton, Henry E. Ogden. The present officers are: Elders.—Joseph Clark, Henry R. Williams, Alvin V. Decker, Wm. H. Preston, Wm. McKenzie, Abram I. Thompson. Deacons.—Josiah Duncan, Wm. H. Davis, Thomas Thompson. Trustees.—Alvin V. Decker, president; Abram I. Thompson, secretary; Ernest C. Reock, treasurer; Lott Southard, M. D., Clarence M. Hedden, Fred. L. Eberhardt, Theodore T. Lawshe, Joseph W. Clark, Wm. H. Davis.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

IN the former part of the year 1810, a number of individuals residing in the upper part of the town of Newark, and members of the first Presbyterian congregation, being impressed with the importance of having a Second Presbyterian Church, adopted incipient measures for the accomplishment of this object. A year before this, at a meeting of the members of the First Church, it was evolved, that it was "advisable for this society to build another meeting-house;" but no successful movement was made, till the time above mentioned, for the establishment of a second church. On the 18th of June, 1810, the corner-stone of the church edifice was laid with appropriate



THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

religious services by Rev. Samuel Whelpley. The building was dedicated to the worship of God, September 30, 1811.

At a meeting of the congregation, held January 12, 1811, the following persons were elected Trustees, viz.: James Hedden, Joseph T. Baldwin, David Doremus, John N. Cumming, Marcus B. Douglass, James Conley and Theodore Frelinghuysen, who took the oath of office April 22, of the same year.

At another meeting of the congregation, held January 23, 1811, of which Rev. James Richards, D. D., was moderator, a call was made out to Mr. Hooper Cumming, to take upon him the pastoral office among them. In April following the congregation was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Jersey; and on October 3 of the same year, Mr. Cumming was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. Stephen Thompson preached the sermon, from 1 Cor. i. 21; Rev. James Richards, D. D., presided, and gave the charge to the minister, and Rev. Amzi Armstrong, D. D., addressed the people.

The church was organized in October, 1811. At a meeting of the members of the church, held November 6, 1811, when a sermon was preached by Dr. Richards from Hebrew xiii. 1, the following persons were elected to the office of ruling elders, viz.: Nathaniel Douglass,



THE NEW YORK AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

Presbyterian and other churches, those who have once been members or Sunday School scholars of this church. Some twenty years ago the writer of these lines took pains to trace, as far as he could, those who went out from this society and joined others, and to his own surprise found that the number was very large, that if brought together they would fill any church building in Newark. Still the society is free from debt, self-supporting and gives annually from \$800 to \$1,000 to the various benevolences of the church.

THIRD GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

THE Third German Presbyterian Church was organized Monday, March 30, 1863, in the Lecture Room of the Sixth Presbyterian Church on Union Street, opposite Hamilton. In the same year the congregation bought lots corner Ferry and Madison Streets, where their first chapel and parsonage were erected.

The Rev. Geo. C. Seibert, Ph.D., D. D., was the first pastor, viz.: from October, 1863, until October, 1872. The Rev. Oscar Kraft succeeded Dr. Seibert, and remained until March 17, 1874, when the St. Stephen's Church was formed from part of the membership, with whom the Rev. O. Kraft went.

In the spring of 1875, the Rev. Julius H. Wolff was called, and was installed as its pastor on the ninth day of June, 1875, who is still the pastor of the church. Under his administration, the old property corner Ferry and Madison Streets was sold, and a new site corner Hamburg Place and Ann Street was purchased in 1882.

In 1883 the new church, as shown in the illustration, was erected, with a seating capacity of 450.



THIRD GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1884 the parsonage was built, and in 1891 the first story of the Lecture Room was added, which was completed in 1895.

The church has now, (1897) 200 communicants, a flourishing Sabbath school with 400 scholars, and a thrifty Ladies' Aid Society and a Young Peoples' Aid Society.

The property represents an actual expense of thirty-one thousand dollars.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH

IN all probability, no church in Essex County has exercised a wider range of usefulness from the moment of its organization than St. Paul's M. E. Church, her history dating back to February, 1853, when she began her career with a roll of one hundred and twenty-two members. Of these, many were leaders in business and social life, and all were devoted Christians, Methodists, *per se*, and followers of Wesley, the divine. Full laden with affiliates of love and with an agency of effort which would brook no delays, a brilliant promise of success was present from the start. As above stated, the church organization did not take place until February, 1853, but from a charming little tributary work from the pen of Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, entitled "A Glance Backward," we find the following facts: "Forty-two years ago May, 1896, a band of Christian workers, talking together, considered the subject of organizing a new church, and before they parted *this church* was successfully begun. For when did ever earnest disciples 'consider' a noble work without successful issue?"

From that night, interest in the project never flagged, the workers never halted in their purpose. A few months afterward the property on which this church stands was selected, and the first payment made. Two months later work on the chapel was begun.

The enthusiasm of the little band continued unabated, and the work went forward rapidly. Another two months passed, and



NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

on February 9, 1853. The church was organized with one hundred and twenty-two members. At first known as the Broad Street M. E. Church. Within the week following a hall was rented in which to hold services until the chapel should be completed. The next Sabbath, February 20, 1853, the first sermon was preached by the Rev. Chauncy Schaffer, and the first Sunday School was assembled, with Elias Francis and Charles Campbell superintendents, both of whom served in this capacity for fifteen years. Both are now gone to their reward, while their children and children's children stand in their places.

In April, the Rev. Wm. P. Corbett was appointed pastor. On December 29, the chapel was opened for religious service and ten thousand dollars raised toward the church.

In 1854, Rev. Henry Cox was appointed pastor, and work commenced on the church. At the laying of the corner-stone October 26, six thousand dollars was subscribed. February 26, 1856, the church was dedicated by Bishops Simpson, Pierce and James, of sainted memory. July 16, 1862, the pews were rented to the highest bidders, an innovation for the Methodist Church in those days.

That the career of St. Paul's (the new name adopted in 1865) has been truly phenomenal none will doubt, and this partly accounted for by the fact that from the beginning she has numbered among her membership many strong men and women who always stood ready to help, and were always willing to make the required sacrifice to push on the work of making St. Paul's the equal to any other Methodist church in the county.

The noble self-sacrificing band of Christian men and women who have gathered around the shrine of St. Paul's from the very beginning, labored ever to promote St. Paul's welfare, and insure the church's advance and prosperity, by bringing such an influence to bear on conferences that would prove irresistible in securing the appointment of men of eloquence and men of power to fill their pulpit—in a word, men whose words leaped



GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

from lips which had been touched with live coals from the Altar Sacrificial.

And who, we ask, can say, we may when we mention the names of such bright particular pulpit stars as Schaffer, Corbit Cox, Lore, Arndt, Heston, Vail, Baker, Hanton, Wilson, Dashiell, Meredith, Tiffany, Sims, Todd, Baldwin, Boyle, Parson, and Baker again, all of whom have filled the pulpit of St. Paul's, if it was not their burning words falling on the ears of the tens of thousands, who were irresistibly drawn within the influence of their religious field, while the dynamo of their power was sending volt after volt of gospel truth, against the citadel of sin, leading them to fall down like the jailer of old and cry out, "What shall I do to be saved?" This had much to do in giving to St. Paul's the good name and fair fame enjoyed to-day. Speaking of these men Mrs. Martin says: "Seven of them have passed on at the master's summons, 'It is enough, come up higher.'"

If memory serves us right, 'twas under the preaching of Dr. Dashiell, that he who was a tower of strength to St. Paul's for the closing years of his grand Christian life, General Theodore Runyon, our late Ambassador to Germany, was brought to the foot of the cross.

Mrs. Martin says: "Dashiell, a tower of strength, with his magnetic presence attaching all to him, and binding them with golden bands of friendship forever." Also she says, Corbit, the fearless warrior, who would take the kingdom of Heaven by storm. Continuing, Tiffany the elegant, "as pleasant songs at morning sung, the words dropped from his tongue, strengthened our hearts." Space will not permit more, but with such an array of clergy, brilliant to "cast the net," it is little wonder that a multitude of fishes should be enclosed. Among those who have acted well their part, and have contributed of their worldly goods, mental love and of their influence to make the church what she is, we have only room to mention Ambassador



THE GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Runyon, who, with the beloved Dashell, has been called up higher. It will be remembered that General Runyon's Bible Class had no superior under his influence.

Ex-Judge J. Franklin Fort, who for a score of years was Superintendent of the Sabbath School, Franklin Murphy, Esq., a tower of strength in deeds of beneficence, Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, from whose sketch we have quoted, Mrs. E. B. Gaddis, and many others whom it would be our delight to make record of in "ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED." In the membership of St. Paul's, there is material abundant for a band and army devoted to the spread of truth, the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom on earth.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

THE Reformed Dutch Church, which stands on Springfield Avenue, corner New Street, is one of the oldest in the village, having been in existence when the village was known as Clintonville. On the afternoon of June 23, 1839, the Clintonville Sabbath School was organized in the school room belonging to Alvah Sherman. At the time of organization the scholars numbered about fifty, and the following officers were elected: Patron, Isaac Watkin; Superintendent, William M. Summers; Librarian and Secretary, Alvah Sherman. Public worship was held regularly on each succeeding Sunday in the same building, when there was volunteer preaching by well-known ministers.

At a meeting of the Reformed Church Classis of Bergen, N. J., held Tuesday, January 14, 1840, a petition for the organization of a Reformed Dutch Church, and signed by sixty-seven of Irvington's then best known citizens, was presented. The

petition was received with much favor by the classis, and the request was granted. On Sunday, February 2, 1840, the Reformed Dutch Church was organized, with William Ashley and Isaac Watkins as elders and William Summers and Abraham Baldwin as deacons. Services were held in the school room of Alvah Sherman and the first sermon was preached by Rev. J. Garretson, of Belleville. Rev. John A. Staats, of New Brunswick, was installed first pastor of the church, December 10, 1840, and he remained with the church for one year.

The first church building was erected in 1842, and was dedicated Wednesday, December 28, of the same year, at which time the installation of Rev. John L. Chapman took place. Rev. Mr. Chapman, who has since died, preached in the church until 1849, when he resigned. He was followed by Rev. James M. Bruen, who preached until 1852, and who was succeeded by Revs. James Devine and A. McKelvey, and in 1861 the late Rev. Henry Veshlage was chosen and remained until his death, which occurred in March, 1894.

Since the death of Rev. Henry Veshlage a number of able ministers have preached to the congregation on trial, but a choice was not made until July, 1895, when a unanimous call was extended to Rev. David H. Chrestensen, of Milford, N. Y. Rev. Mr. Chrestensen was born at Andes, Delaware County, N. Y.



GRACE EVANGELICAL ENGLISH-LUTHERAN CHURCH.



CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.



REV. PHILIP H. WOLFF.

In 1884 he graduated from the Delaware Literary Institute, in 1889 from Hamilton College at Clinton N. Y., and in 1892 from Auburn Theological Seminary. He then accepted as a charge the pastorate of the Milford, N. Y., Presbyterian Church, which he held at the time of his call to Irvington. Mr. Chrestensen is an untiring mission worker and spent the entire summer of 1890 in North Dakota doing Sunday School mission work.

During the summer of 1891 he preached at Amboy, N. Y.

The church at present is in a very united and prosperous condition and with their new pastor and a new two-manual pipe organ, they expect to build up the church to its standing of former years. It is proposed to make the musical services a special feature, as there are some very fine trained voices in the choir.



REV. CHAS. HASTINGS DODD, D. D.

THE GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

THIS church is located on the corner of Ferry Street and Hamburg Place, and was organized on March 17, 1874. Rev. O. H. Kraft was their first minister. Services were held in Mr. Reichert's carpenter shop on Van Buren Street, until the church was erected and dedicated, on Dec. 13, 1874. The cost of the building was about \$28,000.

Rev. O. H. Kraft left the congregation through the summer of 1878, and followed a call of St. Marcus Congregation, in Buffalo, N. Y. His successor is Rev. R. Katerndahl, who was at that time pastor in his first congregation in Illinois. Under his leading the congregation grew slowly but surely, and counts at present a membership of more than four hundred families. The trustees are, C. Eggert, J. Scheel, P. Schückhaus, Ph. Metz, C. Hammel, T. Schautz and J. Stiehl. The elders are J. Waltz, Ph. Kaufmann, G. Fey, G. Wetzel, H. Geppert; organist, and Ludwig Wagner, sexton, filling their place as long as the church has stood.



REV. A. FLAMMANN.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH

IN TRACING briefly the rise and growth of the South Church, it is but just at the outset to say, that it originated in no selfishly factious or partisan spirit, but in profound and sacred convictions of duty, and in an honest, earnest purpose to extend the kingdom of the Lord Jesus, and advance the views which Baptists hold. With the movement the Mother Church was in fullest sympathy from its inception till its success was perfectly assured. Those who remained in the old home on Academy Street and those who went out to set up house-keeping on Kinney Street counseled over the enterprise together, prayed over it together, gave of their means for starting it together, and when the time came for separating they went apart, not as contentious children who could not abide under a common roof, but as loving members of a single family, invoking on each other the best of blessings. We mention this simply as an illustration of Christian large-heartedness, and "to the praise of the glory of His grace."

On the evening of February 18, 1850, thirty-seven brethren

and sisters, bearing a general letter of dismissal from the First Church, met in that house of worship to organize what was then named and is still called, the South Baptist Church, of Newark. By rising they formally entered into fellowship, and then proceeded to elect officers and adopt a covenant and articles of faith.

At a subsequent meeting, eight others were received as constituent members, making a total of forty-five; and on the first Tuesday of March public recognition services were held. Henry C. Fish offered the prayer, E. L. Magoon preached the sermon, Henry V. Jones gave the band of fellowship, and Simeon J. Drake delivered the charge. Of these honored brethren, the preacher of the sermon only remains to share in the conflicts



REV. F. NIEBUHR.

and conquests of the militant church. At the time of the recognition, Dr. Hague had already been called to the pastorate and the sanctuary on Kinney Street was well under way. The lecture room of the new house was occupied on the 14th of April, and on the 18th of July the finished structure, free from debt, was set apart to the worship of the Most High. Three years of abundant prosperity were vouchsafed, during which the membership grew to more than 200, and then, greatly to the regret of his people, the first pastor went his way.

In March, 1854, Dr. O. S. Stearns, now a professor in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., was called to the vacant place, but before a year had passed the brethren at Newton Center, coveting earnestly the best gifts, were seeking to allure the pastor to that field, and presently their persuasions prevailed and the South Church again was shepherdless.

In the autumn of 1855, Dr. James L. Hodge succeeded to the charge. Some gracious ingatherings were enjoyed, and the general interests of Zion were well maintained. Two years, however, brought the relation to an end, and now for eleven months there was a dependence on supplies.

In October, 1858, Dr. E. M. Levy, of Philadelphia, began his labors—labors which extended over a period of ten years, or double the time covered by any other pastorate. During this term the church edifice was remodelled and beautified, the organ purchased and revival mercies extensively enjoyed.

Dr. John Dowling came next, and remained for three and one-half years. He gave to the South Church about the last pastoral service of a life which was abundant in labors, fruitful in results, and is fragrant in memory still.

Dr. George A. Peltz was Dr. Dowling's successor. He ministered to the flock acceptably till the close of 1875, when he resigned, to give himself more exclusively to Sunday School work.

In the spring of 1876, Dr. Charles V. Swan took the charge. A strong spirit overestimated and so overtaxed the frail body that housed it, and amid displays of saving grace he was laid aside, and after months of wasting, bravely borne, he was not, for God took him.

In November, 1880, Rev. T. E. Vassar, D. D., became pastor, remaining with the church seven years and laboring with great efficiency. He was succeeded by Rev. John English.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, IRVINGTON.

The present pastor (1897), Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D., assumed this relation June 1, 1891. The official list of the church, May, 1897, is as follows: Pastor, R. M. Luther, D. D. Deacons.—Jerome Taylor, John C. Boice, Thos. S. Stevens, N. A. Merrit, Arthur W. Palmer, Jephtha D. Runyon. Trustees.—Caleb H. Earl, Samuel O. Baldwin, S. O. Nichols, Wm. F. Utter, J. D. Runyon, Walter Drake. Clerk of the Church, Sayres O. Nichols.

THE NEW YORK AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

THE New York Avenue Church was first organized as the Second Reformed Church in 1847, and its first house of worship was built at the corner of Ferry and McWhorter Streets, the next year.

In the year 1888 the church removed to the chapel already completed on the new site at the corner of Pacific Street and New York Avenue.

The corner-stone of the new church was laid October 6, 1891, and on December 5, 1892, the present house of worship was dedicated as the New York Avenue Reformed Church. The following is a list of the pastors of this church: Rev. Gustavus Abeel, D. D., 1850-1865; Rev. Matthew B. Riddle, D. D., 1865-1869; Rev. Cornelius Brette, D. D., 1870-1873; Rev. F. V. Van Vranken, 1873-1880; Rev. John A. Davis, D. D., 1880-1889; Rev. A. J. Sullivan, 1890-1891; Rev. John S. Allen, 1892.

The present pastor began his work in October, 1892, with a new church but a heavy debt of some \$15,000. This debt was raised, and the Christmas bells of 1895 rang in a free church.

The church is a model of architectural grace and is finished in pressed brick, trimmed with brown stone. It has a large auditorium with a seating capacity of over 700. The acoustic qualities are perfect.

The founder of this church, through whose efforts it was established, was the Hon. William H. Kirk, who for nearly fifty years was an officer and leader in the work of this church.

Foremost among the supporters of this church is Mr. Joseph S. Mundy, to whose generous gifts the success of the church is largely due.

The church, through the Richard's Trust Fund, maintains an industrial school on Clover street.



TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.

THE FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH

IN 1839, Rev. K. A. Fleischmann began to preach to the Germans of Newark, and made the beginning of what was to become the First German Baptist Church. Those who were converted at that time, became members of English churches, until the German church was formally organized in 1840. Rev. S. Kuepler became the first pastor. He served the church until 1851, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. Hueni. At that time the church had only thirty members. After a successful pastorate of four years he resigned, leaving the church with a membership of fifty-eight. In 1850, a call was extended to Rev. C. Bollenpender, who served the church for five years.

Until 1861, the work suffered greatly for want of a house of worship, the church having met in rented rooms often unfavorably located. At this time, the German Presbyterians on Mercer Street (now located on Morton Street) offered their edifice for sale. This was purchased and repaired and served as a house of worship until 1874. In 1862, Rev. J. C. Haselbuhn accepted the call of the church. He remained until 1869, and the church greatly increased in numbers. During his pastorate a mission was started in the 12th ward, which subsequently became the Second German Baptist Church, cor. Niagara and Paterson streets.

The next pastor was Rev. H. Trumpp. During his pastorate the present church edifice was built. Rev. G. Knobloch served the church for fifteen and a half years. The present pastor (1897) Rev. F. Naebuhr, has been with the church since 1892. The church is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of 277. A lady missionary, Miss C. Kraft, works in connection with the church. The board of trustees consists of the following members: A. Buermann, President; J. Klausmann, Secretary; J. J. H. Mueller, Treasurer; C. Huber, G. Bauer, K. Schmidt, F. Nuse. The church has two Sunday Schools, of which, H. D. Vogt is Superintendent; E. Sorg, Vice-Superintendent; H. Sauermann, Secretary. There is also a Woman's Society, Mrs. J. Klausmann, President; Mrs. J. Nenninger, Secretary; Mrs. C. Huber, Treasurer. A Young Peoples' Society, H. D. Vogt, President; E. Wohlfarth, Vice-President; A. Marquardt, Secretary; C. Koos, Treasurer; and a Society of Willing



FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Workers, of which, Miss E. Wohlfarth is leader. Mr. J. Zimmermann is organist of the church and Mr. D. Alt, leader of the choir.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.

IN 1850, a Sunday School was organized by Mr. Thomas Webb, in his foundry house, a building then standing on lower Ferry Street. Soon after, the school was removed to a Union chapel erected at the corner of Bowery and Ferry Streets. A number of the teachers were members of the Second



TEMPLE B'NAI B'RITH.



DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Reformed Church then under the pastoral care of Dr. G. Abeel. The Union enterprise not proving a success, the Second Reformed Church assumed its support and care. In 1859, a frame chapel was removed from McWhorter Street to a lot on Ferry Street, given by Miss Elizabeth Richards, a teacher in the school, who took a great interest in its success. At her death a generous bequest of some two acres of land to the Second Reformed Church, for church purposes, made permanent the enterprise. In Oct., 1869, a petition with twenty-five names signed thereto, was presented to the classis of Newark, asking for the organization of the East Newark Reformed (Dutch) Church. The Classis appointed as a committee for that purpose, the Rev. Drs. G. Abeel, E. P. Terhune and elder Aaron Baker. On October 27, 1869, the organization was effected and its first consistory with two elders, Nelson Jacobus and G. L. Van Emburgh, and two deacons, Nathaniel Richards and J. H. Joroloman ordained. On Dec. 15, 1869, the Rev. I. P. Brokaw, a graduate of the New Brunswick Seminary, was ordained and installed pastor.

At the meeting of the general Synod in this city, June, 1870, the corner-stone of the present structure was laid. In the early spring of 1871, the church was finished and dedicated. The congregation has been ministered to by seven pastors: Revs. I. P. Brokaw, C. R. Blauvelt, C. H. F. Kruger, Theodore Shaffer, D. Chas. Preyer, R. P. Millekin and J. N. Morris (1897), the present incumbent. Two of these Revs. C. H. F. Kruger and R. P. Millekin, died in its pastoral service. By consent of the Classis the name has been changed, and the church is now incorporated under the name of Trinity Reformed Church. Its present membership is nearly 200, and its Sunday School, superintended by Mr. Wm. Jacobus, numbers over 400. The primary department, under the direction of Mr. William Jacobus, forms a promising feature of the church work. The societies are Ladies' Aid Society, Young Peoples', S. C. E. and King's Daughters.



EMMANUEL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

EMMANUEL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

THE church was organized under the preaching of Bishop G. D. Cummings, of Pennsylvania, a pulpit orator of remarkable power. His first sermon was preached in Association Hall, to a large congregation assembled from nearly all the

churches in Newark, but more especially from the Protestant Episcopal denominations. The congregation increased rapidly, many of the Episcopal brethren leaving the mother church, and casting in their lot with the reformed. The writer of this article well remembers the occasion, when the eloquent man held forth, and himself listened to the foundation sermons, upon which was established this now large and influential church. It is a little more than twenty years ago, when Dr. Howard Smith was settled as pastor over the little flock, which had gathered around the standard set up by the Bishop. On Oct. 11, 1876, the corner-stone of their first church was laid at 76 Halsey Street, and the church was opened for service March 4, 1877. Here the congregation worshipped and grew in membership and in strength, until the little church became too small and inconvenient. The fare-



EMMANUEL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—INTERIOR VIEW.



REV. RICHARD KATERN DAHL

William Selby, E. C. Greason, J. H. Wrigley and E. W. Hammer. The Emmanuel Reformed has had but four rectors. Rev. Dr. Howard Smith, Rev. E. B. England, Rev. John Dennis M. D. and the present rector (1897), Rev. Geo. Savary. Bishop W. R. Nicholson, of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, formerly a rector of Trinity Church, preached the dedicatory sermon. The fellowship meeting of the latter occasion was most interesting, and was attended by a large number of the evangelical clergymen of Essex County.

The new church building, which appears among the illustrations, was built from the drawing furnished by Philip Henry and Walter G. E. Ward, the architects employed. The building is of the mediæval style of architecture, and is constructed of Indiana lime stone with the base of Belleville brown stone. A ninety foot tower surmounts it upon which is to be placed a clock. It has a seating capacity in the main auditorium of four hundred, and a gallery accommodating one hundred. The

well was taken of the old church on February 19, 1895, and the estate sold to Hahne & Co. On July 22, 1895, they laid the corner-stone of their beautiful and commodious new church building at the corner of Broad Street and Fourth Avenue. The new Emmanuel Reformed Church building cost about \$40,000, and stands a monument to the zeal and perseverance of a church membership, as devoted as any in the city of Newark, or county of Essex.

With such determined Christian spirits at the helm, and such careful business men to manage its financial affairs, it is little wonder that the congregation is practically out of debt. The building committee consisted of Rev. John Dennis, M. D., George C. Miller, G. W. Douglas,



REV. DAVIS W. LUSK

Sunday School rooms are separated by sashes, which can be slid back thus doubling the seating capacity. In the basement is a dining room and kitchen furnished with all the modern cooking utensils. The heating is done on the direct radiation plan. Fresh air from outside is furnished every twelve minutes, by a large fan driven by a dynamo. Electricity will be used to light the church, as well as to furnish power for the great organ. The Rev. Dr. Savary, a man of eloquence and pulpit power, continues to occupy the sacred desk and is the idol pastor of a devoted and working congregation.

SECOND GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

IN June, 1863, through the efforts of the Rev. J. C. Hasselhubn and several members of the First German Church on Mercer Street, the Second German Baptist Church was founded. A private dwelling house in the twelfth ward was rented, and a Sunday School was started with 100 children, 16 teachers and

officers. The good work progressed, and with the aid of the City Mission Board, a neat little chapel was erected corner Niagara and Patterson Streets, and the services of Rev. A. Transchl were engaged. After three years of faithful labor, he was succeeded by the Rev. J. C. Kraft, who was called to the church in 1867. Under his pastorate, and with the advice of the City Mission Board, the congregation was organized as an independent church on April 28, 1875, Rev. J. C. Kraft becoming the first regular installed pastor. He worked earnestly for the success of the church, and during the eleven years of his pastorate did much to uplift those committed to his care. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Jaeger, a student at the Seminary of Rochester, New York, who



REV. S. ALLEN



REV. DAVID H. CHRISTENSEN

labored with the church for nearly two years. In 1884, Rev. William Schuff took charge, and labored for about eleven months. He was followed by the Rev. A. Brandt, who served the church faithfully for the period of seven years. In January, 1893, the church extended a call to Rev. C. Schenk, the present pastor, under whose able management the new and elegant brick church edifice, which appears among the illustrations, was erected and dedicated December, 1895. Rev. C. Schenk is untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of his people. There is a Young Peoples' Society connected with the church, and a Sunday School, over which Mr. William Pfennig is the Superintendent. The present trustees are August Buermann, John P. Gerber, Philip Reuter, William Pfennig and John Gerner.

GRACE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

THIS Church, as its name indicates, was organized chiefly for the children of German Lutherans, though its work is not confined to them. But its special object is to reach that large number of English-speaking Germans and their children, who otherwise must be deprived of the Gospel as taught in the Lutheran faith.

The church was organized in 1888, and for years worshipped first in the old Library Hall, and then at 870 Broad street. Finally the congregation grew bold enough to attempt to secure a property of its own, and so came into possession of the beautiful and churchly structure on Mercer street, near High street. The church was dedicated May 19, 1895.

Since the congregation has been in its new building, the work has been very successful. Rev. M. S. Waters is the pastor of the church. He came to Newark from Indiana, taking charge of the work June 3, 1893.



SECOND GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

ST. JOHN'S FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

THE oldest of the German churches of Newark is the above named church. Already in the year 1827, attempts were made by the Evang. Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New York to organize a congregation in Newark; but this was not accomplished until October 10, 1833, when Rev. Dr. F. W. Geissenhainer, of New York, organized St. John's, with thirty-one communicant members, in a hall on Harrison street, which then constituted that portion of Halsey street between Market and William streets. The young congregation was served by the Revs. L. Smith and Phil. Merkle until December, 1835. About two months later, Rev. Prof. Winkler became the pastor of St. John's. During his time the services were held in a hall corner Market and Beaver streets. Rev. F. G. Maschop succeeded him as pastor in Newark. Under his pastorate the congregation built a new church and parsonage on Mechanic street, the consecration of which took place on November 10, 1840, being the 357th anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther's birth.

Things went on smoothly and prosperously until the year 1845, when, through the domineering ways of the pastor and his adherents, disturbances were raised in the congregation leading to a law-suit, which lasted fully ten years, finally being decided in the year 1855, in favor of those members of the congregation remaining true to the New York Ministerium. The interest of the gradually diminishing congregation was faithfully looked after by the Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, the late United States Secretary of State. In order to defray the expenses of the law-suit, the congregation had to sacrifice its whole property.

Already, in the year 1853, Rev. Maschop had resigned. His successor, Rev. L. Seybold, endeavored to stimulate the stricken congregation unto new zeal and courage, but he had a hard task before him. After two years' service he severed his connection with his flock, which extended a call to Rev. H. Raegener. He occupied St. John's pulpit only five months, when he entered new obligations in New York City. The congregation remained vacant only two months.

In March, 1856, Rev. C. A. Ebert was installed. Through his efforts the congregation thrived to such an extent that the



ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.



EDMUND FRENCH, JR.

John First German Evangelical Church is very bright and promising."

IRVINGTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ABOUT 1840, Rev. Edmund S. Jones (afterward Bishop) came over from Orange, where he was then residing, and began to hold services according to the usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the old brick academy on Clifton avenue, in Irvington. The organization of the church occurred in 1845. It was associated with the church at Middletown (now Hilton, N. J.) and the charge was known as "Irvington and Middletown" until 1867, when Irvington was set off by itself. In the following year, however, the two churches were again united, and this union continued until 1870. Since this date Irvington Methodists have not been connected with any other congregation.

Upon the organization of the Church in 1845, the Rev. John



GEORGE DOERING

present church building on Halsey street, opposite Cedar street, could be purchased. Rev. Ebert resigned in 1867 and Rev. Phil. Krug became his successor. He labored very faithfully until his resignation, which occurred January 1, 1893, after he had celebrated his 25th anniversary as pastor of St. John's, in October, 1892.

On April 1, 1893, the present pastor, Rev. G. Doering, took possession of the charge. After purchasing a new pipe-organ in 1894, at a cost of \$2,000, the congregation was able to wipe out the remaining church debt of \$4,000 on May 1, 1896. About 350 communicant members contribute toward the maintenance of the Church, assisted by four energetic societies and a self-sustaining Sunday School with 175 scholars enrolled. It may well be said: "The future of St.



REV. LOUIS SUREVE OSBORN

P. McCormick became pastor. He was succeeded in 1846 by the Rev. Robert Given, and in 1847 Mr. Given was followed by the Rev. Martin Herr. The Church in Irvington was originally built by the Episcopalians. It was sold at Sheriff's sale in the spring of 1847. It was bought by a Mr. Day, the holder of the mortgage, and at the suggestion of Bishop Jones, the property was purchased from Mr. Day by the Rev. Martin Herr for \$1,000. The building was repainted, somewhat remodeled and subsequently rededicated by Bishop Jones.

In 1848, the Rev. George Hughes, now editor of the *Guide to Holiness*, became pastor and remained for two years. He was succeeded in 1850 by the Rev. David Graves. The following year the Rev. James M. Freeman (now Dr. Freeman, the well known author and editor) preached in Irvington. The Rev. John Faull became pastor in 1852 and was succeeded in 1853 by the Rev. John White. The following year the Rev. J. C. Blain was appointed, and was succeeded in 1855 by the Rev. John H. Vincent (now Bishop), who remained two years.

The Rev. Matthias F. Swain succeeded Dr. Vincent in 1857, and the next year John F. Hurst (now Bishop) became pastor and remained two years. In 1859, the Rev. Henry A. Buttz (now President of Drew Theological Seminary) was appointed preacher-in-charge. He was succeeded in 1860 by the Rev. Edwin Day. The Rev. William M. Lippincott came in 1861, remaining two years. He was followed in 1863 by the Rev. Charles R. Snyder. The next year the Rev. John Scarlett was made pastor, continuing his labors until 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry M. Simpson (now Chaplain at Dr. Strong's Sanitarium, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.)

The Rev. Robert B. Collins was appointed pastor in 1867, remaining two years when he was succeeded in 1869 by the Rev. Jesse S. Gilbert, A. M., the author of several works of



REV. GEORGE SAVARY.

value. The Rev. Hamilton C. McBride (now a distinguished revivalist) came in 1870, and during his stay the present parsonage was projected.

In 1871, the Rev. William I. Gill, the author of several philosophical works, became preacher-in-charge, and remained for three years. During his pastorate the parsonage was completed. He was succeeded in 1874 by the Rev. James O. Rogers, who remained until 1877. His successor was the Rev. William R. Kiefer, who remained until the spring of 1879, when the Rev. Joseph W. Dally was placed in charge, his pastorate continuing until 1882.

Succeeding pastorates have been as follows: 1882-85, Rev. J. F. Andrew; 1885-88, Rev. J. W. Young (now Secretary of Committee on Apportionments of the Missionary Society); 1888-93, Rev. S. K. Doolittle; 1893-95, Rev. Elbert Clement; 1895-96, Rev. E. N. Crasto; 1896, the present pastor, Rev. E. S. Jamison, A. M., Ph. D., was put in charge.

FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

PROMPTED by a love toward God and the extension of His cause, some ten or twelve brethren of the two Baptist churches in our city, met on Dec. 1, 1851, and held an initiatory meeting of a movement that resulted in the formation of the Newark Baptist City Mission. This Society in April, 1852, began its labors by organizing two missions, one of which was in that part of the city known as the 5th ward lying east of the New Jersey, now the Penna. Railroad. Thus begins the history of the Fifth Baptist Church, with Revs. C. W. Waterhouse, Thos. G. Wright and D. T. Morrill, as missionaries successively. This mission growing in interest and numbers, a Council of Baptist churches was convened on March 26, 1855 as a result of which, the mission was then regularly organized into a church, with 55 constituent members and Rev. D. T. Morrill, as pastor.

Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the times preceding the Civil War this noble sacrificing band, together with the help of generous friends and the blessing of God, succeeded in erecting a very commodious edifice, and dedicating it on April 21, 1858. The general revival of 1857-8 resulted in one hundred and thirty joining the church by baptism. There have been other revivals since, nearly as large. The total member-



FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

ship from March 26, 1855, to May 1, 1896, has been 1,305; present membership, 320. The church property is in a good state of preservation having been extensively remodeled in 1872, and again in 1896.

While this church has not been free from the various vicissitudes incident to the church militant, yet they rejoice in having had no disruptions to mar its record and weaken its power. They have been signally blessed in having as under-shepherds, men of marked intelligence, purity and power, as follows: Rev. D. T. Morrill, 1855-69; Rev. D. C. Hughes, 1869-74; Rev. G. A. Simonson, 1874-82; Rev. H. B. Warring, 1883-90; Rev. C. E. Lapp, 1890-95; Rev. T. A. Hughes, 1895—. The labors of these brethren have resulted in developing a constituency, which has contributed to the strengthening of all the other Baptist Churches in the city, and outside, and still continues to be a strong centre of influence and power.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

THIS Church owes its name to the fact, that it was organized in 1866. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Janes, November 28, and dedicated by the Rev. James Ayers, July 14, 1867. The Rev. A. M. Palmer, then city Missionary, was the first pastor. He was succeeded by the following: Revs. John O'Brian, April, 1868-9; H. C. McBride, 1869-70; R. B. Collins, 1870-73; E. E. Chambers, 1873-75; Charles R. Barnes, 1875-78; Chas. S. Colt, 1878-80; Joseph H. Knowles, 1880; Stephen L. Baldwin, 1880-81; Chas. E. Little, 1881-84; David B. F. Randolph, 1884-87; Warren L. Hoagland, 1887-92; and Winfield C. Snodgrass, the present pastor,



FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—INTERIOR VIEW.

TRINITY CHURCH

TO the thoughtful and well-informed citizen of Newark, the white steeple of "Old Trinity in the Park," might seem to glimmer in a mist of interesting memories. It marks the spot whereon the founders of the church erected their first place of worship, over one hundred and fifty years ago. It is a reminder of the trying times of the Revolution; for the more hot-headed of the local patriots visited a share of the general resentment of the people against their oppressors on the church and its parishioners on account of the latter's association with the Church of England. The hostile demonstrations went so far as to necessitate the closing of the church and the retirement of its pastor, the Rev. Isaac Brown, from the town. Subsequently the edifice was used as a hospital for the sick and wounded of the continental army, during which period a portion of the church records were displaced or lost.

Previous to the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the use of the church building was graciously granted to the Catholics of St. John's parish, for the holding of a lecture, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Power, of New York, for the benefit of their church.

The record of Trinity Church, pastors and officers, is truly Christian, and it will serve as a beautiful object lesson to all good citizens as long, no doubt, as the city endures. The parish is the outgrowth of the work of the Association for the Propagation of the Gospel, the oldest Protestant Missionary Society in existence, which was at that time under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brook, of Elizabethtown, who had charge of all the Episcopal missions within a radius of fifty miles of his station, and who began his labors in 1704.

The Rev. Mr. Brook was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan (1729), under whose ministrations the first church building was erected for the parish (1743-44). The Rev. Isaac Brown, a graduate of Yale College followed the Rev. Mr. Vaughan (1744), and his faithful ministrations extended over a period of thirty years. He founded at Second River, a mission which is now known as Christ Church, Belleville.

After the troubles incident to the Revolution the parish was reorganized under the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Ogden, 1778. The following townsmen were elected officers: Uzal Ogden, James Nutman, John Robinson, David Rogers, Benjamin



TRINITY CHURCH.

Johnson and Ebenezer Ward. The church building was renovated and refitted for divine worship, and Dr. Ogden fulfilled a successful ministration of twenty years.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Willard, by whose efforts the present church edifice was erected 1809-10. The Rev. Dr. Louis P. Bayard became rector in 1811, and during his seven years of care the membership of the parish showed a marked increase. In 1830, the Rev. Matthew H. Henderson, A. M., succeeded to the rectorship, and worked faithfully for more than twenty-five years in advancing the interests of the parish.

Then followed: the Rev. Dr. Edmund Neville, 1857; the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, 1862; the Rev. Dr. Watson Meier-Smith, 1866; the Rev. Dr. W. R. Nicholson, 1872; the Rev. Dr. William Willberforce Newton, 1875; and the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, 1877. The Rev. J. Sanders Reed was appointed rector in 1885, and during his five years of incumbency he did much towards establishing the Girls' Friendly Society, the first organization of its character in the State, and other parochial agencies, which are effective for promoting the interests of the parish.

In 1890, the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne, the present incumbent, began his labors in "Old Trinity." Since his advent the church edifice manifests great improvement, internal and external. He is a man endowed with a genial and kindly nature, and the grace of human sympathy, qualities that never fail to impress strangers as well as his own people.

Many of Newark's honored citizens have worshipped at the shrine of "Old Trinity."



TRINITY CHURCH.—INTERIOR VIEW.

ST. JOHN'S R. C. CHURCH.

IN 1824, the Rev. Gregory D. Pardow, of New York, organized under the patronage of St. John, the association of Catholics who founded St. John's Church. It was designated St. John's Roman Catholic Society of Newark, N. J. The first trustees were Patrick Murphy, John Sherlock, John Kelly, Christopher Rourke, Morris Fitzgerald, John Gillespie and Patrick Mape. The founder of the Church labored faithfully with the parish for eight years, and through his energy, tact and zeal, insured its success. He was followed by the Rev. Matthew Herard, October 7, 1832, and the Rev. B. Rafferty, October 13, 1833.

On November 3, 1833, the Rev. Patrick Moran was appointed pastor. He was eminently fitted for the place. He possessed good judgment, a refined and correct taste, and an educated mind. Under his able management, the affairs of St. John's advanced rapidly, and his sterling qualities won for the congregation the confidence of their non-Catholic neighbors. Father Moran soon had a library of 850 volumes in circulation. He organized church societies, literary, temperance and benevolent associations. He erected a school-house and arranged for the free instruction evenings of such as could not attend the day school. But his chief source of pleasure and pride was in his Sunday School, which he raised to a high degree of excellence. Connected with it was a teachers' association, which was a model of its kind.

The late Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, who was appointed first bishop of Newark, selected Rev. Patrick Moran of St. John's, to be his vicar-general. After his death, which occurred July 25, 1866, the following was successively rectors of St. John's Church: Rev. James Moran, nephew of the deceased rector, November, 1866; Rev. Louis Schneider, November, 1867; Rev. Thomas M. Killeen, who built the new rectory adjoining the church, November, 1868, and did much for St. John's; Rev. Patrick Leonard was rector in December, 1878. Rev. Louis Gambos-



ST. JOHN'S R. C. CHURCH.

ville, who personally and with great care and labor re-wrote the church's record of births and marriages from the foundation to his time, and who was the second incumbent to die (January, 1892); Thomas E. Wallace, administrator, from January, 1892, to February 27, 1892, and February 1892, Rev. J. P. Poels, the incumbent. The assistant rectors were Rev. Fathers Guth, 1837; Farrell, 1838; Bacon, 1838; Donahue 1845; Hanahan, 1846; Callan, 1848; Senez, 1849; Conroy, 1852; McGuire, 1853; Tubberty, 1854; Casted, 1858; McCloskey, 1860; Byrne, 1861; Moran, 1863; Wiseman, 1867; Rolando, 1867; Nardiello, 1876; Whelan, 1878; Corrigan, 1879; White, 1882; McGahan, 1892; Fanning, 1893, and Dooley, at present. Rev. Father Poels, who is now rector of St. John's, is a man of great executive ability, and most zealous; and people who love the first Catholic church in Newark and cherish its memories, may rejoice that the parish has come under his care, for it already shows many signs of improve-



INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. ALOYSIUS CHURCH.

ment and of renewed life. His administration has been signalized by a marked advancement of church affairs and an entire renovation of the church property.

The history of St. John's is in very fact the history of Catholicity in New Jersey. The "mother of all the churches" of the diocese; from her sanctuary have gone forth several zealous and exemplary missionaries to propagate the faith, and among these may be mentioned Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York; the late Very Rev. James H. Corrigan, for several years vice-president of Seton Hall College; Rev. George W. Corrigan, of Paterson, and the Rev. Martin O'Connor, of Peoria, Ill.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL

THIS Church, formerly the Second Reformed, was purchased for the use of the Italian Catholics of the city, by the advice and with the aid of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wigger, and the learned and energetic Father Conrad M. Schotthoefer, D. D., became its first rector. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Ah, a convert from Mohammedism, who was a zealous and faithful priest, but he died within a year of his appointment to the care of the parish.

The present incumbent, the Rev. Father Ernest D'Aquila, is a graduate of the Seminary of Termini Boiano St. Catherine, Alexandria, Egypt. He also studied at the Seminary of Saint Joseph, Smyrne, Asia Minor. Besides being learned in his sacred profession, especially as to canon law, he is an accomplished musician, having taken a seven years' course in music at Naples, Italy. He is especially proficient with the piano, flute, cornet and organ.

His sister is a valued assistant to the reverend Father in his labors, as she has drawn about her a class of sixty-five of the children of the parish, whom she daily instructs in the elements of education. In this laudable work she is fortunate in having the assistance of Miss Victoria Richmond, a daughter of Dr. John B. Richmond, who gives her services three times a week to the school on instructing the children in English. Miss Richmond is a gifted and accomplished linguist and has acquired a wonderful proficiency in the Italian language in a short space of time.

Under Father D'Aquila's rectorship, the Church of our Lady of Mt. Carmel shows great improvement, both in the character and growth of the attendance of devout worshippers and in the improvements and embellishments which have been wrought in the edifice itself. The most indifferent observer cannot fail to note that the worker is in love with his work, and that he is animated



REV. F. D'AQUILA.



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL.

in all of his undertakings, with the spirit of the Master. A novel feature of the services of the church consists in that they are conducted in a modest way, after the Italian style of elaboration and display. This feature is attractive to the parishioners, as it recalls the life in their beautiful fatherland, and revives an interest in the religious observances of their youth, which perhaps under the asperities of existence in a new world, was beginning to wane.

Father D'Aquila began his labors in America by organizing the Italian parish of St. Anthony in Elizabeth, and erecting a church of the same name. In addition to his charge in this city, he has also erected the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, in Orange, for his countrymen, which has furnished another illustration of his successful management of religious affairs.

The accompanying illustration of the church edifice shows it to be a pleasing structure architecturally, from an exterior point of view, and its very central location bids fair to make it in the course of time, a very large and prosperous parish. The interior arrangements of the church are excellent, and quite suited to the needs of the present congregation. Until the establishment of the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, in 1890, the eastern section of the city afforded no accommodation for the many who resided there of Italian birth and the Catholic faith.

The prosperity and ever growing condition of the parish is good evidence of the need of such a church, and under the able management of the present pastor, the future should have much in store.

The church will have its effect for good among the Italian speaking people of the entire city in making them good Christians, and thereby better citizens. Father E. D'Aquila has entered into a field of great usefulness, and he has the well wishes of the community in the performance of his good works.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

THIS Church which, with its ornate and artistic interior and its beautiful and imposing exterior, is without doubt one of the best edifices dedicated to divine worship in Newark, is a monument to a life's enthusiastic devotion to God's work, that of the late Father Gervais, and to the unassuming but effective work of his successor, the Rev. Father Cody.

St. James' parish was organized in 1853. Through the efforts of the Rev. Father Senez, at that time rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the site was purchased. The Rev. Father Allaire was put in charge of the new parish, and on June 18, 1854, the corner-stone of the old brick church, which is still standing, was laid by the most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, first bishop of Newark. This building was completed under the Rev. James Callen, who succeeded Father Allaire, and was dedicated the following November. It was of three stories, and the upper one was reserved for school purposes. Father Callen, was succeeded by the Rev. Father Gervais, (1861). Father Gervais was a man with a character pronounced and original almost to eccentricity. If his mission was to build grand and costly structures for the glory of God, he certainly carried it out with an energy and a success, and in an adverse condition that were extraordinary. Up from midst the humble homes of hard working wage-earners, rose imposing structures—church, hospital and convent—as if from under a magician's hand.

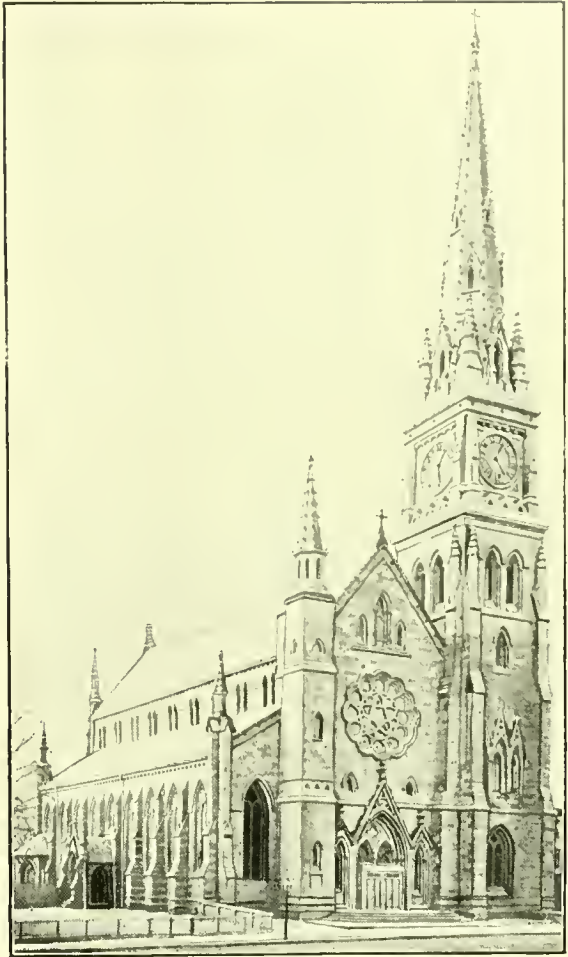
And the inspirer of these great works was going about in worn out shoes from door to door of his flock, collecting funds for his enterprises, or was assisting in the manual labor of the builders. In July, 1863, the corner-stone of the present commodious church building, which is built of dressed brown stone from the old quarries on Eight Avenue, this city, was laid, and three years later, June 17, 1866, in the presence of the largest concourse of people that had ever assembled in that section of the city, it was dedicated to divine worship, most Rev. Archbishop Bayley officiating at both events.

The strain of his responsibilities proved too great for Father Gervais, and July 24, 1872, he went to his reward. The Rev. Father M. E. Kane, his assistant, took charge of the parish until the appointment of the regular pastor, the present incumbent, Rev. Father Cody, (January, 1873). Under the latter's able management the unfinished buildings which cover the entire

block bounded by Elm, Jefferson and Madison Streets, the hospital with its appointments and the church with its graceful and massive steeple have been completed. A chime of ten bells (the largest weighing over three thousand pounds) which is judged to be the finest in the State has been placed in the church tower. In addition to this noble instrument a still greater one



REV. J. M. GERVAIS, (deceased).



ST. JAMES' R. C. CHURCH.

has been built in the church, in the grand organ, which is also the finest in New Jersey. The brown stone buildings which cover the rest of the block, now constitute the rectory, the parish school which has an attendance of 1,200 children and is absolutely free, a convent for the sisters of charity, and a hospital, which was opened in the fall of 1896. Since the advent of the Rev. Father Cody, all the affairs of the parish have prospered. Church societies are numerous and large, the circulating library of the church contains over 1,500 volumes, and in general the religious wants of the parish are studiously looked after.

Father Cody can have for the rest of his life, the proud satisfaction that he has brought to a glorious completion what might have been to his people, in less able hands, an unrealized dream.



REV. P. CODY.



REV. MICHAEL WINAND WEGER, S. J.

WHEN the people of this country had won their independence from British tyranny by the arbitrament of the sword, and achieved the right to representation among the nations of the earth, the wise men who framed the Constitution of the United States, incorporated within the provisions of that golden instrument, the broad and comprehensive declaration that Congress should make no law regarding "the establishment of religion."

By this it was decreed that religious freedom was ever to be a necessary part of that personal liberty for which the early patriots struggled and fought.

Thus it was that America became known and designated throughout the world as "the land of the free



REV. J. P. POETS.

and the home of the brave." This proud title was somewhat obscured until about thirty-three years ago, when President Abraham Lincoln in the midst of a fearful struggle for the preservation of the Union, issued his famous proclamation sundering the shackles from millions of human slaves, and removed forever the foul blot that obscured the country's glorious title. Since the adoption of the constitution its scope has been broadened by several amendments, made necessary by the requirements of a growing population and an increasing civilization; but the fundamental provisions guaranteeing religious freedom has endured without change, and will always remain as long as this people exist as a free nation. Each year sees an influx of natives from every country in the world, who have somehow heard that America is the land of great opportunities; that here they can live as they choose, so they do it honestly, and that they can worship whom or what they will, without let or hindrance, or can proclaim their disbelief in any religion and deny the existence of any deity whatsoever. Hence it is that at the present time, in this grand country, with perhaps a population of seventy-five millions of human creatures, while Christians of various denominations predominate, Hebrews worship God in their Synagogues, the humble native of the Celestial Kingdom bows

down to his little gods in the Joss house, and the faithful Moslem sends up his prayers to Allah when and where he pleases. Each has his own peculiar form of worship, and carries it out peacefully, without interference from the other. The wonderful diversity of religious worship is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in this great industrial city of Newark, whose complex population of perhaps two hundred and fifty thousand souls includes people from every land under the sun. Here in this great manufacturing centre of the new world, where the operations of trade and industry assume grand proportions, and millions of money is invested in vast business enterprises, the few are engaged in a mad pursuit of greater wealth, the toiling masses follow the unchanging tread-mill of labor, yet at the end of each six days the clink of the hammer and the buzz of the saw is stilled, and the doors of the factories, shops and banks are closed.

Then, with the coming of the day of rest, rich and poor alike are free to seek religious instruction as they may choose. There is no lack of opportunity, for there are numerous houses of worship and plenty of religious teachers. In no city in the country are there



MONSIEUR GEORGE H. COANE.

to be found more devoted ministers; men noted at home and abroad for their scholarly attainments, broad philanthropy and faithful devotion to their labor in their various fields. Each sect or denomination have able and distinguished representatives, whose life-work would form a very interesting subject for comment, but this being an illustrated work, we are content in beautifying its pages with the life-like photos of a few of the many divines of Newark, whose names and services as well, are identified with the many public and private charities of the city, and few men have done more for morality and good citizenship.



REV. W. J. WISEMAN, S. F. L.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

THE parish of St. Bridget was founded in 1887 by the Rev. Michael J. White, who was assigned to the task by the Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, Rt. Rev. William Wigger, D. D. Father White was at that time an assistant priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He entered upon his new field of labor and for the first time offered up the holy sacrifice of the mass in the chapel now used as a school-house, on Sunday, April 3, 1887. The corner-stone of the neat and elegant structure which appears in the illustration was laid by Bishop Wigger on Sunday, October 18, 1891, and through the untiring and energetic efforts of Father White the church was completed and, in the presence of the Governor of this State, Hon. Leon Abbott, the Mayor of the city, Hon. Joseph E. Haynes, with other State and city officials and a large congregation, was solemnly dedicated to divine worship by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wigger, on Sunday, June 12, 1892.

Father White is an accomplished and highly educated clergyman and possesses good judgment. He established religious and benevolent societies in the new parish and surprised some of the older stewards in the vineyard with his rapid success in his new field of labor. After the death of Rev. Father Holland, of St. Columba's parish, Bishop Wigger transferred Father White to the rectorship of St. Columba's Church, in September, 1896, and there is no doubt but that his administration in the new field assigned to his care will be characterized with the same zeal and energy displayed in building up the former parish of St. Bridget's.

The Rev. Father Carroll, who was formerly an assistant in St. Mary's Church, of Elizabeth, has been called by the Bishop of the Diocese to continue the good work commenced in the new field, and from all indications the new rector of St. Bridget's will fulfill the expectations of his superior.



ST. ALOYSIUS' R. C. CHURCH, COR. BOWERY AND FREEMAN STREETS.

ST. ALOYSIUS' CHURCH.

NOTHING of the venerableness of great age clings about St. Aloysius'. Even the young men and women of the parish have seen the digging of the church's foundations, the erection of the superstructure and the establishment of the various church societies. It is as young as they are. They have grown with it and are closely identified with its progress. They can recall the time when the ground on which the church stands was almost part of the meadows, and when the only building of a character that spoke of Catholicity was old St. Thomas' school.

In July, 1879, Rt. Rev. M. A. Corrigan, then Bishop of Newark, appointed the Rev. Father Fleming pastor of the new parish formed from the north-east end of St. James' parish. By actual count resulting from a house-to-house visitation of the parish, Father Fleming found that he had 1,487 souls under his

new charge. Under his enterprising guidance matters had taken such a bright look that in October, 1879, he purchased eleven city lots, and in May of 1880, contracts were made for the building of the new church. Work went ahead at a surprising rate and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on June 20, 1880. It is a handsome edifice of Belleville brown-stone, Gothic in style and in dimensions is 65 feet wide and 137 feet long. Father Fleming died in January, 1892, after eighteen years of continuous labor, admired as a man, and beloved as a Priest. His successor was Rev. M. A. McManus. He is still in charge and carrying to successful issue the good work inaugurated by the founder of the parish.



REV. M. A. MC MANUS.



REV. FATHER FLEMING, DECEASED

NO theme which the writer of *ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED*, has touched—always excepting the charitable institutions within her bounds—has taken a deeper hold than her church history. When the early settlers came on from Connecticut and made their homes upon a part of the plot of ground upon which now stands the great industrial city of the Western Hemisphere, they brought their church organization along, and the little town of Branford, from whence they came, was left without a church, except in name, until after several years of loneliness the people of the town joined hands and hearts and established a new church. Here in Essex County, then, flourished and steadily grew the transplanted church, and among the stately oaks by the side of the Pasack the people worshipped according to the dictates of their own conscience, there being none to molest or make them afraid. We make the quotation fearlessly enough, for certainly had there been any fear on the part of the fearless settlers of our own beautiful county and now matchless city, their church historians would have doubtless hastened to write it down. As the reader no doubt understands how relentlessly some of the sister churches had been molested, and how they had been made afraid; but with that we have little to do in the work in hand.

That the reader may have some satisfactory idea of how the churches have grown and prospered, our artists have taken no little pains in satisfying the collater that his true spiritual view has been carried out by the transference to these pages, illustrative pictures of several of our churches. The old First Church, as it is now denominated, is rightly named, when it is understood that it was the first indeed. It will not be understood though, we trust, that the First Church building was shipped over from Connecticut, but the congregation only, and it was they who constructed the first place of worship or church building, on the site selected by that eminent divine, Rev. Dr. Abraham Pierson, Deacon Ward and Judge Treat.

Away back in 1668 the first meeting-house was built and made to seive the purpose, not alone as a place of divine worship, but a place for the transaction of all public business as well. The little structure, with a frontage of about thirty-six feet and with a lean-to in the rear, was a mere mite of a church edifice, compared with the imposing structures with massive walls of marble or Essex County brown-stone, with towers mounting heavenward, in which their descendants worship in our day, the photo pen pictures of which adorn this



ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, PLANE STREET.

book. For comparative purposes it might as well be stated, that when in 1669 there was a single church in Essex County, there is now more than two hundred places of worship, wherein people gather in acknowledgment of the fact that we are all children of one great Heavenly Parent, to petition his omniscience and sing his praises. It must not be forgotten that the early Essex church furnished from its divines the first president of Yale, Dr. Pierson, and the first president of our own Princeton, Dr. Burr, the memories of both of whom are revered by those great institutions of higher education.

It may be said by some who wish to detract from their glories of the past, that in the early day, when the churches of Newark, the capital city of Essex County, furnished the presiding officers to these now world-renowned educational institutions, they were in their infancy. We answer, yes, that is true, but there is an old adage, beautiful, and contains just as much truth when applied to the early conduct and growth of colleges and institutions of learning, as well as to the ideal tree, "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." The truth should be told at all times, and while we take to it naturally, we cannot permit our recollection of the two college incidental facts to sever us. We are in somewhat the condition of our Quaker friend, when he declared, with a merry twinkle in his eye, when speaking of the football record of these colleges: "It is my candid opinion that both have gone a trifle crooked," but he thought he could stand it. So can we.

While the Quaker may have gotten close up to trouble, we have the way open to get out, since college athletics have been introduced into the college learning curriculum since those good old first presidents handled the twig; and if it has grown a trifle crooked through the influence of the heroic



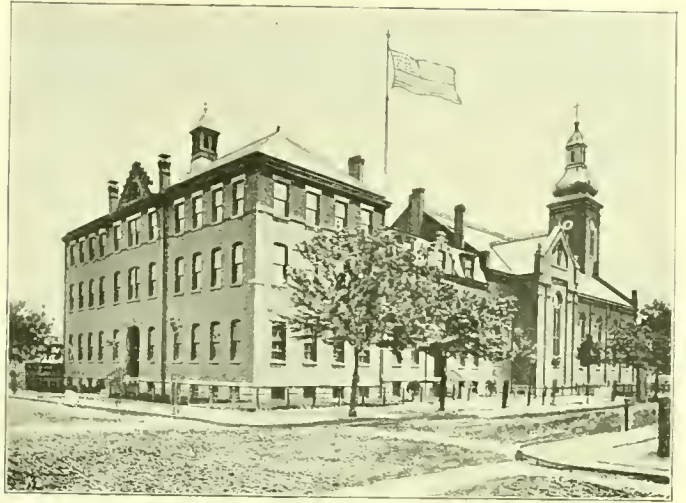
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, WALLACE PLACE.

after-day football game, we can be excused by falling back on the two prominent facts. When college athletics were first introduced as a leading classical study, "Old Eli" had not a spot on his cheek, neither was he bald, and the "Tiger" hadn't any stripes at all. After all, Presidents Pierson and Burr are not the only college officials which have gone out to other fields from the Essex County band of clergy, for few places indeed have been honored by the presence of a more eloquent and better learned body of pulpit orators, than have from year to year sown the good seed, and it would be a trifle strange if from among these some had been called, and the same is true that not only the few but many have been called away to the field of the stranger and to pastures new.

To no pleasanter task could the pen of the writer be called than the work of naming the divines who have thus gone forth from among us, and of tracing their career and describing the battles they have fought and the victories won. To whatever field our clergymen have gone—whether educational or ministerial, whether in obedience to the command of the Master, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," as missionaries to the heathen who are continually repeating "How could we believe, having never heard, and how understand without a preacher?"—they have fought the good fight and such victories won as to not alone satisfy all, but to delight the close, warm friends they left behind them.

As it is no part of our duty to sing the praises of one and hoist him high on the feathers of our pen, but alone to do equal and exact justice to one and all, we shall, after calling attention to the results of illustrative work among the churches, say a few words by way of admonition where injustice has usurped the place of justice, where and how we think to the best of our judgment (not always infallible) there would be a fine place to let fall again the "scourge of small cords," sparing not any, whether standing in the pulpit or, Becket-like, clinging to the horns of the altar or sitting in the soft-cushioned pews away up or well toward the front.

We are sincere in the belief that we make no mistake in the declaration that never before since book-making began, has there been introduced into any one volume a larger number of correct photos, illustrations of educational institutions, school-houses and churches than can be found between the lids of the



ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH, SCHOOL AND RECTORY, ON
NIAGARA, KOMORN AND BARBARA STREETS.

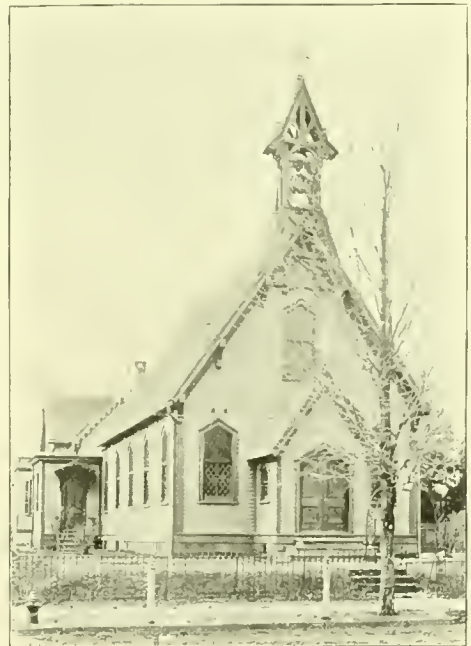
book now being perused. As they number so few, indeed, who would question the propriety of the combination the writer has taken the liberty of keeping the schools and churches intact; therefore, no further harm, if any, can accrue from its continuance. Taken as a whole, while the educators in the public and parochial school-rooms, the pulpits and Sabbath schools may not be any better prepared for the work than their brethren engaged in like callings in other places, we feel fully justified in challenging the world to produce their superiors.

When we approach the pulpit we know that not an injustice is done to a single individual anywhere, when the statement is made and placed upon record that for advances in learning, for depth of piety and for pulpit eloquence, taken as a whole, the clergy of Essex County are equal to the best. Did they always have their way, the thunder of that mighty eloquence which is kept at bay for reasons best understood by the possessor thereof would be much oftener heard, and while the lions in sheep's

clothing would do a little less of that quiet roaring that, we regret to say, keeps so many hungry souls away from the sanctuary, for the reason that the wool in the soft coat so many wear is all exhausted and there is not enough left to make garments fit for those poor souls who hunger and thirst



CHURCH AND SCHOOL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

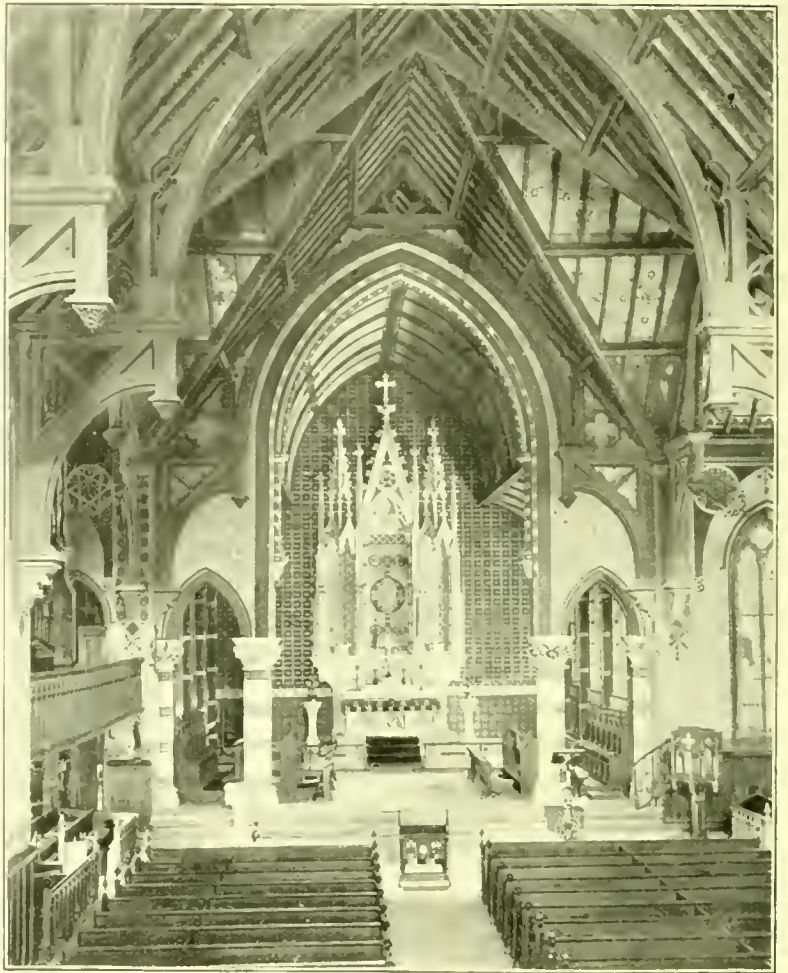


ST. LEO'S R. C. CHURCH, IRVINGTON.

after righteousness, to wear in the august presence of such as judge the man by the coat he wears. Just here we must let out the secret why so many of our eloquent divines all over the county are compelled the world is spoken adversely to preach to empty seats just because the poor man, through the influence of some cause or another, it may be the garb he wears—and having, perhaps, been unwittingly taught not to “rub up agin” the broad-cloth his rich neighbor wears. There is no better place in the world to set forth the prescription which will go as far as anything known to the author toward effecting a cure of the non-church attendance evil among the people, and here we record it, viz., educate the people to the belief that they, in nine cases of every ten, are mistaken, and then let pew-holders and regular church attenders observe toward each man, woman or child which approaches a church door, such a pleasant demeanor as to attract and not repel. It is the little things, the trifles, which govern people's actions in this world, and especially is this the case where they assemble, presumably to love each other and to worship Almighty God. When they come together, let all observe the kindest and most respectful attitude, one toward the other.

Let one, and that one only, on a second or third presentation, be the inflexible rule—cleanliness. There is no subject where there is a greater degree of sensitiveness. It matters not if the garment worn is patch upon patch and worn to a thread; that must be a matter of little thought, but cleanliness of person must be wrought. To get at this sensitive point must be left to the discretionary powers, wisdom and acuteness of those having each individual case in hand, or having the oversight in general. In our opinion, the temporal part of such an important work is far less than the whole, while the spiritual part, when taking the guidance, will direct right, as in all things connected with the teachings promulgated by the Prince of Peace and saviour of mankind. If all church affairs, as well as temporal affairs, were conducted and managed on the tenets laid down in the

golden rule, those divisions, heart burnings and resentments so much heard of, would peacefully sleep, while peace on earth, good will toward men, would continually incite both men and women to do unto others as they would have others do unto them. As we are not of those who spend their time in looking for the millennium, we are not of those who believe that our lines will be followed as we have laid them out, but each can do a part. There are those, but



INTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH, CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT STREETS.



IRVINGTON EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

mostly outside of the beautiful influences of the Christian religion, who believe or profess to believe, that our Christian ministers can and ought to do everything, even to the impossible work of making all evil doers go and work in the vineyard of the Lord. Now, while we wait for the coming of him who will soon right every wrong in and about his beautiful temples, as we are positively certain the great majority of our ministers of the gospel are now doing, and to assist in holding up their hands, we will extend to them, without regard to creed, denomination or belief, the best wishes of ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED.

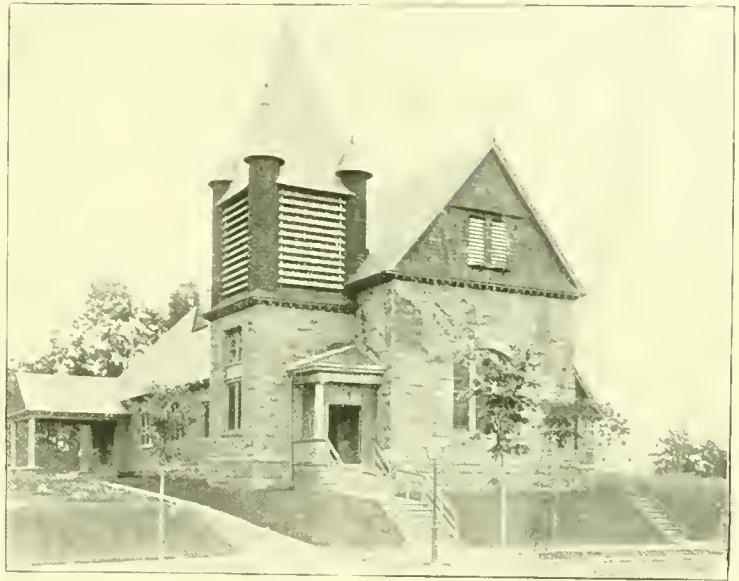
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

ALTHOUGH the writer and author should use up the farthest reaching vocabulary that he could command and make the work replete with racy and readable sketches of men and things, making use with all his power of the dragnet for the procurement of material of the highest interest with which to fill its space, the work would not and could not be well done without giving its readers a glance, as they turn its pages, of those mighty institutions for good which stand with wide-open doors, in which tarry disciples of the “man of sorrows and who was acquainted with grief,” and who, in His name, are calling, calling to the sick and afflicted, the poor and the needy, to come and accept their offerings of healing balm and the contents of bounty's hand.

Even though our artists are showing samples of their work at every turn, and speaking pictures of factories and public school buildings should speak of their skill and grandeur from every page, yet would the book be and remain an unfinished production had not the artists transferred to its pages beautiful and representative pictures of the great eleemosynary institutions which dot the surface of the county and its mighty industrial capital city over with the grandest and best ever planned for sweet charity's glorious purposes.

As space permits and such a tribute is due, we cannot do better than pay it in passing, since to the architect's genius and the photographer's and the engraver's skill we are indebted for the beautiful representative pictures which add so largely to the attractive and instructive character of the work. To the noble men and pure-hearted Christian women who have worked out the opportunities and by their untiring efforts in the uprearing of these beautiful institutions, a deep debt of gratitude is due, and so long as the writer and collator of this work have the power, the tongue of praise shall never be stifled nor stilled till the debt is cancelled, so far as it is possible for us to meet such a benign and beautiful purpose. While the majority of our institutions of charity are young in years, they have a majesty of purpose which makes them old when speaking comparatively of the work they have done. In everything we say or do these ought to be somewhere, so as to be easily seen or so adroitly concealed among a purposely entangled verbiage as to require the acute sense of a sleuth hound to search it out.

As a reason for the youthfulness of our charitable institutions, is our close proximity to metropolitan New York, whose gates were ever wide open and the doors to her charitable institutions had no bolts but what were ready to spring back at our call. And thus it was that not until the necessity became all too glaring, so that every one who ran could read the handwriting



FOREST HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

on every wall, that our time had come. The writer remembers well the first "quiet hospital talks" which took place among several gentlemen who make old Trinity their church home, The venerable building in which they worship, now occupying the same ground where it stood when the British officers and soldiers led their forces in and out, occupying the church as a stable—so generous were their natures and such reverential care did they take of our churches—using the pews as stalls, the rector's dressing-room and the vestry parlor for the storage of forage stolen from our farmers, saddles, harness and war paraphernalia, etc.

Among these were the Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, the rector, Cortlandt Parker, Dr. William T. Mercer, Judge Young, J. D. Orton, Judge Gifford, W. W. Hulfish, Daniel Dodd and others whose names cannot be recalled at this time. In short, from these "quiet talks" grew the first hospital in New Jersey, the unexcelled St. Barnabas', the story of whose struggles, failures, successes, hopes and triumphs will ever fill an exclusively interesting page in New Jersey's historical books. As before said, St. Barnabas' was the first working hospital established in New Jersey under legislative authority. The work was begun in 1865 in a small house on Wickliffe Street. The hospital became an incorporated institution on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1867. The incorporators were, that Bishop beloved, the saintly William Henry Odenheimer, and the rectors and certain laymen selected from among the several Episcopal churches of Newark city. The charter declared the purpose of the incorporation to be the nurture and maintenance of sick, aged and infirm and indigent persons, and of orphans, half orphans and destitute children; the providing for their temporal and spiritual welfare, and the providing or erecting a suitable building or buildings in which to carry on the proposed work.

Not long afterward a gentleman bequeathed to the incorporation the beautiful lots where St. Stephen's Church now stands, at the junction of Clinton and Elizabeth Avenues. In June, 1870, the trustees purchased the finely located property, corner of High and Montgomery Streets. Here the work has been carried on ever since. A beautiful photo of St. Barnabas' graces page 143.



IRVINGTON M. E. CHURCH.

St. Michael's Hospital, which is presented in the illustrations on page 71, is one of the best equipped institutions in the State of New Jersey, and some of the ablest and most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Essex County, have been identified with its medical and surgical staff. This institution which is but little more than a quarter of a century old, had to its credit on January 1, 1897, 93,086 patients treated. St. Michael's is the largest hospital in the city and has a central location on the corner of High Street and Central Avenue, and has three hundred beds and, like her sisters, has all the necessary accessories and all the paraphernalia of a first-class hospital. Even though St. Michael's is nominally a Roman Catholic institution and the bishop of the Newark Diocese stands at the head of its protecting Board of Directors, the hospital is managed entirely by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, thirty-two in number, at the head of whom is Sister Perpetua Superior. Yet its doors are open to people of all creeds and nationalities. The key to its wards lies in the affirmative answer to the question, are you sick or afflicted? Lest we might neglect such an all-important duty of paying a tribute to this noble order of women whose charitable work is going ceaselessly on all over the world, we will repeat on this page, and in the language of a Protestant Minister, who had been nursed by them and said, "The Sisters are an eminently holy and pious body of women."

Among the hospitals of Essex County none stand higher on the roll than the German Hospital, which is presented in the illustrations on page 231, and like the other institutions of similar character, though young in years carries the honors of an ancient. It was incorporated February 15, 1868, and is maintained principally by the generous portion of the German American citizens of Newark, and has ever been conducted on the broadest principles of relief to the unfortunate, without regard to creed or clime.

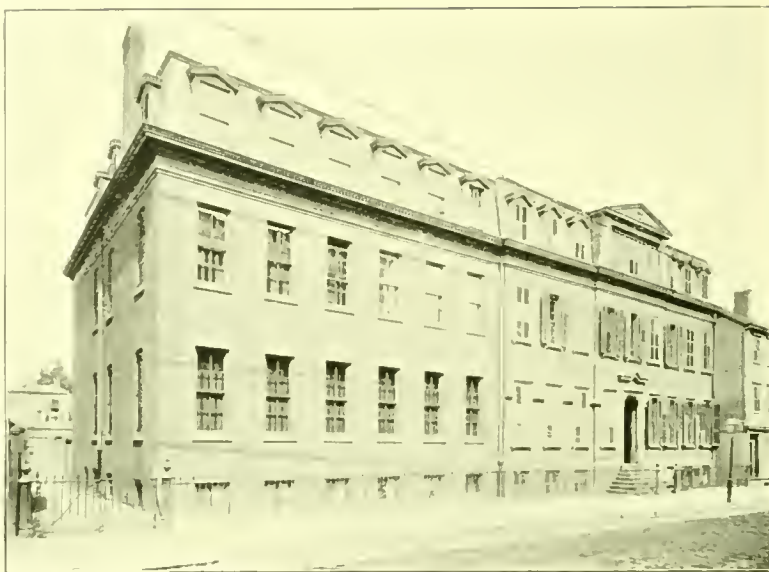
St. James' Hospital, shown on page 71, was to have been opened in the fall of 1896, but on account of the directors having been unable to secure a corps of sisters to undertake the management, it was postponed until this is accomplished.



REV. WM. H. HAIRER, IRVINGTON.

the best thinking and more charitably disposed among our citizens decided it not unwise that another hospital where the sick and injured might obtain relief should be established. Fortunately the county asylum buildings which had been erected on city property were vacant and apparently waiting for just such a blessed purpose and innovation. So, as the people's representatives in the Common Council were ripe for the movement, the die was soon cast and the City Hospital established (see page 138.)

This beneficent institution was opened for patients in 1882, and incorporated in 1883. Since that time its doors have been wide open to the indigent sick of all nationalities. The hospital is managed by the Board of Health, who meet once a month. From the Board of



ST. PETER'S R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM, ON LIVINGSTON STREET.

The Home of the Friendless, on South Orange Avenue, corner of Bergen Street, is another of the charitable institutions, a view of the buildings of which our artist has transferred to page 141, which is doing a marvellous work for good. It being of a three-fold character, its work takes on a wider range than the generality of charitable institutions. While the little ones are provided with home, food and raiment by the goodly women who never tire in doing the work of the Master, are gathering the little unfortunates in the fold they have provided in the beautiful home.

Never behind in good works, the city of Newark has marked an era in her progress by the establishment of a hospital, where the sick and afflicted may go and seek rest, and take deep draughts from the overflowing cup of healing balm, which will be held to their lips by the devoted hands of trained nurses, directed by the skill and understanding of the wise, pure and self-sacrificing among our best physicians and surgeons. Although Newark was blessed with several good hospitals, yet



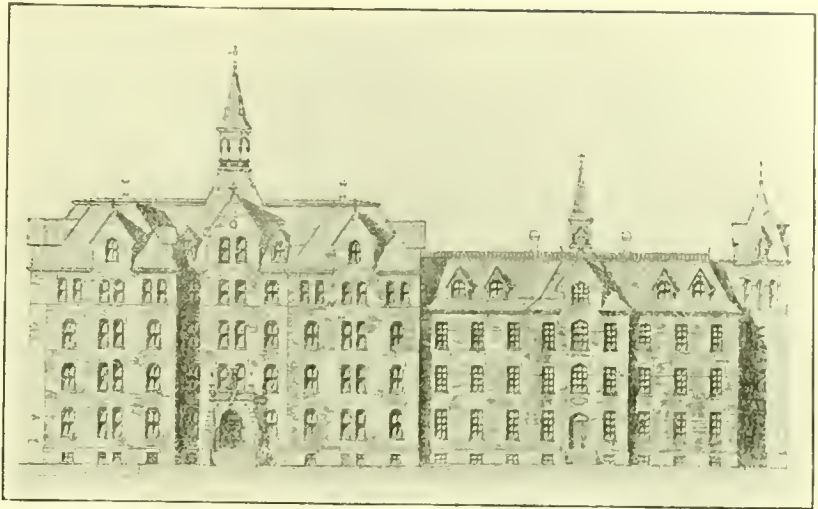
REV. JOSEPH LEUCHT.

Directors a visiting committee of three members is selected to look after the executive work during the intervals.

One of the noblest charitable institutions in Essex County, is the Eye and Ear Infirmary, located at No. 60 Stirling Street. A view of the building is shown in the combination on page 72. The hospital was founded in February, 1880, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor.

The Hospital for Women and Children is situated on South Orange Avenue, in close proximity to the Home of the Friendless. (see page 141.)

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum was founded in 1857, on Central Avenue, then Nesbit Street, next to St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the most Rev. Bishop Bayley. In 1861 the orphan girls were removed to the house corner Washington and Bleeker Streets, where they remained until the orphanage was complete at South Orange, in 1865. Since then several buildings have been added. In 1876 a four story building was erected as an industrial school, to which the orphan girls are transferred when they are old enough to be taught domestic economy, shirt making, ladies' undergarments, dress making, etc. They receive daily, three hours tuition in English and become self-supporting. Children are received between the age of three and fourteen. At this age the boys are either sent to relatives or placed with responsible parties to earn a livelihood. At present there are one hundred and sixty boys, and one hundred and fifty-four girls, making a total of three hundred and fourteen in the house. While the asylum is under the protection of a Board of Directors, at the head of which is Rt. Rev. Bishop Wigger, of this diocese, the institution is managed by the Sisters of Charity, fifteen in number.



ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, ON HIGH STREET AND CENTRAL AVENUE.

who have devoted their lives and talents to the service of God's helpless little ones. A photo is presented on page 142.

Away back in 1848 the Newark Orphan Asylum, an organization for the relief of orphan children was effected, thus making it the oldest orphanage in the county of Essex. A photo of the buildings will be found on page 72. It is situated at 323 High Street, corner Bleeker.

The Foster Home, a charitable institution, was organized March 28, 1848, but a few days after the Newark home. It is situated at 284 Belleville Avenue, and receives children up to their tenth year.

The Kreuger Pioneer Home was organized in 1889, its object being to provide a home for unfortunate and indigent men, and was founded by one of Essex County's wealthy citizens,

Judge Gottfried Kreuger, whose honored name the institution bears. A photo of the home is presented on page 222.

On page 70 may be seen a photo of St. Peter's Orphan Asylum and Kindergarten, which is located at 21 Livingston Street.

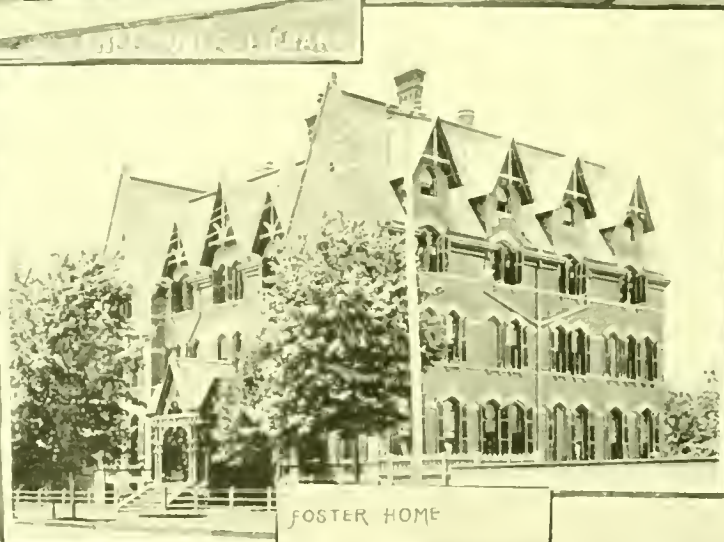
Among other Charitable and Benevolent Societies, are the Newark Female Charitable Society, at 305 Halsey Street, founded 1803. (see page 139); Boys' Lodging House, 144 Market Street; St. Vincent's Home for Working Boys, on Centre Street; Home for Incurables, corner court and Shipman Streets; House of the Good Shepherd and Home for the Aged, under the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor, on Eighth Street between Central and Sussex Avenues. These eminently pious and holy women commenced their charitable work in this city in 1878 and by their zeal and untiring efforts, have succeeded in establishing a large and comfortable institution, where the aged and destitute of both sexes are provided for. A view of the home is shown on page 72, and though struggling with a large debt they trust in God, and rely upon a generous people to aid them in supplying the many wants of such a large charity. Where true piety and woman's virtue leads the van, no wheel of progress which is touched by them shall cease revolving.



ST. JAMES' HOSPITAL, ON JEFFERSON AND ELM STREETS.



NEWARK ORPHAN ASYLUM



FOSTER HOME



LITTLE STEP OF THE POOR
HOME FOR THE AGED.



HOME OF THE DEAF

JACOBIAN ENVOY

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF ESSEX COUNTY.



THE sincerity of the love and respect which the author of ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, ILLUSTRATED, bears to the public schools and the public school system thereof, makes our approach to these subjects the more difficult and trying, since along with our duty goes hand in hand the fear we entertain of doing even half-way justice to these themes. The first thought, as we lift the pen to write, is to ask the reader, as he scans what we have to say for and on behalf of the public schools, a kindly forbearance for any appreciable shortcomings in our efforts to grapple successfully with this grandest of subjects, which can find a place among the leaves of this book, every page of which bears record of marvellous growth and wonderful prosperity of the county delineated. When we consider Essex County, geographically speaking, is it any wonder, we ask, that her schools have few equals, and when we make the declaration that there are no superiors, the fear that we shall be charged with egotism, finds no resting-place in our composition.

Situated in one of the loveliest regions in the world, with a climate as equitable and health-giving as any in the United States, the cold winds of the winter months which come bowling down from the north and west meet and mingle with the breezes from old ocean tempered with salt, make her winters delightful, and ere those cold waves which have a wonderful habit of careering over the broad and beautiful prairies of the far away Dakotas and the broad savannas of Illinois, Kansas and Iowa, prepared for the journey by the frost king amid the bold Rockies, the snow-capped mountain peaks of the Cascade and coast ranges, and which linger for weeks hesitating to cross the Alleghanies, holding high carnival among the coal mines and oil wells of the Keystone, of the Arch. the hills, valleys and farm lands of the Empire state, and dallying with those deliriums



OLDEST SCHOOL-HOUSE IN NEWARK, NOW THE BOY'S LODGING HOUSE.

of the midland belt, the great lakes, are shorn of their locks of hoar frost, lose far more than half of their strength, and ere they are ready to swoop down upon this region with a promise (by telegram from Chicago, St. Louis or St. Paul) to close down on the mercury, and give all the east an extended general freeze-up, its strength has died out under the genial influence of the warm exhalation from the gulf stream, and seldom has a reign of more than three days in length. More oft. the fizzle en route has been so complete, that scarce time is remaining to close up the pools and bid malaria depart, ere they take up the home journey, giving kisses of love when ready to depart and waving back an adieu while they go ricocheting back to the safe retreat of the Teuton peaks, while the region (including Essex County) for fifty miles in all directions from New York's City Hall Park, knowing how fitful are his promises, are compelled to keep on the alert for even a freeze-up of enough rain drops to set the sleigh-bells ringing and three days in succession good sleighing.

Then, with a climate unsurpassed and a territory with double rock-ribbed environments, we approach the pleasant duty of giving a sketch of the public schools, with no small degree of personal pleasure, and with no fear of overdrawing the pictures of the educational institutions, or overstating the beneficent results accruing therefrom to the people. Since the first establishment of the free public schools a mighty change has been wrought in their



ELIZABETH AVENUE SCHOOL.

character and the educational results obtained therefrom. The recollections of the writer go back to the time when in derision the free public schools were denominated "ragged schools," and it took many years of time and many measures of defiance of public opinion on the part of the institution's friends, to win the fight by battling for the right.

After the first establishment of the free or public school plan of education for the masses, it required quite a quarter of a century to place it on a firm footing and solid basis. And even now it is safe to say that its friends built better than they knew. Prejudice against it, proved the hardest barrier to surmount, but when the friends of public school education had robbed it of this terror the work was easier. When in the beginning the

tional advantages under its wise provisions and unquestioned good management, is the grandest and best ever devised. The rich have learned this one grand fact, that when their children are sent to public schools to rub against their neighbor's children, that they become acquainted and are ready to rub up against the world, and to stand the rebuffs in a far better manner than when kept isolated. Many of our leading business men, lawyers, physicians and divines, now glory in the days they spent in the public schools. Education for all who will receive it, is the motto to-day, and few indeed are there who are not ready to exclaim, "Long may the banner of free schools wave."

Outside of the city of Newark and Orange, there are about forty schools in which all the children can, if the parents so will



MORTON STREET SCHOOL.

cry was started, that its inventors had no idea of permitting any but the poorest of the poor to enjoy its advantages, it was hard to overcome, and while the rich and well-to-do spurned to accept its benefits, the mechanic and artisan and those earning enough as the fruit of their labor to gain subsistence, preferred to let their children run the streets, rather than have them become the associates of paupers, as they termed those who accepted education from public sources. Indeed, it was not until men of reason took the rostrum and eloquently pleaded its adoption, and ministers of gospel fired their anathemas against the foolish opposers of the system from their pulpits, that the masses finally awoke to a sense of right and duty, and to-day the opposed and derided educational system of the past meets the approval of all classes of men in all positions of life, and all feel that the public school system of America, and the educa-

it secure an education. Not alone are the elementary branches taught, but connected therewith, are high schools, where those pupils who have passed the grammar departments can have the advantages of an academic education, and be fitted for college if so desired.

During the years 1891-2-3 the writer of this was County Superintendent of Public Schools, and is proud to bear evidence as to the high character of the schools and teachers. Educated men and women, as pains-taking and self-sacrificing as any body of teachers in the land, and in devotion to their calling, they remain unchallenged. Elmer T. Sherman, now a resident of South Orange, is acceptably filling the office of County Superintendent. The schools in the city of Orange are under the care of Mr. U. B. Cutts, and are in a high state of efficiency. In the city of Newark, where the veteran educator and efficient

officer, William N. Barringer, Ph.D., has been the Superintendent for more than a quarter of a century, the public school interests are well and carefully adjusted, and closely looked after, and all their interests closely watched. Her schools are under the direct care of a local legislative body, known as the school board, or Board of Education, consisting of thirty gentlemen. Each of the fifteen wards of the city has two representatives in the board, each elected for a term of two years.

Although there is a general determination among the people, and this is transferred to their representatives, to eschew politics entirely, yet the footprints of the party in power is seen when the officers of the Board are elected. The board as constituted at present consists of the following: William A. Gay, *President*; R. D. Argue, *Secretary*; Samuel Gaiser, *Ass't Secretary*; William N. Barringer, *City Superintendent*; Geo. W. Reeve, *Supt of Erection and Repairs*; 1st Ward, James A. Backus, James N. Arbuckle; 2d, Hugh P. Roden, Charles W. Menk; 3d, Charles L. Ill, George Saupe; 4th, J. W. Read, Miles F. Quinn; 5th, M. B. Puder, Charles Clark; 6th, R. W. Brown, Edward Zusi; 7th, H. M. Woolman, Charles M. Myers; 8th, John K. Gore, J. William Clark; 9th, A. N. Lewis, Walter T. Crane; 10th, David B. Nathan, Elmer E. Horton; 11th, William A. Gay, William L. Fish; 12th, J. J. Kronenberger, Thomas J. Sinnott; 13th, Henry Ost, Henry P. Schott; 14th, Geo. F. Brandenburgh, Charles H. Sansom; 15th, Walter H. Clark, Walter H. Parsons.

A full roster of the teachers in all the schools of the fifteen wards can be seen by a reference to the Board's annual report, copies of which can be obtained of the Clerk of the Board or any of its members. There is not a question of a doubt but that the efficiency of the city's public schools is equal to any in the United States. The school age is fixed by statute at from six to twenty-one years of age, although very few enjoy the privileges after they have passed the age of seventeen. The writer once asked a young lad of sixteen why he did not go to school. His reply was, "Oh I'm too big." Of course he meant in stature. As a commentary on his answer, we should not



SUMMER AVENUE SCHOOL.

hesitate to say, that some plan should be adopted by which young men and girls under twenty-one at least, should not think nor feel themselves too big for education getting. In the night schools we find the glorious exception. In this grandly beneficent institution we often find both men and women striving to learn to read and write, some having passed the meridian of life. One of the most interesting occasions of our necessary school visitations, was met at a night school in Montclair, where we found a class numbering quite half a hundred of men and women, undergoing instruction, some of them with hands so stiffened with age and hard labor that the handling of pen or pencil was an extremely difficult operation. Yet so strong was the motive for progress, and so bright was the goal to their vision of learning to read and write, they would laugh at their own clumsiness, and no mistake, however glaring, would act as a bar, or dampen their ardor, or cause them to flag for a single moment in their dogged perseverance. Could some of the

youth who persistently refuse the advantages offered to secure the delightful boon of a good education, have been placed in the presence of some old colored man or woman who had wrought in the cotton fields or cooked the hog and hominy in the sunny South all the years of their early life, and were engaged in the arduous task, with clumsy fingers, of learning to write or learning to read, with mental faculties long since dulled by the avarice or brutishness of others, we doubt not it would act as a balm for his wounds and likewise cure his desire for longer continued acts of truancy.

Such have been the advances made in the methods of instruction, that the child takes learning as it were by intuition. The Kindergarten, an exotic, to be sure transplanted from the German fatherland, deals with the buds of our manhood and womanhood. Instead of the compulsory sitting on the hardest of benches and the wearisome dangling of tired little legs with the formal A B C *ter die* instruction from the stern master and scientific handler of the birchen rod, and oaken rule, the little buds are taught to sing and play their lessons through,



CENTRAL AVENUE SCHOOL.

and then they grow and grow and the time slips merrily away till as pupils growing on, they take their place in the primary grade, for all the public schools are graded, and thus the pupil is moved on and upward by regular steps till ere he or she is thoroughly aware of the facts, the bud has grown on to be the unfolded leaf and bloom, and easy seems the progress, the opened fruit comes all too soon.

Manual training has come to stay, and is as much a part of the education of our youth when they themselves, or their parents so elect, as any other branch of education. Not only are the boys in the enjoyment of this privilege of laying the foundation upon which may easily be built the finished mechanic and artisan, but the young misses also privileged similarly in most respects, for they may learn to saw, plane, chisel, mortise and carve, and can learn to cook and sew. Besides what our youth may learn in the public school, the doors of the Technical School are thrown wide open to them through the generosity of the Newark City Board of Trade, this now famous and popular institution being an outgrowth therefrom. There are many other schools, academies, etc., conducted by private parties in the county, and Parochial Schools under the patronage of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches. These are all in a flourishing condition, being under the care of capable and painstaking ladies and gentlemen, who are an honor to their calling. That the reader of *ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED*, may have opportunity to study the size and construction of our school houses, the characteristics and merits of the teachers employed, beautiful engravings of the magnificent structures devoted to school purposes will be found in its pages, with life-like photo likeness of many of the leading teachers and those who have adopted Pedagogy as their profession, and have made teaching their life work, many of the latter taking rank with the best in the land. Besides the photos of teachers and engravings of school buildings, a short sketch of the several schools will be found accompanying each, to



ANN STREET SCHOOL.

which we trust they may refer in the always expected to-morrow, or the anticipated day of leisure, as a souvenir of their early school days.

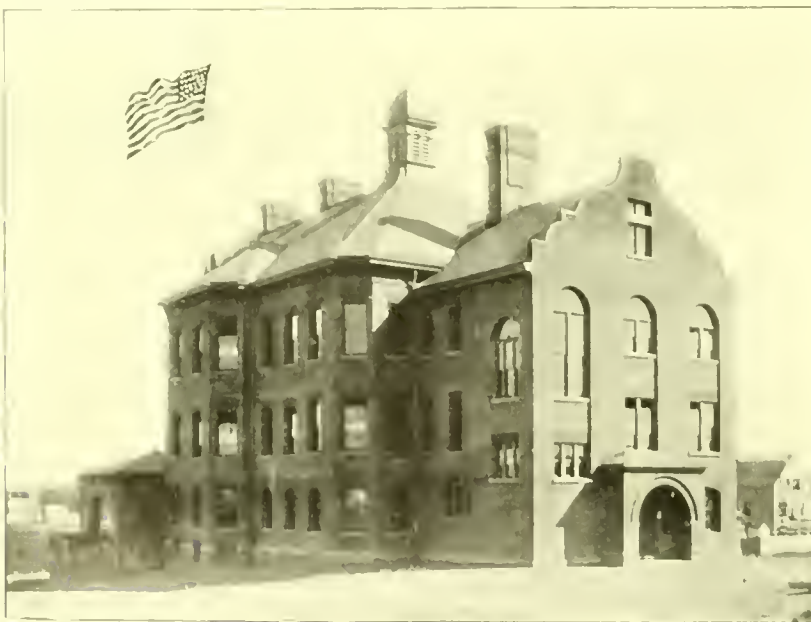
That there will be a charm connected with this part of the work we have little doubt, since no effort or expense has been spared in securing the material and data necessary to make it the ideal of excellence, and the acme of truthfulness in this all important part.

FIFTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL.

THE Fifteenth Avenue School building was the thought, and largely the result of Ex-School Commissioner John B. Oelkers. The building is noticeable for its architectural attractiveness and desirable appointments for school work. It is a brick structure with terra cotta trimmings, spacious, with most approved heating and ventilating apparatus.

September 5, 1895, the doors of this building were thrown open, and to the surprise of the Board of Education, the rooms were filled and the seating capacity found to be insufficient. The large attendance demands additional accommodations. As the enterprising section of our city surrounding the school building develops, this educational institution will advance to the first rank of the Newark Public Schools.

The Principal, W. Spader Willis, is a school man of wide experience, belonging to a family of educators, his father, Rev. Ralph Willis, and his brother H. Brewster Willis, having had charge of the public school interests of Middlesex County for the past thirty years. The Principal was educated at Rutgers College. He has held a number of school positions. He was Principal of the Perth Amboy High School when called to Newark. The Fifteenth Avenue School is in a very promising condition.



FIFTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

THE daily city Normal School was organized in 1879. For many years it had been maintained as a Saturday Normal School, holding its sessions every Saturday morning, and was attended by those already appointed as teachers and striving by this method to acquire some professional training, and was a most praiseworthy effort. It was felt by some of the friends of the public schools that better work could be done only as the result of more methodical and longer training. It was, accordingly, organized as a daily school in October, 1879, under the principalship of Miss Jane E. Johnson, with a class of thirty pupils, all graduates of the High School, and three teachers.

The curriculum was limited to mental and moral science, which were the only text-books in use. Its only library was a Webster's Dictionary, unabridged, and a Geographical Gazetteer. Miss Johnson supplemented the curriculum by lectures upon English history and botany.

At the present time there are about seventy pupils and a corps of five teachers. The course has been extended to two years—a junior and a senior year. Pupils who seek admission must be graduates from our excellent High School, or must pass an equivalent examination, as a condition of admission. The course of study is strictly professional. Psychology, Logic, Civil Government, Political Economy and Pedagogy form a part of the curriculum. The academic branches are taught under the department of method, *i. e.*, the better way of presenting and developing these subjects

in the class-room to the pupils of the schools. Music, drawing and natural science receive marked attention through the entire course. Lectures on the history of education—the theories and the great teachers of the world, are given every week.

A small but well chosen library of books of reference—a working library—has been gradually accumulated. During the junior year the pupils

spend eight weeks in observation and practice teaching in the Training Department, under the supervision of well-trained teachers. In the senior year they spend the same time in the class-rooms of the grammar schools, observing and teaching in the daily work of the schools and under the skilled care and direction of the principal and his teachers. The results of this



THE NORMAL SCHOOL, MARKET STREET.

practice work is reported from each school and recorded. It is an important factor in their graduation.

The Normal School has advanced steadily since its organization, and has become a most important factor in our educational system. Since April, 1894, it has been under the care of Principal Joseph Clark, who has been identified with our public schools for more than forty years.

Principal Joseph Clark was born in Syracuse, New York, of New England ancestry. He received his education in the Fayetteville Academy, an institution of considerable note in that part of the State. He came to Newark in the fall of 1848. In 1851 he was appointed as assistant teacher in the Lafayette Street Public School. In 1854 he was promoted to the principalship of the Lock Street (now Wickliffe) School, and in 1857 he was transferred to the Lafayette Street Public School.

During his long service in the schools of the city he has been closely identified with the interest of the Fifth Ward, and has been a prominent factor in the lives and character of a large number of those who are now our respected and influential citizens. He has been prominently connected with the Sixth Presbyterian Church, and in the Sunday-school and Church has always taken a prominent place.

Among the many able and well-known citizens who have become identified with the educational interests of this city, those who know Principal Joseph Clark best, declare that a more genial companion, a truer friend or a larger hearted man is not within the circle of their acquaintance.



JOSEPH CLARK, PRINCIPAL.

HAMBURG PL. SCHOOL

THE school building which forms the illustration on this page was erected during the years 1881-2. It was opened for the reception of pupils April 10, 1882, although at that time the building was in an unfinished condition. Five classes were organized at once and the school placed under the care of Miss Emma F. Baldwin, as Vice-Principal. In October, 1882, the building was completed and the number of classes increased to eight, the full capacity of the house.

Fred. W. Fort became the Principal of the school on Nov. 8, 1882. At that time there were about 400 pupils in attendance. Four years later the building was enlarged by the addition of six class-rooms. In Sept., 1886, all the rooms were filled with large-sized classes. The school has never suffered for lack of pupils. Year after year, portions of its territory have been assigned to other school districts. In 1890 the school authorities were obliged to take measures to furnish more accommodations for the locality in which this school is situated. In Sept., 1892, Ann Street School was ready for the admission of pupils. This new building contained eight rooms, and in a very few months every seat was occupied.

When the term opened in Sept., 1895, Hamburg Place School was again crowded. More pupils than ever sought admission. By Jan. 1, 1896, four more rooms had been made ready, and when the winter term began these rooms were at once filled from the overflow pupils in the fourteen other classes.

The growth of the section of the city in which Hamburg Place School is situated has been very great during the last ten years, and this fact largely explains the demand for increased school facilities. The territory that furnished about 400 pupils

in 1882, required accommodations for about 1600 in 1895, and points out the reason why Hamburg Place School has become one of the largest Grammar schools in the city.

The Principal of this school, Fred. W. Fort, was born in New Providence, N. J. He is a son of Jacob P. Fort, a Methodist preacher and for many years a well known member of the Newark



HAMBURG PLACE SCHOOL.

Conference. His uncle, George F. Fort, was the Governor of the State of New Jersey in 1852. For a number of years, some member of the family has been prominent in either the social, religious or political history of the State.

Owing to the fact that his father never lived in any locality for more than two or three years, Mr. Fort received his early school instruction in several of the different towns and villages in the northern part of the State. At the age of fourteen, he entered Pennington Seminary, and after two years graduated from that institution prepared to enter college. Mr. Fort found it necessary to take charge of a country school after graduating from the Seminary, in order to provide means for continuing his education. During a portion of this time he received "a dollar a day and boarded around."

In 1871, Mr. Fort entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. After devoting two years to study he was obliged to leave college for a year, that he might by teaching secure the money needed to meet the expenses for the remainder of his college life. Returning to college, he was able to complete the course and graduate with the class of 1875. His scholarship was good while a student, and at graduation he received "Special Honor" in Chemistry.

Mr. Fort has always been a great admirer of athletic sports. He was a member of the class "nine," the class boat crew, and in 1875 belonged to the college crew and participated in the great Regatta on Saratoga Lake.

After graduating, Mr. Fort decided to enter the profession of teaching. Since that time he has been in charge of three different schools in this state. Two years were spent in Summit, six in Linden, and the balance of the time in charge of Hamburg Place School of Newark.

While at Summit he was largely instrumental in arousing the people of that beautiful town to the fact that a large and commodious building was absolutely necessary. He acted as the Secretary of the several public meetings, and was much gratified when, by an almost unanimous voice, the people decided to erect the handsome building which is now the pride of that community. Mr. Fort has been Principal of Hamburg Place School for nearly fifteen years.



FRED. W. FORT.

THIRTEENTH AVE. SCHOOL.

THE Thirteenth Avenue Public School is admittedly one of the largest and handsomest of the more modern buildings of Newark. The plot of ground upon which it stands is considered one of the most desirable locations in the city for a public school, and was secured by the Board of Education in 1887. The same year the erection of a building containing nine class-rooms was commenced. It was intended to have the house ready for occupancy Sept. 1, 1888, but owing to delays on the part of the builders it was not opened till Nov. 19th of that year. Within three years it was found necessary to enlarge the building in order to keep pace with the growth of the school, consequently in 1891, eight class-rooms were added, making seventeen in all.

The building is of brick and contains the most modern systems of heating and ventilation. Beside the regular class-rooms, wardrobes, etc., there are eight rooms for the accommodation of the teachers, a cozy and handsomely furnished office for the use of the principal, and large and commodious courts thoroughly heated by steam and capable of accomodating the entire school at recess or intermission during stormy and cold weather. From roof to basement the building is a model of cleanliness and neatness and is a source of *much pride and gratification to its patrons.*

A plan is already on foot to acquire an adjoining plot of land with the intention of once more enlarging this great building, by an addition of from six to nine more class-rooms. Should this be accomplished, Thirteenth Avenue will be one of the largest school buildings in the State of New Jersey.

Albert B. Wilson is one of the youngest school principals of Newark. He was born at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1861, and attended the public schools of that city from his sixth to his fifteenth year, when he entered the *Golden Hill Institute*, then one of the best known private educational institutions in Connecticut. After a four year's course here, he graduated in 1880 and at once entered upon his work as a teacher, which he has followed ever since. In 1890 he completed a course in the History and Philosophy of Education, at the University of the City of New York.

Mr. Wilson came to Newark in 1887, as Vice-Principal of the Chestnut Street School. He re-



THIRTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL.

mained here from Sept. 1, 1887 to Nov., 1888, when he was asked to organize and open the new Thirteenth Avenue School, as its principal. This position he has now held for nine years and during that time has seen the school grow from 250 pupils with six teachers to over 1000 pupils with seventeen teachers.

Mr. Wilson comes naturally by his love for his profession, both his father and mother being at one time teachers in New York and his father for over thirty years a principal in Bridgeport schools.

A visit to Thirteenth Avenue and an investigation of the building and school will well repay anyone interested in the educational system of our city.

Principal Wilson is one of Newark's most progressive educators. He carries with him the warm affection of his pupils as well as the high regard of the people and the co-operation of the Board of Education, in advancing the educational interests of those entrusted to his kind care.

He is a very genial, pleasant and accomplished gentleman, a natural-born teacher, and the thorough discipline of the school and the rapid advancement of the pupils under his charge give testimony of our statements of him.

At the Thirteenth Avenue School he has the most hearty respect and co-operation of his teachers. The whole corps are deeply interested in, and very proud of their school. Thoroughness is the inspiration and the aim of the system, and the watch-word of the teachers. It is intended that the pupils shall know perfectly from root to branch, the subjects taught, and such is the discipline and efficiency of the system that even the dullard and the laggard cannot but choose to learn. In music, the Thirteenth Avenue School is unusually proficient.

Albert B. Wilson is an active reformer in the educational field. He seeks for a culture of all the faculties of body and mind, a man of great executive ability and an able and progressive educator. To him has been imparted that peculiar gift of nature which is vouchsafed to few; that is, the faculty of inspiring others with the belief when teaching that he not only has a perfect knowledge of what he teaches but knows just how to impart it to others.

It is just such a school as the Thirteenth Avenue School is, through Mr. Wilson's efforts, which has given the City of Newark its advanced place as an educational centre.

The accompanying cut is a perfect and life-like photo of Prof. Albert B. Wilson.



ALBERT B. WILSON.

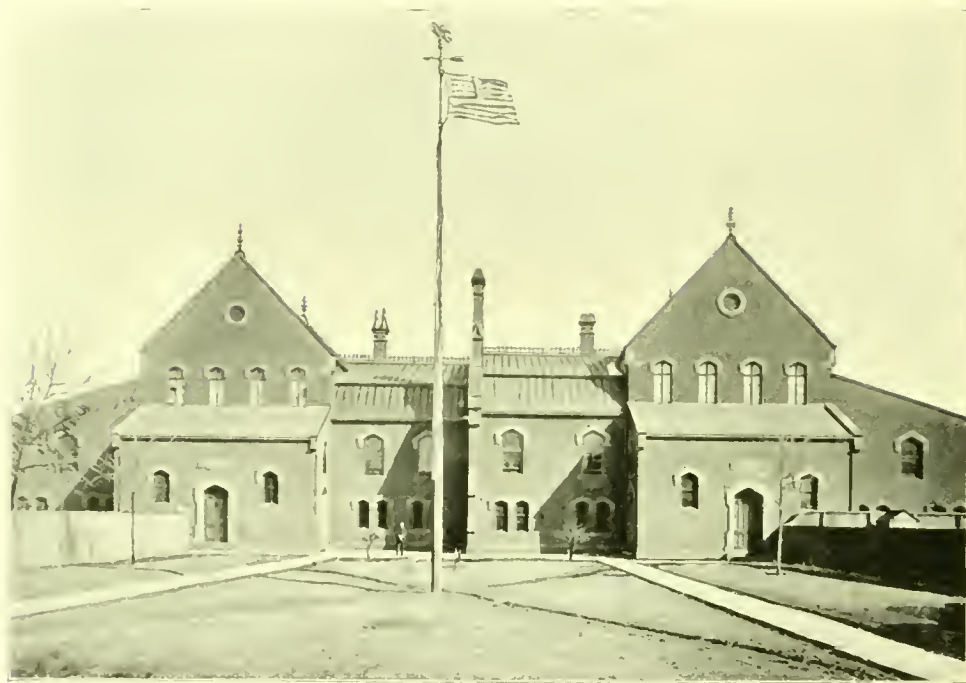
BURNET ST. SCHOOL

WHICH is delightfully located on Burnet street between Orange and James streets, was first opened on September 6, 1860, and with the close of the present school year it will complete its 28th year. The building originally contained fourteen rooms, but two new rooms were completed in April 1892. The sixteen rooms are on one floor, and in this respect the building differs from all others in the city. Under the classrooms are four large and well-lighted play-courts, boiler-room and the principal's office. Adjacent to each court is a yard, and in front of the building, on Burnet street, is a large, well-kept campus, of which the pupils and teachers are justly proud. In the centre of the yard is a flag-pole, erected on Decoration Day, 1886, at a cost of \$30, raised by entertainment. A commodious, well-appointed Teachers' Room was completed in March, 1896.

The school has had only two principals—William A. Breckenridge, who resigned in 1886 and is now living in Palmer, Mass., and Wm. E. Bissell, the present principal, who will this year complete his eleventh year in the school. To Mr. Breckenridge's untiring efforts during many years of service the school owes much of its efficiency as one of the links in our important system of instruction. Mr. Breckenridge was identified with the schools of Newark long before he was called to the principalship of the Burnet Street School, and spent more than thirty years in the city.

When Mr. Breckenridge resigned in 1886, there were more than fifty applicants for the position. Among the number was Mr. Bissell, the present principal, who for nine years had been

in charge of the department of mathematics in the Rutgers College Preparatory School, New Brunswick, N. J., succeeding the late Prof. Alexander Johnston, of Princeton College, as principal of the school, in 1879. Mr. Bissell was graduated from the New Jersey Normal School with honor in 1876, and in 1881 he received the honorary degree of A. B. from Rutgers College in recognition of valuable services.



BURNET STREET SCHOOL.

Since Mr. Bissell came to Newark he has spared neither time nor effort to place the school under his charge in the very best condition possible. The discipline is characterized by persistent firmness always tempered with wise diplomacy, and suspensions occur only when necessary for the good of the majority. In the lower hall off the Grammar boys' play-court, hangs the only rule which they are expected to observe—"Let's all be gentlemen." The standard of scholarship is high enough to make the securing of special honors a positive credit to faithful pupils. Principal Bissell firmly believes that the present system of marking is one of the best ever devised, *if properly used*. He is also heartily in favor of the honorary system, but believes that it will work incalculable harm if not used with great discretion. Since the honorary system went into effect in 1888, Burnet Street School has sent, upon an average, one-third of its sixty-five or seventy graduates to the High School each year as "honorary" pupils. According to reports received from the Principal of the High School, very few of these pupils fail to sustain a "fair" standing, and a goodly number continue to do "honorary" work. Such results prove conclusively the wisdom of maintaining a high standard. In Burnet Street School, the marks placed upon the pupil's



WM. A. BRECKENRIDGE.



WM. E. BISSELL.

monthly cards always represent *accomplishment*—not *intention*. The marks are not given simply to fill up certain spaces on the cards, nor to please parents; but they are given as *reliable statements of what the pupils have done*. Any other record is considered a gross fraud practiced upon parents and pupils.

In Sept., 1894, the teachers of the Grammar department suggested to Principal Bissell the advisability of organizing among the pupils a society whose object should be two-fold, first, the exaltation of gentlemanly and ladylike conduct; second, the suitable rewarding of such conduct through entertainments of an educative nature held at stated periods. Mr. Bissell heartily "seconded the motion," and the result was the establishment of the "Loyal League." Many names were proposed for the new organization, but none seemed so suitable as the one chosen, conveying, as it does, the meaning of the society's motto—"He conquers who overcomes himself." The membership badge is a ribbon with the word "Loyalty" stamped upon it in silver letters. The 8th year colors are two shades of purple; 7th year, two shades of yellow; 6th year, two shades of red; 5th year, two shades of blue. Each grade has four members upon the committee, and these, with the teachers, wear white badges.

The condition of membership is very simple. Any pupil who is rated "excellent" or "good" in deportment for any month is a member of the Loyal League during the month immediately following. The percentage of membership is always large.

The monthly cards are distributed on the first Monday of each month, and the entertainments occur on the Friday following. The badges are worn at the entertainments and on the other Friday afternoons of the month.

The monthly entertainments have been held regularly, and have been much enjoyed by the pupils and teachers and their friends. They have been so discreetly prepared and conducted that they have in no way interfered with the regular scholastic work of the school. Many friends and former pupils have kindly assisted, and the pupils who have taken part have certainly reaped benefit in many ways.

The League publishes a very neat and interesting eight-page



MILLER STREET SCHOOL.

school paper twice each year—a holiday and Easter number. A plan very similar to that of the Loyal League, but necessarily modified, is in successful use in the primary department.

Since Mr. Bissell assumed charge of the school in 1886, the School Library has grown from 37 volumes to fully 1,000 volumes. In December, 1887, the school held a large fair in Oraton Hall and cleared \$491.25, which was used towards supplying the school with a circulating and reference library. The success of this fair was due to the earnest and hearty co-operation of all the teachers and pupils. In April, 1892, a "Class Fair" netted \$135, which was used to purchase a circulating library specially for the primary pupils. The Reference Library contains about 100 well-selected and much used books.

The school entertainments are always of a high order. Those which have been held during the past ten years have netted about \$1,300, all of which have been used to the school's benefit.

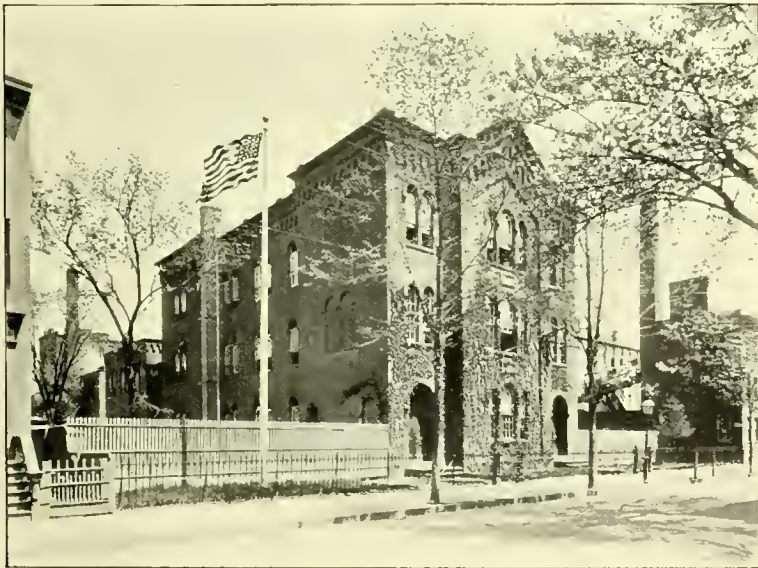
The regularity and punctuality of the pupils speak well for them and their school. The cases of tardiness during the present principalship have been as follows: 1886-87, 180; 1887-88, 35; 1888-89, 17; 1889-90, 32; 1890-91, 41; 1891-92, 19; 1892-93, 19; 1893-94, 30; 1894-95, 35; 1895-96, 30.

The average during the last nine years has been only 29, against 180 during the first year.

That punctuality is not secured at the expense of attendance is evident from the fact that the average percentage of attendance in all the classes is usually *above 95 per cent*.

The good work accomplished by the Burnet Street School is in no small measure due to the loyalty and efficiency of its corps of teachers. It is also true that the school has been very fortunate in having as commissioners, gentlemen who have given prompt and intelligent consideration to all matters pertaining to the school's welfare.

These illustrations represent the Chestnut Street School, opened September, 1860; enlarged 1870; class rooms, 15; Principal, David Maclure. Miller Street School, opened June, 1881; enlarged 1887-88; classrooms, 14; Principal, J. Wilmer Kennedy.



CHESTNUT STREET SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON STREET SCHOOL

THE old Third Ward School was built in 1843-4. At this time there were five wards in Newark—the North, East, South, West and Fifth. This school was in the South Ward. It was the first public school building erected in the city. Rented buildings were heretofore used. It was located on Hill and Court Streets, and was two stories high. The upper floor was used as the male department and had its entrance on Court Street. The lower floor was used as the female department and its entrance was on Hill Street. There was a front yard on each street, the building being placed equally distant from the sidewalk of either street. Riker's jewelry factory now occupies the site. Each floor consisted of one large room and two small recitation rooms. The children studied in the large assembly rooms, and recited to monitors in the recitation rooms. In 1860, these large rooms were divided by glass partitions, making three rooms on each floor, each seating fifty pupils. The large rooms were heated by stoves, but the recitation rooms were not heated. It was a Grammar School. Nelson Mowry was its first principal. He was succeeded by Joseph A. Andrews.

In May, 1856, a Primary Industrial School was organized in a building rented by the Board of Education, on West Kinney Street, corner of Beecher Street. These Industrial Schools were to feed the Grammar Schools. In 1860, the Third Ward Primary School was opened in a building in Fair Street. It was two stories high, one room on each floor.

Mary A. Woodruff was its first principal and held that position some years after the present building was occupied. In 1862, the Third Ward Industrial School moved to the building on Mulberry street, near Chestnut Street, known as Mulberry Chapel, and the Third Ward Primary School moved from the Fair Street building to a building corner of Kinney and Beecher Streets.



WASHINGTON STREET SCHOOL.

In 1860, Samuel W. Clark succeeded Mr. Andrews as principal of the grammar school. In 1867, the primary school moved again to the building on the corner of Court and Nevada Streets, opposite the grammar school. In 1868, the present building on Washington Street near West Kinney Street was completed. Both grammar and primary schools moved for the last time to occupy it. In 1879, Mr. B. C. Gregory succeeded Mr. Samuel W. Clark, who resigned to conduct a Sunday School paper which was published in Philadelphia.

In 1882, the crowded condition of Washington Street School made it necessary to provide greater facilities, and a building on the corner of Coe Place and Marshall Street, formerly used as a jewelry factory, was rented and opened into two primary classes. It increased rapidly, and in 1883 there were four classes. In 1888 the property was purchased, and in 1889 a new building of two rooms was added and used in connection with the old building. At present there are five classes in the Marshall Street School.

In 1888, Mr. B. C. Gregory was succeeded by Mr. Frank H. Hanson, A. M., a graduate of Colby University, who is still in charge of the school. Mr. Gregory resigned to accept the position of Supervising Principal of Public Schools at Trenton, N. J. The school ranks with the best of Newark's schools. About 800 children attend the school. Principal G. O. F. Taylor once taught here. The roll of teachers for the past thirty or more years contains many honorable and worthy names, and we are sure that the old Third Ward has been greatly favored always in this respect.

The illustrations presented on this page represent the Washington Street School and its present able Principal. These recall to mind the steady outgrowth of the old South Ward School, and the triumph of public education in Essex County.



FRANK H. HANSON, A. M.

EIGHTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL.

ONE of the many schools of which Newark may well be proud, is the Eighteenth Avenue School. It is located in the southwestern part of the city. Its grounds are bounded by three streets, so that the building stands in an open space, thus providing ample light to each class-room—an advantage greatly to be desired.

The first building was erected in 1871, and consisted of eight class-rooms. In 1873 it became necessary to enlarge it, by the addition of a building in the form of a large T, which, surmounted by two turrets, added to the architectural beauty of the present structure. This made a school of nineteen class-rooms, none too large to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population of the old Thirteenth Ward. The pupils and patrons of its early days purchased a large bell, which is hung in a belfry, and its tones call the children from far and near to each session of the school. This has been of the greatest advantage in reducing to almost a minimum the number of cases of tardiness.

The Eighteenth Avenue School has been fortunate in having for its principals men of character as well as intellect. Of these, when the school was but an intermediate school, Principals Smith, Schulte, Kennedy and Maclure were promoted to grammar schools.

The school was opened as a primary school. It soon advanced to an intermediate school, having no grade higher than the sixth year. It was necessary for pupils wishing to enter the High School, to be admitted to a grammar school for the remaining two year's course. The Eighteenth Avenue School was an intermediate school when Henry J. Dougherty, the present principal, assumed control. Through his untiring efforts, with the hearty co-operation of his teachers, the grade

of the school steadily advanced and in 1891 the first graduates of Eighteenth Avenue School entered the High School.

It has been the custom for each graduating class to leave a class memorial. The class-room has many beautiful tokens of its former inmates, which serve as an inspiration to those who are still treading the path of learning in the



EIGHTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL.

old familiar place. The graduates have formed an alumni association, which is in a flourishing condition. Thus, a bond of friendship has been cemented between the present pupils of the school and those who have passed out from their alma mater. The school has good reason to mention the alumni with pride and gratitude.

From time to time, the school has held very successful as well as pleasing entertainments. The funds derived therefrom have been judiciously spent. As a result of these investments, the school can boast of a fine library, containing several sets of encyclopædias, histories, books of reference and works of standard writers, which are of interest to pupils and teachers alike.

Since the observance of Arbor Day by the public schools of the city, many trees have been planted in the playgrounds and on the streets bounding them, so that shade and beauty are thus provided. The front lawns are kept in good condition during the season, and flowers in beds and urns add much to the good appearance of the building.

An annex on Livingston street, with its entrance on the Eighteenth Avenue School grounds, was built in the early part of 1894, and the two buildings, which may properly be considered one school, have a seating capacity for 1,280 pupils.

In October, 1891, the school was opened as an evening school, holding sessions during five months of each year. Many parents are compelled to take their children from the day schools as soon as they have reached an age when they can earn something. The evening school offers advantages to this class of pupils.

During the summer of 1895, the Eighteenth Avenue School opened its doors for six weeks as a summer school. The attendance was good for the entire term, which shows the appreciation felt by those living in the vicinity of the school. No national holiday ever passed without appropriate exercises by the school on the day preceding such holiday.

That patriotism has been instilled in the hearts of the pupils of the Eighteenth Avenue School is evinced from the following fact: The first memorial left to the school by the first graduates of the school was Old Glory. The stars and stripes were cut by the boys of '91, and the girls sewed together that emblem which is the pride and glory of every true American heart.



HENRY J. DOUGHERTY.

SOUTH MARKET STREET SCHOOL

IN the year 1855, the city of Newark expended what was then a large amount of money, in the construction of school-houses. The South Market Street School was one of the buildings constructed in that year. This building, and several others in the city, were constructed on one plan and were then considered models of school architecture, and replete with all the latest and necessary appliances and facilities of a first-class school building, and was intended to accommodate three hundred and fifty pupils. During the two score years of the history of this school, many of the scholars from this school have become prominent and influential citizens of Newark.

Mr. Samuel W. Clark, the first Principal of South Market Street School, a man of sterling character, remained a number of years. His able successor, William Johnson, also remained at the head of the school some ten or more years, and ably conducted the efficient and popular methods of his predecessor. J. Newton Smith was the next Principal. For the past sixteen years the school has been in charge of Mr. William P. B. Urick.

The school accommodations furnished by this old building have long since become inadequate for the growing neighborhood. More than double the original number of seats have been crowded into the house and filled, and pupils are turned away for want of room.

HAWKINS STREET SCHOOL.

THE Hawkins Street School was erected in 1887-88, and was first opened on January 3, 1889. It first opened with five class-rooms occupied, and continued with that number a year and a half, being during that time an annex to South Market Street School.

In September, 1891, another class-room was opened and Mr. Clarence S. Giffin was appointed Principal of the school. The following September another class-room was opened, and the school has since continued with seven class-rooms occupied. There is yet one unoccupied room.

The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Principal's office and reception room, the boiler room and two large courts, one each for the boys and girls. The second and third floors are each occupied by four class-rooms, and reception



HAWKINS STREET SCHOOL.



SOUTH MARKET STREET SCHOOL.

rooms for the teachers. The class-rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated, and each capable of seating sixty pupils. Each room is provided with a cloak room, and cloak rooms, courts and the class-rooms are all heated by steam. The building and site are valued at \$36,000.

THE "FRANKLIN" SCHOOL.

IN reviewing the steps that have led up to the establishment of the "Franklin" School as we know it to-day, the data at hand for the earlier stages is so meagre that no attempt is made to go into detail. Suffice to say, that when Newark was no more than a town, and only the three R's were taught in the schools, the custom prevailed of naming them in honor of noted men. Therefore, one located in what is now known as the Fourth Ward of the city, was named in honor of our illustrious Franklin.

The site of this school was purchased by N. J. C. R. R. Co. and the money turned over to the municipal authorities to be set aside for the purpose of locating a school bearing the same name in another portion of the city. After a number of years, when it became apparent to the Board of Education that the school accommodation of the Eighth Ward was inadequate to meet the wants of this section of the city, the present site on Fifth Avenue was purchased; however, not without some



WILLIAM P. B. URICK.

friction in the Board of Education, as other sections of the city made a strong fight for its location. Therefore, this money held in reserve by the Board of Education was spent in purchase of this site.

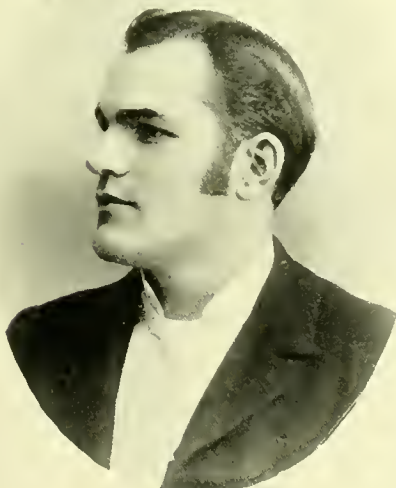
An eight-room building was built on the above site, and what was known as the Franklin Public Primary School was organized in September, 1889, with the following corps of teachers: T. T. Collard, Principal; Miss Amy Simpson, Miss Ida J. Morrison, Miss F. A. Haring, Miss E. Klotz, Miss M. A. Baldwin, Miss J. Dettmer, Miss M. G. Haskell, Miss E. L. Sayre. In April, 1893, Miss Abbie P. McHugh was made Principal, and Mr. Collard was transferred to North Seventh Street School.

It soon became apparent that an eight-room building was too small to accommodate the school population, and hence the necessity for an enlargement of the building. This was brought about largely through the efforts of the School Commissioner of the ward directly interested in this school, Mr. Moses J. DeWitt. The addition made consisted of eight classrooms, a fine assembly hall and court. Therefore, the present building is equipped with 16 class-rooms, two large commodious courts, and an assembly hall that will seat 500 people or more.

Upon opening the schools in September, 1895, the Board of Education decided to make the "Franklin" School a grammar school, thus really transferring the grammar department of Webster Street School, leaving the latter a primary school. Also the Bloomfield annex, a two-room primary school, was abolished, and pupils transferred to the "Franklin" primary. This necessitated changing the teachers from the Webster St. grammar and Bloomfield Ave. annex to the "Franklin" School, which was done before the opening of school in September.

Upon opening of school it was not known just how many of the sixteen class-rooms would be occupied, but in a day or so it was evident that every class-room would have to be used, as over 900 children applied for admission the first week of school.

The following is the corps of teachers: Grammar Department — Principal, A. G. Balcom; V.-Principal, Abbie P. McHugh; Assistants, Belle M.



A. G. BALCOM.



THE "FRANKLIN" SCHOOL.

Gore, Anna L. Garrabrant, May Woodruff, Jessie B. Mikels, Amy Simpson, Claribel Gogh, Juliet Dettmer. Primary Department — Vice-Principal, Annie E. Curtis; Assistants, Caroline Y. Haulenbeck, H. Isabel Smith, Ada E. Sargeant, M. Fannie Brackin, Mary G. Haskell, E. Louise Sayre, Florence A. Haring.

WALNUT STREET SCHOOL.

THIS school, located in the Tenth Ward, is a Primary School. The building was erected in 1862 and remodeled in 1877. It contains eight class-rooms and a teachers' and principal's room. It is heated by steam, and although small, is a comfortable building.

This school has for its principal, Miss S. Fannie Carter; Miss Carrie C. Hutchings is head teacher. The assistants are the Misses Laura C. Delano, Elizabeth Rodamor, Florence J. Farmer, Abbie J. Hoppaugh, Mattie M. Miller, Agnes Geppert and Carrie M. Welcher.



WALNUT STREET SCHOOL.

OLIVER ST. SCHOOL.

THE Oliver Street Grammar School was opened Sept. 6, 1867. The dedication exercises were held on the following Friday, Aug. 31. F. W. Ricord, President of the Board of Education, presided. Addresses were made by President F. W. Ricord, Superintendent of Schools Geo. B. Sears, and the ward commissioners B. B. Douglas and Edwin B. Earl. The building contains fourteen class rooms and will accommodate about eight hundred children. The building and site cost \$56,310.

Joseph A. Hallock was appointed principal and remained till 1877. Wm. H. Elston was then appointed. He resigned in 1879, and was succeeded by Edwin Shepard the present principal. The following have served as Vice-Principals and Assistants since the school was organized: Vice-Principals of Grammar Department, Wm. Hayes and Mrs. Carrie A. Hallock, both of whom have died; Miss Eunice A. McLeod, who is now occupying a similar position in the Elliot Street Grammar School; Elizabeth H. Burr, now Mrs. Peck, of Stroudsburg, Pa., and Susie Steele; Vice-Principals of the Primary Department, Anna E. Curtis, now connected with the "Franklin" School; Laura C. Delanoe, at present teaching in Walnut Street School; Emma J. Dean, now Mrs. Wm. Dougall, living in Newark; Annie E. Harrison, who resigned, and Emma Finter; Assistants, Carrie Hutchings, now in Walnut Street School; Emma J. Sheriff, now Mrs. Titus, living in Newark; Sarah E. Beam, Henrietta Price, resigned, living in Newark; Emma L. Lewis, now Mrs. Groves, living in Newark; Kate Roche, Alice M. Squire, now Mrs. Thompson;

Mary Benjamin, now Mrs. Foster of Newark; Fannie Steele, Jean M. Hendry, now Mrs. Dr. Few Smith, of Newark; Mary D. Kirkpatrick, now at Ann Street School; Hannah Moore, Kate H. Belcher, now teaching in Orange, N. J.; Electa M. Butler, now a missionary in Canton, China; Sarah M. Baker, now Mrs. Baker,

OLIVER STREET SCHOOL.



of Newark; Hattie J. Clark, now Mrs. Charles W. Connell, of Newark; Annie O. Hoppaugh, now Mrs. D. G. Maclay, of Fargo, N. D.; M. Melissa Harrison, now Mrs. Frank Gibson of Newark; Ida M. Hatcher, M. Adelaide Healey, Ruth L. Hampson, now Mrs. F. C. Nettleship, of Newark; Annie L. Rogers, now Mrs. Stewart; Mary E. Maclay, L. Belle Ludlow, Lizzie D. Tucker, now Mrs. C. Hopwood, of Newark; Alice Dod, now Mrs. Ketcham; Belle Kirk, now Mrs. Folsom, of Kearney, N. J.; Daisy M. Law, Evie Symons, A. M. Beyer, now in High School; Florence G. Carter, now Mrs. Egner, of Newark; L. Edna Freeman, and Sarah C. Moore; also the following who are deceased: Mrs. H. M. Willis, and Emma Hobbs.

The graduates from the school number seven hundred and fifty-two and are scattered from one end of the country to the other. All the professions are represented by them, and our boys and girls are to be found in every walk of life. Twenty-six of the graduates have become teachers in our schools, two of them are in the Newark High School, and three are represented in the present faculty of the school. Connected with the school is a fine library consisting of over nine hundred volumes. This is the largest grammar school library in the city. More than fifteen hundred dollars has been expended in books and charts since it was established. The books and magazines are in constant circulation, and furnish families of the ward much useful reading. All this money, save one hundred dollars given by the state, has been raised by the pupils and teachers. The value derived from the school library can hardly be estimated; as an educational factor, it is second only to the teacher.

The patrons of the school take special pride in its welfare. This is shown by the large number yearly graduated to the High School and by its liberal contributions to its library and other improvements. The walls are decorated with many fine pictures and the front yard is one of the best kept in the city.



EDWIN SHEPARD

SOUTH STREET SCHOOL.

IN the report of Superintendent Barringer for 1875, attention was called to the overcrowded condition of the schools of the Tenth Ward; and, in the same year, a building was rented in Thomas street, near Hermon. January 3, 1876, two rooms were opened, with Mrs. Carrie A. Hallock in charge. In September, 1876, Miss Eunice A. McLeod took Mrs. Hallock's place and continued as Principal until the South Street building was completed. Still, the accommodations were insufficient for this section, and in 1882 a site was bought corner of South and Hermon streets. In 1883-4, additional appropriations were made and the building begun.

In September, 1884, the school was formally opened by Superintendent Barringer and Commissioners John L. Armitage and Seymour Tucker, with Principal W. J. Kennedy in charge. During the first year there were 479 pupils and seven teachers. Two of these teachers, Miss Mary M. Parker and Miss Mary D. Kirkpatrick, were from Thomas Street School, and two, Miss Hannah Moore and Miss Mary E. Bedell, were from Garden Street School. Miss Hannah Moore was appointed first Vice-Principal. September 1, 1886, Principal Kennedy was succeeded by Mr. J. L. Terwilliger, of Washington, N. J. Principal Terwilliger was transferred September 1, 1889, and Lewis W. Thurber, of Paterson, was appointed.

April 1, 1892, the School was changed from Primary to Intermediate, and remained so till September 1, 1892, when the class of Intermediate schools was abolished and South Street School was changed to Primary.

Mr. Thurber remained Principal until April 1, 1894, when he was transferred to Lafayette Street School, and Mr. K. S. Blake, of the Normal School, succeeded him. Mr. Blake was Principal only four months, and was then followed by Mr. E. K. Sexton, of Closter, N. J., who took charge October 11, 1894.

The school has had a slow growth since it started, and now contains ten classes and an enrollment (1896) of 635 pupils.

In 1887 a summer school was established and continued till 1891, with an enrollment of about 140 pupils.

In 1895 an evening school was started, with Principal Sexton in charge. It contained four classes and an enrollment of 173 pupils.

Credit is due to the Commissioners who have represented this section of the city in the Board of Education, for its present school accommodations.



SOUTH STREET SCHOOL.

CAMDEN STREET SCHOOL.

THE Camden Street School was built in 1884 and opened in September of the same year. This building has fourteen class-rooms, is very well located and is a well-arranged and very convenient house for school purposes. The faculty of the school consists of Mr. Arnold Voget, Principal, Miss Laura B. Sayre, Vice-Principal, Miss J. V. Enders, Head Assistant, and the teachers, Miss L. E. Hill, Miss L. A. Hill, Miss M. Leonora Stevens, Miss Carrie Kaiser, Miss Jean A. Dearie, Miss Anna Anderson, Miss Edith Burgyes, Miss Griselda Ellis, Miss Frances C. Force, Miss H. Louise Crane, Miss Mabel Burnett, Miss Madeleine Boylan.

The following is an extract from the report of City Superintendent of Public Schools, Wm. N. Barringer, for 1895:

In a prosperous and growing city the demands of the public schools are constantly increasing. The many and continually extending advantages for homes and business offered by our beautiful city are bringing many families and business interests here.

Of course, among the influences that help to build up a community, none are more effective than good schools. Merely to keep them up to the present standard is not sufficient. Progress in the course of study and in methods of teaching must be constant and up to date. The accommodations in the way



E. K. SEXTON.



ARNOLD VOGET.

of school room and all facilities pertaining to appliances of all kinds necessary for the most efficient grade of instruction should be amply supplied. The mere matter of cost should not deter the Board from making this most important of all investments in the sound interests of our city. It is the duty of the Board to aid in surrounding our children with the best environment that shall conduce to their physical, intellectual, moral and aesthetic good.

We should not forget that the schools are for the children and not merely a convenience for the teachers and others connected with them. It is in these schools that the pupils are trained in the acquirement of useful knowledge, the development of their powers of body and mind, and how to apply them in the various callings they may enter.

There is no more important duty devolving upon a community than the thorough training and education of the children to become true, noble and honored men and women, capable of filling their places and performing their duty in this American republic. It is for this purpose that this public school system is organized and maintained.

The Superintendent's attention from year to year has been more and more given to the question, how to elevate and increase the efficiency of the public school system of our city? This cannot be settled by considering and using only the means furnished by school-room accommodations and the various appliances required in the proper instruction of pupils. As we have so often said and again repeat, the one great necessity in every system of schools is the thoroughly trained, competent teacher. This is the way out of all difficulties that beset the educational problem.

In the education and training of our teachers it can hardly be questioned but that we are moving in the right direction. There has been more interest and activity among the teachers in preparation for the class-room and personal contact with the child than during any time in the past. While some have failed to catch the spirit, the body as such has made right and commendable progress. Here is the key to the whole subject. Teachers deeply interested, competent and thoroughly trained will soon put our schools in the way of rapid and sound progress.

This competency and training means much more than mere surface preparation in methods and simple devices. First, it means large natural fitness by quick intelligence, great tact and aptness, joined with ample scholarship and good habits of mind and body, with the devotion and persistency of the genuine student.

The meetings of the teachers for

educational purposes with the principals, the Superintendent, in grade meetings for special subjects, in the institutes, etc., have been unusually well attended and have resulted in permanent benefit to the profession. I wish just here to emphasize these gatherings. One of their chief benefits is, they keep alive, intensify and extend the professional spirit. They arouse and utilize the personal and mutual efforts of those who come under their influence. We hope to improve them and thus derive still larger benefits from them.

The Superintendent's meetings with the principals, the principals with their class teachers, the Principals' Association, the Vice-Principals' Association, the Teachers' Institutes, the grade meetings by the drawing teacher and the music teachers, have all been held regularly. They were well attended and commanded the attention of all. The meetings are growing in interest and value from year to year.

One of the troublesome questions for every growing municipality is the difficulty of furnishing adequate facilities for the proper education and training of the children. This is not a local complaint; it is wide-spread throughout the country. It is not easy to understand why cities so generally fail to make early and ample provision for their schools. Wisdom would seem to say that sites should be purchased and buildings arranged for in advance of the crowded population which makes it so difficult and expensive to properly locate the school buildings.



CAMDEN STREET SCHOOL.



MR. J. C. N. HUGO, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.



G. SAUL, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

NEWTON STREET SCHOOL.

THE building is located at the corner of Newton Street and South Orange Avenue, and was erected in 1867. In 1871 the building was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, enlarged and reopened in 1873. Present value of property is \$50,000. This school has the largest grammar attendance of any in the city. At this writing, June, '96, there are ten grammar classes, and a total enrollment of 502. In both departments there are eighteen classes and 1081 pupils.

The following gentlemen have been principals of the school: Wm. H. Elston, Edwin Shepard, now principal of Oliver Street School; Clarence E. Meleny, now connected with the Horace Mann School of New York City, and Stephen S. Day, under whose supervision the school was elevated to the grammar grade eleven years ago. The present principal, J. L. Terwilliger, has held the position over five years, with a total experience of twenty-six years successful work in our little State. Of the excellent and faithful corps of teachers, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Vice-Principal, has taught in the school twenty-four years, and Miss Rebecca McClure, F. Assistant, twenty-two years, Miss Emma L. Hutchings Vice-Principal Primary, twenty-four years, Miss Anna A. Baldwin, has taught here over twenty-nine years, and Miss Duncan, twenty-two years. The school is popular, prosperous and well patronized.

NORTH SEVENTH STREET SCHOOL.

THIS school is located in that portion of our city known as Roseville. Bringing to mind the Roseville of to-day and the same place thirty years ago, strongly contrasting pictures will be presented. It was well named "A Village of Roses," and it is still true to its title.

In 1854, an enumeration was taken here, and two hundred and fifty children of school age were listed. Six years later the school was built; and of this first school as it stood in all its pride, a new structure, on the tenth of September, 1860, we will take a brief survey. On Roseville Avenue, just beyond Orange Street, back from a grass-covered road, bordered by a plank side-walk, two planks side by side, and surrounded by trees, stood the school-house. You know the style—straight front, straight sides, after the fashion of the architecture of our Puritan ancestors; two floors, three rooms each; this was the typical school-house which delighted our fathers.

It is necessary to dwell on the old school-building, for it was for many years known as the "North Seventh Street Primary School," having been moved from its original loca-



NEWTON STREET SCHOOL.

tion, in the year 1870, to the site on North Seventh Street. Then it was the school in the woods. Before the days when rules of the Board of Education became as inflexible as iron, many a pleasant afternoon did the children spend reciting their lessons under the trees, to the music of the birds, and many a nature lesson was learnt from dear Mother Earth herself.

Soon after the Roseville or Eleventh Ward School was built, the rumble and roar of guns and cannon was heard through the land, and our section of the city was selected upon which to pitch "Camp Frelinghuysen," and from this camp fronting Roseville Avenue, extending north beyond Fifth Avenue, south to Sixth Avenue, and east to the edge of what is now known as "The Park," marched our gallant soldier boys. It would greatly please the citizens of Roseville to have the memory of this event perpetuated by naming the new North Seventh Street School "The Frelinghuysen School."

The old school still exists and is in use. In the rear of the new building on Sixth Street you can visit it any day, and see many dear little bright-faced children there, struggling to climb the hill of knowledge, but so easily and gradually that a greeting of smiles and happy voices will be offered. But this building is soon to be a thing of the past, as its walls will not stretch and as many children are found on North Seventh Street alone as the whole ward originally contained.

The new building was opened in September, 1894, and was the cause of great rejoicing to the citizens of the northern portion of Roseville, as the grammar school children had been obliged to walk nearly a mile, much exposed to all kinds of weather, to attend



J. L. TERWILLIGER.



G. T. BRANDENBURGH, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

South Eighth Street School, then the only grammar school in the ward. This structure gives much pleasure, but the rapid growth of this part the city makes more room imperative, and a much larger building with an assembly hall is hoped for. The present building is so arranged, that when such celebrations as the school is required to hold are in progress, but few of the children can see or hear what is going on.

This school, having obtained the sympathy and co-operation of the parents and citizens, with its attractive and intelligent children, and under the efficient management of a principal, able, kind and just, and pleasant teachers, will continue to be a credit, pride and honor to our city.

Present corps of teachers: Thomas T. Collard, Principal; Grammar Department—Elizabeth K. Arndt, Vice-Principal; Elizabeth Wyckoff, First Assistant; Kate Z. Gaston and Annie S. Burgyes, Assistants. Primary Department—Mary A. McNeill, Vice-Principal; Annie May Young, Mona M. May, Bessie C. Schenck, Ida M. Titus, Elizabeth G. Parmly, M. Anna Lentz, Lucasta C. Baldwin, Mabel Chandler and M. Elizabeth Nicols, Assistants. The illustration represents the new school, one of the most elegant erected by the Board of Education.



NORTH SEVENTH STREET SCHOOL.

and the very reverse of tedious. It is an old saying and one that is ever trite, that "Variety is the spice of life," and just here this comes in such interesting form as to make it replete with changes, which is so desirable to the thoughtful reader. Among the subjects of which we must needs treat in making it, there is but one which can be permitted to take precedence in any way, and that is the church, and these two go hand in hand, the church and the school.

For little more than three years it became the writer's good fortune to superintend the public schools of Essex County, not including the cities of Newark and Orange, both of which have city superintendents. During this period abundant opportunities were offered to study the educational interests of this county, and we will be pardoned if we appear charmed with its beneficence and apparently dwell all too long on the results accruing. By referring to the last annual report of Supt. Mathews, it is found that there was of school age in this county, nearly 90,000, for all of whom provision is made by the State for their education. Not all these accept the State's beautiful provisions. The percentage of those who do is large and rapidly growing. As compared with that number represented as attending the public schools two decades of years ago, the increased ratio is very promising.

The falling off in the numbers in attendance upon the select and private and parochial schools, seminaries and academies, is equal to one-half, and the

TO no part of this work has there been a purer devotion brought to bear than in the part devoted to schools. This arises not from the fact that the burden of our labor has been lightened, and by the assistance received from the pens of principals and others engaged in educational work, who, through the plan of the work have written themselves the articles contained in the preceding pages, and description of the school and school work of their own particular school or self-elected school work. To the larger number of these gentlemen, who entered upon the task with willingness and alacrity, the sincerest thanks of the editor are due and hereby extended. We trust also that they will receive it in the same spirit in which it is sent. Not because our burden of responsibility and labor has been lightened, but because circumstances give them opportunities for collecting facts and figures which we could not control, and which gives to the educational part of *ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED*, a

truthfulness and reading interest, which no amount of care and research on our part could accomplish. It can be said of nearly every fact recorded and statement made, they have had personal cognizance.

Besides this, that sameness which to many readers would become tiresome, is broken, and instead of the narrative being humdrum, it becomes attractive



E. HORTON, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.



D. R. NATHAN, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.



GEORGE GRIMME, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

attendance upon the public schools has increased in like proportion. In the field of public school education, or to reverse the statement, education of the young in the schools of the State, there has been such mighty advance made in the methods of instruction, and such marvellous care is being exercised in the presentation of learning to the young, that we meet with very little danger of making a mistake in the statement of a belief, that it will require but the advances of a few more decades ere all private and select schools will be relegated to the past and the academies and seminaries, rich in the memories of men who handle the implements in the world's conduct, and hold the helms of the ships of state and are now held as the apple of the eye of men who honor every calling, and women who adorn the world and sanctify home-life by sweet affection and holy purpose, will be treasured as souvenirs only, and give place to the public high school—the educational institution



J. J. LEONARD, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

which has been fighting its way into public favor, and keeping even pace with the mighty advances in research and science.

That the reader may have the marvellous work of the public schools demonstrated to his entire satisfaction he has only to look into one of those beautiful institutions of learning which our artist has, by pen pictures and photos, charmingly transferred to these pages. There he will find all the conveniences which experience has proved as the best for educational purposes, the school-house Architect and Sanitary Engineer vying one with the other in the production of results both marvellous and satisfactory. The new, or township law, for the conduct and government of the public schools, has proven nearly all its originators and friends desired and expected. High School advantages under its wise provisions have been extended to children in the out-lying towns, where privileges had before been denied. Hundreds of young men and women desiring to enter college can now have that blessed privilege without spending a year or two or three of precious time in some academy or

seminary after graduating from the grammar school, or having to employ a tutor to fit them for college. Ambitious boys and girls need not under this law be barred out for want of funds to meet preparatory expenses, the State in its generosity providing all that is necessary in a financial way, to give the child of the laborer, mechanic or artisan an equal chance in the educational race.

Such a mighty advance has been made along the two important lines of school-house architecture and school sanitation, we cannot refrain another reference to these subjects. Much of the very best architectural talent in the land is now making school buildings a specialty, with results of a most satisfying character. Sturdy young America, with well expanded chest and highly developed muscle, is ready for riotous play as he slips from the school house door. Such marvellous changes being wrought through the scientific exercise gained in the well ventilated apartments and in the calisthenics taught. Not this alone but the wonderful growth and development of

body and brain through the influence of manual training which has become a part of the curriculum of study in the schools.

Few pupils there are indeed in these our beautiful days of rapid advancement, who need go forth into the world without a knowledge of the more common mechanical implements, and their skillful handling. It matters little what course the pupil leaving school, whether it be from the public high or grammar school or the private academy or parochial, may decide to take, if he does not select for himself or circumstances debar him or her from entering college, those hours of their school life will be found to have been spent to the very best purpose, during which lessons in manual training were inculcated, since there are few places in the busy world where such knowledge and skill may not be



J. J. MULLIN, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.



A. BERG, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

used to advantage. Let the lot of the retired pupil be cast where'er it may, the knowledge gained in the machine shop, the carpenter department or carving room of the school, will find a blessed adaptation and practical application. The click of the nail hammer, the buzz of the hand or whirr of the circular saw, whose acquaintance had been made in the hours spent where manual labor was taught, instead of sending a chill of terror over the frame of him or her when first facing the stern realities of life, will wake the blessed memories of the hours spent amid those new beauties of school life in which they had most fortunately been permitted to take part.

Then, how many of the young misses who have been privileged to taste and test the sweet realities of pie or cake manipulated by their own fingers, made deft by practice while having lessons in high art cookery inculcated in the pretty little kitchen to which they had been invited to retire when worn and torn over Greek roots or algebraic problems where not only the realities of the world are met face to face, where lessons are learned which will tend mightily toward leveling the rough road of the house-wife leading to the satisfying of "Ye Lords of Creation," and the vainness of his appetite ever seeking satisfaction. Again, from the sewing room of her school she carries into her home, boudoir or sewing room, a practiced hand that had learned to make and mend what God's prattling babes will take and rend, double bow knots of holy love.

It is immensely satisfying to us that our views of the past and hopes ever brightening of a glorious future for the public schools as recorded in the preceding words, are held and enjoyed by such of our people as are making their walk along the higher plane of school work, and have become the thoughtful themes of many an article in newspapers and journals. One of these we have taken the liberty of transferring to these pages unchanged, as it appeared in an edition of June 27, of *The Caldwell, N. J., News*, and from the pen of the veteran educator and popular superintendent of the Newark City Home

for Recreant Children, at Verona, Mr. C. B. Harrison its editor:

"The aim of public education has been to secure an intelligent citizenship. The Father of his Country in his farewell address counseled the support of institutions of learning for the dissemination of useful knowledge. The earliest ad-



WEBSTER STREET SCHOOL.

vocates of the free public school system claimed that every child upon American soil was entitled, by virtue of dependent childhood, to such culture as would qualify him for the exercise of the manifold "rights" of American citizenship. The idea of culture, however, among the practical statesmen and educators, during the early part of this century, was comparatively crude. The "three r's" were the sole stock in trade of the first of the free schools, and these were imparted quite as mechanically as the craft of the tradesmen. Arithmetic was a matter of blind formulas and rules; geography, purely descriptive, taxed the memory with technicalities and names; while English Grammar, introduced generally in the middle part of the century, with its etymology and syntax, afforded the only genuine mental exercise to which pupils were subjected in the school room. All in all, little effort was made to qualify pupils to use their intellectual powers on independent lines of thought.

The schools, during the closing years of the century, are apparently well advanced. A well defined effort to lead pupils to *think* is made in all the departments of the graded grammar school. Mathematics is to-day a matter of



A. BACKUS, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.



J. N. ARBUCKLE, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

axioms and principles, and in tracing their application, the reasoning faculties are kept healthfully active. Geography is physical history, which treats of the "life of the inorganic," and unfolds causes and effects, in the march of the winds, in the distribution of heat and cold and of storm, and in the development of all forms of animal life. Grammar has advanced beyond the stage of inflection and parsing, and is now aptly a language study. In method and aim a great advance has been made.

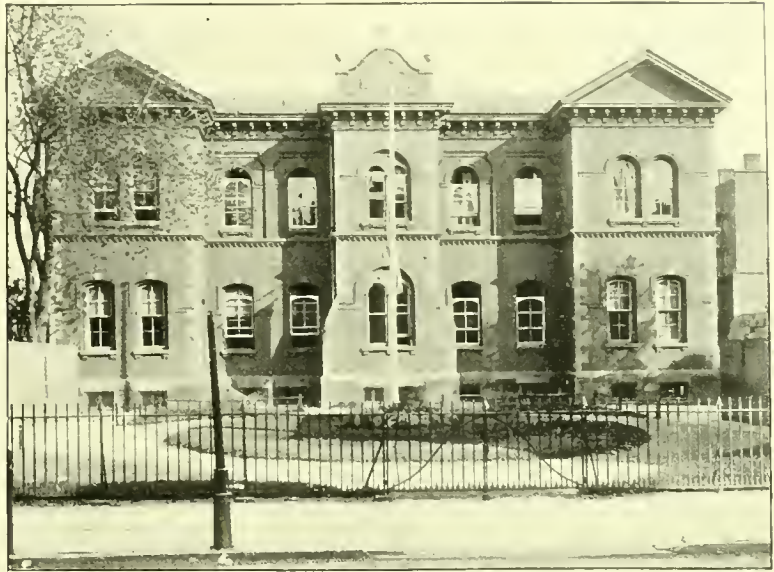
"The limited introduction of manual training, during these last years of this present century, shows that public school training is perhaps now midway in its transition state. The quickening of the merely preceptive faculties and that special physical culture which confers power for rapid and accurate execution in the production of designs by the excise of handicraft, are very generally attracting the attention of educators, and as a result, we may expect the engraftment of manual training upon the school course. With all these however, the end is not reached. Man is a three-fold being, and intellectual and physical education fails to meet the demands of his nature. Without moral culture and refinement, no one is educated in the better sense of the term. Intellectual acumen and acquirement too often accompany moral degeneracy. Caligula was brilliant, but he was, from a moral standpoint, a leper.

"The moral faculties are said to be slow of development; but they are susceptible, and under methodical culture will ripen as auxiliary and regulating forces of the intellect. What is doing in this present age in the public schools is purely incident to intellectual training, and therefore lacks in method and scope. It may be fittingly characterized as experimental if not perfunctory. The question of moral education in the near future, will be pressing for solution. The differences among religious sects have heretofore negatived rational endeavors to include moral teaching in the public school course, but with the manifold demonstrations, in private and public life, of the futility of one-sided culture as a conserving agency, the demand for harmonious development will be resolutely made, and intelligently met."

Many a man who has already achieved distinction or has risen to stations of honor in the later days, has been moved to shout "excelsior" over his first inklings obtained in the school-room, of those certain branches which had been declared "innovations," and among these, that of forestry,

with one of its resultant victories, known, celebrated and enjoyed under the title of forestry. Indeed, it matters little where or in what field the pupil after leaving school may find his lot cast, or the exercise of whatever calling he may elect to pursue, the lessons in forestry he may have learned, can prove of inestimable value to his prosperity and well being, providing always, that he has the will power to put them into practice, or he does not prove recreant to the beautiful trust his *Alma Mater* bestowed when she said, "Go forth and fight the battle of life," bearing the banner with the strange device "Excelsior." Since the introduction of the ideal study of tree culture which carries with it tree and forest protection, ten thousand times ten thousand young tree shoots have grown into trees, with wide spreading branches under which the beast of the fields and denizens of the wood are enjoying shade from the mid-day sun, or shelter from the chilling blasts of winter, have been preserved, which, had it not been for the lessons learned in the school, would have been ruthlessly torn from the loving arms of their tender mother earth, (always prolific in her benefactions,) and trampled beneath swift flying feet engaged in the never flagging and never ending pursuit of the wordly fruits.

Scarce more than a



LAWRENCE STREET SCHOOL.



H. P. RODEN, M. D., SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.



C. W. MENK, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

quarter of a century has flitted by, since forestry or tree culture rose to the dignity of a science, and much less time has passed since this marvellously beautiful science and its authoritative study, found a place in our school curriculum.

But now, as the years roll by, the pupil leaving school without the foundation laid (at least in forestry study) is looked upon as a *rare avis* indeed, while each one goes forth a warrior brave, armed for the fight against the ruthless destroyers of our forest glades and beautiful trees of the wood and dell.

If not another beneficent result had accrued from the innovation, the victories achieved and promise of achievements over those fearful scourges of our timber land sections, which heretofore, as awful visitants invading with relentless fury hill-top and valley, bearing down in an hour the tree fruit of ages and leaving naught but a smouldering ruin to mark its path, is enough to cull down benedictions of love on the heads of those mighty spirits who in their devotion to the science of tree growth and forest preservation, and who have led the advance guards, winning victory after victory over forest fires, is enough to establish their undying fame. We now have the brightest of promises looming up in the near future that the fiend will lie chained at their feet, with the key for its releasing intrusted to such hands only as will make use of the beautiful lessons learned in the school room, of the best methods of meeting and defeating its wild and reckless career, and the depriving of forest fires of tree fruit for its feeding and fattening and robbing it of its greatest terrors.

Nearly, if not quite all, the states of this Union have enacted laws which authorize the Governor to set apart by proclamation a certain day which is usually selected from the closing April or May days, to be known and celebrated and enjoyed under the name, style and title of Arbor Day. The day thus set apart is usually accompanied by a recommendation in the proclamation, that it be observed as a day of thanksgiving to God, for the beautiful benefices of trees and plants, their planting, nourishment and protection, accompanied by instructions from teachers and addresses and songs appropriate to the occasion by the pupils of the school.

That our readers may get a better understanding of Arbor Day in the public schools, we take the liberty of transferring to

these pages the following circular, and which was placed in the hand of every teacher.

Some of the county superintendents arranged a program not leaving it as we did to their own volition and good judgment.

"If there is one duty more than another and which our



WARREN STREET SCHOOL.

worthy State Superintendent and Board of Education would impress upon their County Superintendents in the administration of the laws governing the public schools under their immediate supervision, it is the faithful observance of what is known as Arbor Day.

"That I may second their desires so far as in me lies, I would urgently request the principals and teacher of all the public schools under my care, to see to it, that the intent of the originators and introducers of this important branch of education into our public school curriculum of study, shall not only not be neglected, but shall be faithfull carried out and made as thoroughly impressive upon the minds of the young as is possible. The more practical you can make the exercises the better. By this I mean the introduction into the school room of as many of the accessories to the demonstrative plan of



J. K. GORE, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER



H. M. WOOLMAN, M. D., SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

struction, such as plants, shrubs and young trees, is possible. This, accompanied by a few short practical remarks on the nature and growth of the same, with their relation and value to the human race, will prove attractive and instructive. Arbor Day having been wisely and happily fixed at the season of the year when everything in nature is young, or clothed in the garb of youth, it makes a starting point for the study of the first easy practical lessons in Botany. What I would urge upon teachers, is, that wherever it is possible the pupils who are of the age to understand should be taken into the fields once a week; at least from now till the close of the term, and simple demonstrative lectures in elementary botany be given. To have the pleasure of looking upon their promising little ones romping over the fields by the side of their teacher, (veritable flocks with shepherds attending), will send a thrill of joy through the devoted parent's heart.

"As in the years gone by, I direct only, that there shall be a full and faithful observance of the day, and suggest the program of exercises to be carried out, leaving to principals and teachers the election of appropriate addresses, music and songs; then conclude the day's observance with the planting of trees and shrubs, the potting of plants and flowers; this I trust none will neglect. I hope you will make this an ideal Arbor Day, an oasis indeed in the history and conduct of the school under your care, to which you can turn in the future and truthfully say, well done! Having completed your exercises and taken that rest necessary for recuperation, which will necessarily follow the extra mental and physical strain, you will write out a concise report of your Arbor Day exercises, and send it to me not more than five days afterward.

Respectfully,

DR. M. H. C. VAIL,

County Superintendent.

"P. S.—Let me urge upon you the necessity of a careful guardianship of the trees, shrubs and flowers planted on Arbor

Day, as I have reason to fear that many beautiful representatives are destroyed soon after planting."

Another innovation, one which has proven of wonderful utility to public schools, and a desideratum long sought, is the beautiful system of education for the beginner, known as the Kindergarten-

ten. No visitor to the public school of this day fails to be charmed at the first step of his progress through the maze of departments and rooms, into each of which he is ushered on a tour of inspection, as first of all his or her attention is called to the little tots of from five to seven summers assembled in the kindergarten room, where in orderly play they wile the hours away, and besides education getting made easy they learn to adore the school. Few sights are more interesting than that which the kindergarten class presents while engaged in accomplishing the task of education getting. The kindergarten innovation is another of those moderns which have come to stay, and all the old fogies in the land with birchen rod and heavy hand, will never be able to drive it away.

As early as 1892, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Poland, was constrained in his annual report, while discussing this system of early instruction to pupils who are just passing through the susceptible age of "bib and tucker" to speak as follows:

"Among the most recent innovations witnessed in the public schools of the country, the kindergarten is perhaps the most important. As a system it aims to provide suitable tuition and training for children from four to six years of age, too young in general to enter upon the curriculum provided by most of our elementary schools. Without attempting an explanation of its distinctive aims and methods, I will say simply that it differs from the current



MONMOUTH STREET SCHOOL.



C. CLARK, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.



M. B. PRUDER, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

primary school training in laying little stress upon cultivating a knowledge of reading and of numbers, but confines itself to a systematic development of the observing powers and a corresponding facility in expression. Not the least important, moreover, is its remarkable adaptation for the development in the child of a moral sense. As a means of preparation for the ordinary elementary school curriculum it stands unrivaled. It is asserted by those who through experience with its workings are competent to pass a judgement thereon, that the kindergarten training shortens materially the time necessary to complete the usual primary and grammar school course of study. Aside, then, from the fact that the training itself is of almost incalculable value, its general introduction would become an

directed to the uprooting of vicious habits acquired in these years of evil tuition in homes of ignorance, if not of vice, and in the baneful companionship of the sidewalks and gutter.

"Remarkable as it may appear, however, the kindergarten is of hardly less value to the children of the rich than to those of the poor, the ignorant and the vicious. It provides a little cosmos wherein rich and poor meet on equal terms. It aims to cultivate besides the intellectual powers the nice preceptions of right, justice and equality. At an age when distinctions of right and wrong, if not intellectually perceived, are nevertheless clearly felt and indelibly impressed, the child life is given a direction and impetus that will save it often the danger of subsequent contamination.



CHARLTON STREET SCHOOL.

economy to the State which is called upon to provide instruction through the whole period of the school age.

"Its chief merit, however, is not to be ascribed to its economic value in the foregoing sense, but to its remarkable adaptation to the age and environments of the child to develop those incipient powers that begin to display themselves at the age of four to six years.

"No more pitiable sight is to be witnessed than that of little children of the kindergarten age, deprived of pleasant homes and careful nurture, spending the hours of the day upon the sidewalks and in the streets of our large cities. To these the kindergarten is a boom of inexpressible joy and of incalculable value.

"Much of the early training of the elementary schools is

"It is my pleasant duty to report that the growth and extension of the kindergarten idea in the State of New Jersey, though somewhat slow, is none the less steady and hopeful. In thirteen of the twenty-one counties of the State it has gained a foothold.

"True, in a number of cases the kindergarten training introduced is not the true kindergarten, but what is known as mixed kindergarten, including more or less of ordinary primary instruction; but in all the counties mentioned it is recognized as a part of the school system. The whole number of children in attendance at the date of this report (1897) was 4,300. This, however, is an excessive estimate, since it includes besides those who are being taught in the kindergarten proper many in the so-called mixed kindergartens, wherein the principal

stress is laid upon the ordinary elementary school instruction. A careful estimate of the number of children attending the real kindergarten would not exceed 1,500, it is likely.

"The minimum age at which children are received into these kindergartens is five years. The State law, which fixes the school age at five to twenty years, inclusive, prohibits the attendance of children of a lesser age. In order, therefore, to encourage the establishment of more kindergartens, and to enable them to accomplish their best service, some legislation is needed.

"As to the cost of the kindergartens now being maintained, no satisfactory statistics are at present attainable. It is encouraging to know that in the cities and school districts where the kindergarten has been longest in operation, it is most highly appreciated."

Although, as above stated by the learned doctor, there were kindergarten classes established in but little more than half the counties of our State, and in less than half the schools in those counties where this beautiful institution had gained a foothold, had this scion of educational royalty been grafted, to-day the school without the kindergarten instructor surrounded by the happy wee's of the human race, is the rarest kind of an exception.



SOUTH EIGHTH STREET SCHOOL.

TWELFTH WARD GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THIS school was founded Dec., 1858. The building is a two story brick structure, 70 x 30 feet, situated at the corner of Niagara and Elizabeth Streets, on a plot of ground 100 x 90 feet, and is valued at about \$12,000. It contains three class-rooms and a kindergarten, and prepares the children for entrance to the High School. The present number of pupils being two hundred, the charges are eighty cents per month for each child in the kindergarten, and one dollar per head for those in the higher classes.

Where three children of one family attend school at the same time, the third is admitted free. A collector is appointed by

the School Association to collect the money. The present principal, Mr. Eugene Rahm, is a thoroughly educated gentleman and a musician, having been connected with the school for the past four years. He is ably assisted by Miss Carson and Miss Farrington as teachers of English, and Miss Marie Zehnder, who has charge of the kindergarten. The Men's Society connected with the school, is composed of 370 members who are all well known and enterprising citizens. The quarterly dues are seventy-five cents. The present officers are: J. Burkhard, President; J. Spuhler, Vice-President; J. Goldbach, Treasurer; H. Rabke, Secretary; Fr. Lembach, Financial Secretary. The Ladies' Association has a membership of 130. Their dues are fifteen cents per month. The officers are: Mrs. M. Nobbe, President; Mrs. A. Burkhard, Vice-President; Mrs. C. Burkhard, Treasurer; Miss M. Zehnder, Secretary. The school is in a flourishing condition and free of debt.



FOREST HILL SCHOOL.

THE NEWARK STREET GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THIS school was founded on April 24, 1853.

The building is a two story high frame house with a little tower on its center. The lot is 60 x 100 feet. The value of the property, including the school furniture, amounts to \$6,500. The school has two classes and rooms for the teacher's residence. The number of pupils vary between 70 and 90. The school money is sixty cents for each pupil. Dr. Fritz Kempf is the principal of the institution. Miss Emilie Temme instructs in the kindergarten. To the School Society belong 147 members. The yearly assessment of each member is \$1.20. The same amount is paid by the 41 members of the Ladies' Society. The Board of Directors are the following gentlemen: A. F. Burkhardt, President; Peter Vetter, Vice-President; Paul

Karge, Secretary; Chas. Weber, Treasurer; Martin Bross, John Kreuter and Julius Sager are the visiting members.

The officers of the Ladies' Society are: Mrs. John Noll, President; Mrs. Bein, Secretary and Mrs. John Sanvers, Treasurer. The school is free from debt. Vacation, two weeks.

GREEN STREET SCHOOL.

THIS renowned institute, located in the centre of the city, was incorporated in 1850. It comprises a kindergarten, a primary and a grammar department. The rooms are light and well ventilated. In a seven years' course the pupils are prepared for the public high school. Besides the common English studies the German language and gymnastics are taught. A library of over 600 volumes is in the reach of the pupils.

The tuition is exceedingly low. The faculty consists of nine teachers besides the principal, Director, H. von der Heide, P.d. M.



TWELFTH WARD GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

BEACON ST GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THIS school was founded by the "Deutsch-Englischen Schul-Verein" of the old sixth and thirteenth Wards, in 1858. Being attended by 360 pupils, it is the largest German and English School in New Jersey. About 75 of the children are in the kindergarten, where they are instructed and educated according to the principles of Froebel. The remainder is divided into five classes. The following studies are taught by seven teachers (including the director): English Language, Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Object Teaching, Composition, German Language, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Natural Science, Drawing and Music. The tuition amounts to \$12.00 per year. At the head of the school is the Board of Directors, elected by the School Society (Schulverein). The present Board consists of: Henry Schaedel, President; Philip Dilly, Vice-President; Dr. Edward Ill, Treasurer; August Goertz, Secretary; Fred Jacob, Financial Secretary; Dr. F. Ill, John Fisher, John Henning and John Conrad.

When we take into consideration the number of German-English Schools existing in Newark, we come to the conviction that the thought which the poet wished to impress upon the minds of the Germans of America, has sunk deep into their hearts.

These people may drift apart in regard to religious or political views, but in one idea they extend hands; they provide schools in which the treasures of the German language are preserved for their children. Occasionally we meet with rare cases, in which wealthy Germans neglect the education of their children in the mother tongue, but it is singularly touching on the other hand to note how the greater part of the less fortunate class, are willing to make any sacrifice in order to grant their offspring an education in the German language. That this is true is proved by the fact that no less than fourteen German-English Schools exist in this city at the present time, in which over thirty-seven hundred children receive instruction in their mother tongue.

It certainly is to the interest of our German-English Schools, when our attention is occasionally called to it anew, and for this reason a few statistics about these schools will be here given.

ST. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL.

Situated at the corner of Komorn and Niagara Streets, was founded in 1862. The present building, erected in 1885, is three stories high, the first floor containing two class-rooms, and the second, three. Besides this, we find on the ground floor a play-ground large enough to accommodate 500 children, and two rooms in which the pupils hang articles of clothing. The third story contains a spacious hall, in which festivities are held. Another large play-ground adjoins the building. There are 450 children attending the school, who receive instruction in five different classes. The terms per month for each child in the advanced classes are ninety-five cents, in the lower grades sixty-five cents. The director of the school is the Rev. Father Leonard Walter. The teachers are Mr. Joseph Sauerborn and four Sisters of the St. B. Order.

They are the Misses Matilda Krapf, Hilary



NEWARK STREET GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Wiest, Liboria Hartmann and Rosemary Malone. The society connected with the school has a membership of 230. The contributions made by the gentlemen toward the support of the school, are twenty-five cents per month. The ladies pay fifteen cents every month. The Board of Directors consist of the following gentlemen: Messers L. Peter, President; A. Steines, Vice-President; J. F. Wildemann, Rec. Sec'y; H. Martin, Cor. Sec'y; A. Bernauer, Fin. Sec'y; J. Bernauer, Treasurer, and J. Spangenberg, Porter. During vacation—July and August—the school is closed.

THE GERMAN-ENGLISH PRES. DAY-SCHOOL
Was founded in the year 1854, and situated at No. 38 College Place. This two story building has a dimension of 80 x 40 feet; the entire property has a dimension of 100 x 150 feet. Connected with the school, is a hall 50 x 100 feet, containing a library and dressing-room. The property is valued at \$50,000. There are 240 children attending the school. The terms are eighty cents per month for one child. In the three class-rooms we find the following instructors: Prof. Gustave Fisher, Mr. E. Riethmann and Mrs. J. Geppert. The kindergarten is in charge of the Misses C. Brandley, L. Knoll and A. Anschuetz. The Board of Directors consists of the Messers Rev. J. A. Guenther, President; J. Franz, G. Weber, H. Staehle, C. Metzger and C. Wolf. The school is free from debt.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

This school, beginning with sixteen pupils March 8, 1885, is to-day one of the largest attended of the German-English Schools. The plans for the principle building, 146 x 80 feet, situated on Livingston Street, contains ten class-rooms, and a hall having a seating capacity for 800 persons. An adjoining building on Belmont Avenue contains five class-rooms, a hall for societies to hold their meetings in, and a dwelling place for the janitor. In the fourteen class-rooms, together with the kindergarten, upwards of eleven hundred children receive instruction. The rooms are divided into seven classes for boys, and the same number of classes for the girls.

The terms are fifty cents per month for each child. The poor receive an education free of charge at the expense of the parish. The school is under the direction and control of Rev. Father Stecher, and the Sisters of Charity.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL.

This school was founded in 1874. The two story building is situated in Jay Street near Sussex Avenue. Its dimensions are 74 x 32 feet, and is valued at \$12,600, including the building together with the four lots sur-



BEACON STREET GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

rounding it. There are four class-rooms for the accommodation of more than three hundred children. The school is in charge of Rev. Father Neidermeyer and the Sisters of Charity.

BERGEN STREET PAROCHIAL SCHOOL,

In which instruction is given in German alone by Mr. Flocken. The school consists of one class, and is situated in the rear of St. Paul's Church. The school fees constitute the salary of the teacher.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL,

Situated at No. 376 South Seventh Street, is the youngest of her sister schools, having been organized September 1, 1889.

This school-house is 90 feet long and 46 feet wide and contains four class-rooms, in which 240 children receive instruction in eight different divisions, from five Dominican Friar Sisters. The director of this school is the Rev. Father A. M. Kammer.

THE BLUM STREET GERMAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL.

This school was founded in 1876. There are two class-rooms situated in the basement of the church.

The number of children attending the school, have in consequence of unfavorable circumstances in business within the last five years, been reduced from 60 to 35.

On account of this there is but one class-room. The terms per week are



DR. A. FRITZ KEMP.



EUGENE RAHM.



J. H. G. GARTNER, PRINCIPAL.

and the buildings are of the style of stoves. The 12th Ward German-English School and the Catholic Schools, have definite means for admitting poor pupils into the schools. In the remaining schools, the poor are granted admittance at all times during the year.

A sum of money is contributed by the First Ward and Green Street Churches, to defray the school money. In the other schools the same are supplied by the teachers. All the pupils are supplied with pocket-books without cost, by the First and Third Ward German-English Schools, and the poor children are supplied with pocket-books of charge in the German-English English School of this city. The following schools received money from the Dr. Gartner, died in the year 1889. The First Ward German-English School, the Tenth Ward German-English School, the Green Street School, \$2,000 apiece, the Green Street School and Beacon Street School, each \$2,500.



J. H. G. GARTNER, PRINCIPAL.

received at 1000. As the results to appoint the same are not at hand, instruction is given by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Gartner, assisted by Dr. H. G. Gartner.

The school principals have charge of the schools, and order act in the capacity of, or have control of the janitors, who have comfortable apartments fitted up for their families in the upper stories of the different school buildings. Public examinations are held annually at the closing of the school year, by the Board of Trustees, and in the parish schools the examination is conducted by a commission appointed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the diocese.

The school buildings are neatly fitted and are heated by steam, with the exception of



CARL HEILER, PRINCIPAL.

Mr. Hockenjos, who died in 1891, bequeathed \$500 to the Green Street School; Mrs. Ottendorfer, of New York, presented Green and Beacon Street Schools, in the year 1883, with \$500 apiece. Mr. Joseph Hensler, Sen., presents the Twelfth Ward School \$50 annually, and during the past three years the amount was raised to \$100. Green Street School prepares her pupils for entrance to High School. St. Benedict's School prepares her boys for admittance to St. Benedict's College, which adjoins the school. In case the children in the highest divisions of the remaining schools, wish to enter public schools they are advanced to the highest grades in these schools.

Instruction in reading in German, as well as in English, is introduced by means of the Phonetic system, in the following schools: St. Benedict's, 10th Ward German-English, St. Peter's and Beacon Street. In the remaining schools reading is taught either phonetically in German or by the spelling method in

English, or else it is taught by the spelling method in both languages. The word method, for instance, in the Beacon Street School where German is taught, and the Green Street School and the Presbyterian Day-School on College Place where English is taught, the Phonetic system or the spelling method is employed.

Instruction in English is taught in connection with the German from the lowest classes up. In the Presbyterian Church School, instruction in English begins in the second class. In all the parochial schools the children receive instruction in classes. In the other schools, on the other hand, instruction is given in different departments. In all the parochial schools religious instruction is imparted. This is omitted in the other schools.



J. H. G. GARTNER, PRINCIPAL.

WAVERLY AVENUE SCHOOL.

THE Waverly Avenue School, erected in 1891-92, is a primary school of eight class-rooms, accommodating 480 pupils, and was opened October 20, 1892. The value of the site is \$9,000 and of the building and furniture \$25,000. The school is located on Waverly Avenue, between Bergen and Kipp Streets, and commands a fine view of the city, and of Newark Bay, Bayonne, Elizabethport, Staten Island, New York Bay and the Bartholdi Statue. This grand view is a daily inspiration to those whose good fortune it is to attend the school.

In reference to the organization of this school, the *Sunday Call* of August 28, 1892, contains the following: "Miss E. H. Belcher, who, for several years has acted as vice-principal of the Commerce Street School, was on Friday night put in temporary charge of the new Waverly Avenue School. She is to organize it, and then the teachers' committee will decide whether it needs a male principal. Miss Belcher is one of the most efficient teachers in the city, and is recognized as such throughout almost the entire teaching force. If she is able to satisfactorily organize the new school and place it on a smooth running basis, the question may justly be asked: 'Why is she not competent to continue in charge, and not surrender her post, when she has accomplished one of the most difficult parts of the work?' It is quite probable, however, that the teachers' committee will favor keeping her in charge of the school, for the first term at least, and most likely for the entire school year."

Miss Belcher was appointed principal, May 1, 1893.

The original corps of teachers was: Miss E. L. Melick, Miss C. D. Schieck, Miss L. Graham, Miss S. H. Vieser, Miss S. E. Mason and Miss A. B. Johnson. This was increased in the spring of 1893, by the appointment of Miss F. M. Burtchaell and Miss M. A. Willoughby. Afterward, Miss Johnson and Miss Mason resigned, and were succeeded by Miss M. E. Dunham and Miss A. B. Van Arnam.

In passing through the class-rooms, one is impressed with the happy spirit that pervades the entire school. At the same time, faithful work is done by both teachers and pupils. That this work has given satisfaction to those in authority, may be seen from the following letters, recently received:

"NEWARK, N. J., July 25, 1896.

"My dear Miss Belcher:

"I desire to express my great appreciation of your successful work as principal, in the organization, under very many and serious embarrassments, of the Waverly Avenue School. Few know the difficulties that surrounded the school at its opening. These were all promptly and effectually overcome, and all the class-rooms filled to the last seat. The school has been eminently successful in all respects. I cannot omit especially commending the discipline, as to its method and influence. These are of the highest order. The same can be said of the methods of instruction. I consider the school an honor to the city and the cause of education.

"With many good wishes I remain,

"Yours truly,

"Wm. N. Barringer, City Supt."



WAVERLY AVENUE SCHOOL.

The President of the State Board of Education writes as follows:

"NEWARK, N. J., May 15, 1896.

"My dear Miss Belcher:

"In retiring from the City Board of Education, after many years of service, I want to congratulate you on your success as the Principal of Waverly Avenue School. Through the years of your faithful work, as a teacher and vice-principal, you had demonstrated the fact of your ability to take the supervision of a school, as principal; and I remember my gratification, when the Board of Education appointed you to your present position.

"I never could understand the reasoning that occasionally prevails among school authorities, that while a woman is invaluable to organize a new school, and put it in good working order a man is necessary as its permanent principal. Your success is an illustration of the error of such reasoning. I am gratified to have had a part in your first, as well as your permanent appointment to the principalship of your excellent school. Your work has given satisfaction to the patrons of the school and to the Board of Education. I wish you and your faithful assistants continued and increased success, and I remain,

"Very respectfully yours,

"James L. Hays."

The success that has been attained may be attributed to the perfect harmony existing between teachers and principal; to the co-operation of the parents and teachers; and to the ever helpful supervision of the Board of Education.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

It is a fine building, the corner stone of which was laid by the Rev. Father Callan, in the year 1855. It is a fine building, the corner stone of which was laid by the Rev. Father Callan, in the year 1855.

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After the death of the Rev. Father Callan, the school was continued by the Rev. Father J. P. Poels, who was the first principal of the school. Since his death, the school has been continued by the Rev. Father J. P. Poels, who was the first principal of the school.

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ST. JOHN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

THE school was founded in the year 1855, by the Rev. James Callan. Father Callan was a highly educated man, an orator and rhetorician, full of energy and courage. He was the first principal of the school. In 1861, he was succeeded by the Rev. Father M. Gervais, under whose management the present substantial and elegant school edifice was erected.

stantial and elegant school edifice was erected. Father Gervais was a marvel in his day, and surprised the clergy and laity in successfully constructing the church school and hospital, which is an ornament to the city and a credit to the diocese of Newark. In 1873, the Rev. P. Cody, the present incumbent, was appointed rector. Since the advent of Father Cody the affairs of St. James' parish have prospered. Under his able and wise supervision, the great undertakings of his predecessor have been brought to a successful completion.

The school which appears in the illustrations on this page, is one of the largest in the city, and demonstrates the fact, that Father Cody is an educator of practical experience. Under his direction, the immense brown-stone structure fronting on Madison and Elm Streets has been completed and fitted up with every convenience for school purposes. The school is now absolutely free, and the children of the humblest parishoner is recognized as the equal of the more fortunate.

The attendance has increased from two hundred and fifty, to nearly twelve hundred children, and sisters of charity have been placed in charge of the parochial school.



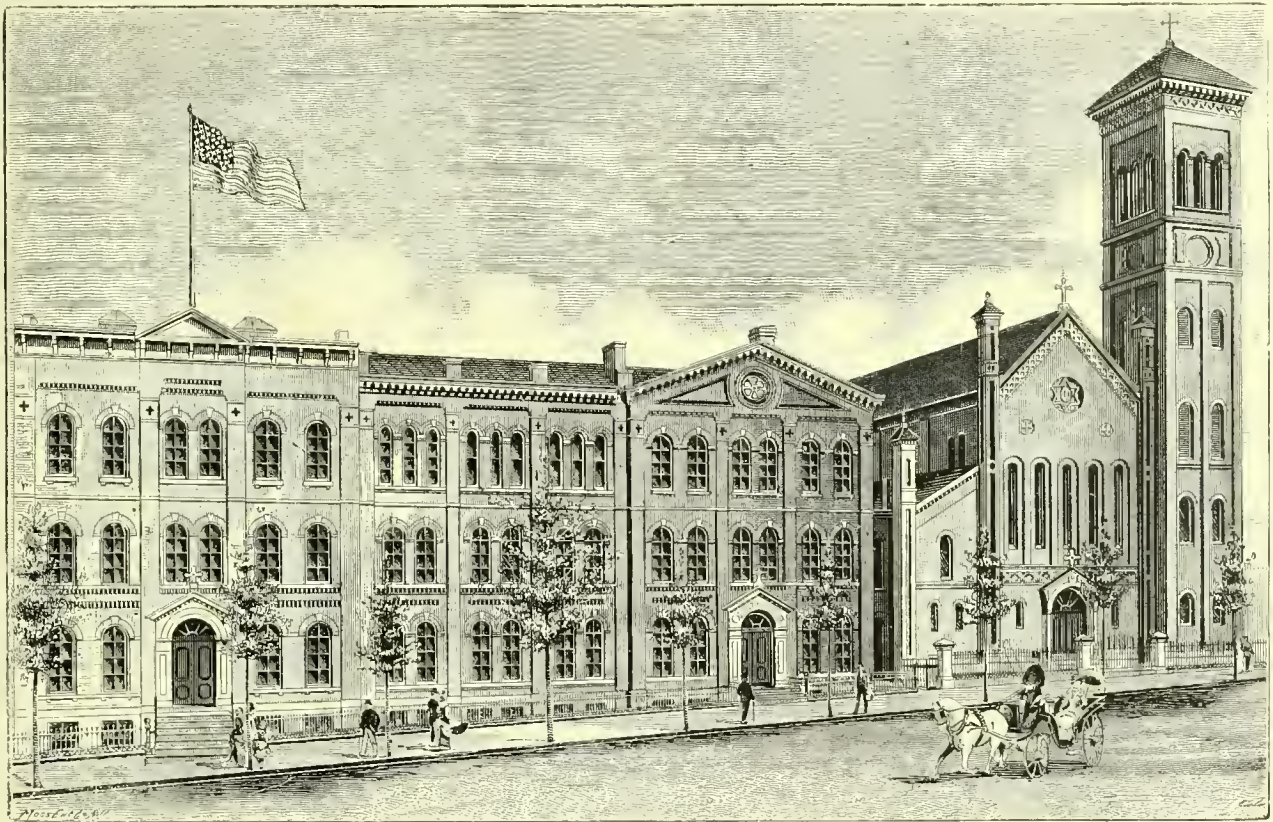
ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE.

FOR fourteen hundred years the Benedictines have figured prominently in the history of the world as missionaries, civilizers and educators. St. Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, and St. Boniface, who converted the Germans to Christianity, were Benedictines. The Danes, the Poles, the Dutch and the Bohemians were evangelized by members of the same order. During the first thousand years of its existence—from the fifth to the fifteenth century—it gave to the church 24 popes and 200 cardinals; it had seen 7,000 archbishops of its rule and 14,000 bishops. In England the Benedictines occupied 113 abbeys and cathedrals, including Westminster Abbey and many others almost equally famous. In Scotland they numbered among their monasteries Iona, Lindores and Melrose. At one time the sum total of their houses footed up the magnificent sum of 15,000, so many refuges of art and letters, where protected by

tree have been planted in the virgin soil of Australia and New Zealand. In the United States there is not a section, east, west, north or south, without its large abbeys and numerous dependent priories. From New Hampshire in the East, to Oregon in the West; from the hyperborean regions of Minnesota to the sunny clime of Florida, there is scarcely a State or Territory without its lineal descendants of the "famous Monks of the West," engaged, as their fathers have been for over 1,400 years, in tilling the soil, teaching the rude and ignorant useful trades, accustoming the idle and roving to profitable industry, building schools and colleges for the education of all, but especially for the higher education of the children of the poor.

In this chain of Benedictine abbeys and colleges, St. Mary's Abbey and St. Benedict's College, of Newark, form a not undistinguished link. Here, as it is, and has been, in all places and times since the foundation of the order, the school or college is



ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE.

a religious halo, their inmates kept alive the sacred lamp of literature, when outside their walls the world was given up to rapine and civil war.

To quote the words of a writer in the *Westminster Review* for October, 1879: "It was the monks who proclaimed a more liberal sentiment than that of narrow nationality, and discouraged the pagan patriotism, revived in our own days, which consists in looking upon every foreigner as an object of suspicion or hostility. Monasteries opened their doors to all travelers and strangers. Monks brought to the councils of kings and nations a courage which did not recoil before any danger; they resisted the violence of the nobles, and sheltered the too feeble freemen from their attacks."

After centuries of decline, our own age has witnessed the marvelous rejuvenation of this ancient order. It is rapidly regaining its lost ground in Europe, and off-shoots of the parent

inseparable from the abbey. While a large amount of public and private ceremonies and prayers is included in the duties of a monk, it is also the aim of the "learned Benedictine" to be a man of science, a scholar and a schoolmaster. St. Benedict's College has been before the public for nearly thirty years—1868 to 1897—and has conscientiously and unostentatiously striven to carry into effect the intention of its founders. While instructing, with a preference, in those branches which pertain to a liberal education, the knowledge of which is indispensable to those who wish to enter the ranks of the clergy or embark in any professional career, it has not neglected the needs of those whose circumstances or inclinations induce them to prefer the commercial to the classical course. By all means in its power, it seeks to make its pupils Christian gentlemen, serviceable to their fellowmen, lovers of their country and faithful to their God.

THE NEWARK BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE NEWARK BUSINESS COLLEGE, established in 1887, is a school of practical business education. It is the only school of its kind in Essex County, N. J., and is the largest and most complete of its kind in the State.

A. A. Mulvey, President, and W. W. Winner, Secretary, are the principal officers of the college. The college is located in the city of Newark, N. J., and is the only school of its kind in Essex County, N. J., and is the largest and most complete of its kind in the State. The college is a school of practical business education, and is the only school of its kind in Essex County, N. J., and is the largest and most complete of its kind in the State.

The success of this system is evidenced, that whatever the business of his personal or the privilege was secured, and it would be considered as one of the most successful schools. This view is being confirmed by the fact that prominent colleges all over the United States have embraced the idea.

The plan of actual practice in a business school, is of a kind, with experimentation in other departments of study, or with other branches. It is more important that a student should graduate from a business school with an ingrained knowledge of business detail than a general proficiency in the theory of bookkeeping. But when this knowledge and this proficiency are combined, the one complementing the other, the student receives a true business education, and its effect on his mind can be compared by a full measure of success in his undertakings.

In addition to the "All Actual Business" feature of this school, it possesses others that are worthy of consideration. It is the leading school of penmanship in Essex County.

Prof. W. W. Winner, the Secretary, is not only an accomplished penman, but he is a born

teacher, and teachers, like poets, must be born such and not made such.

Another specialty of this school is business computation. Students are taught in this branch to foot rapidly and correctly long columns of from forty to eighty items, not by adding digit to digit, but by a system of reading groups of figures as one reads groups of letters constituting words. Also they are drilled in making extensions, that is in multiplying factors both of which are mixed numbers, as $2735\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. at $16\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per lb. This operation is performed by simple division mostly by 2 and 4, and the answer is brought correct to the cent. Finally, there is but one rate of tuition for any or all the studies, \$7.00 per month, on the principle of, *Pay as you go is the best guarantee.*

Martin Mulvey, A. M., the principal is a thorough school man, and besides being a mathematician and accountant, he is an accomplished English scholar.

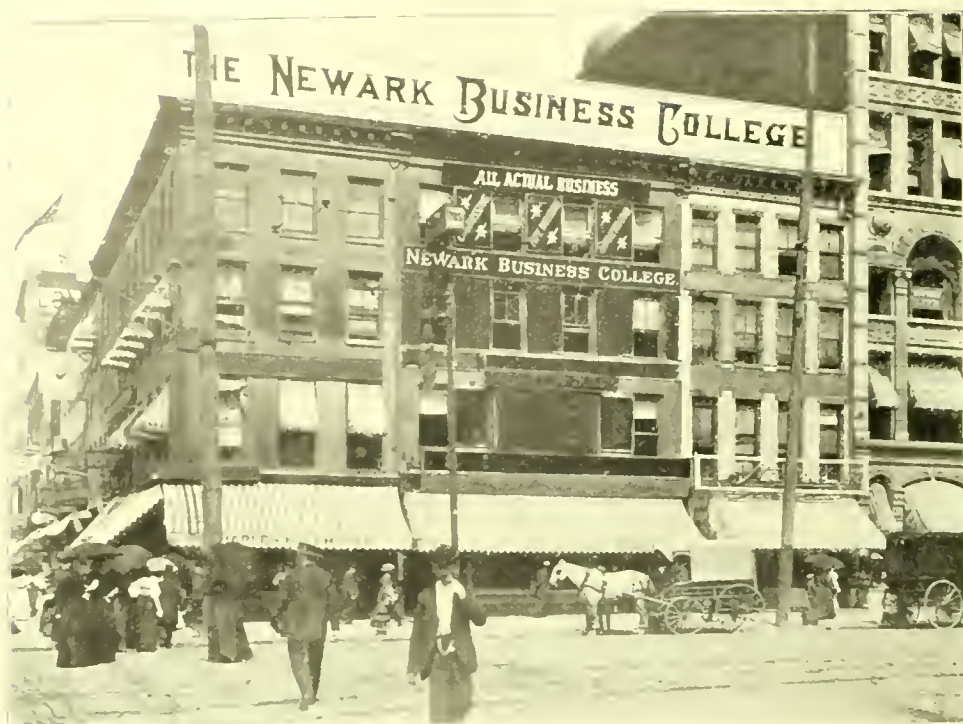
THE NEWARK BUSINESS COLLEGE.

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THE NEWARK BUSINESS COLLEGE.



W. W. WINNER, SECRETARY.



M. M. MULVEY, A. M., PROPRIETOR.



ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, WALLACE PLACE, WARREN, CABINET AND BRUCE STREETS.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY.

THIS institution, founded in 1869 by the Most Rev. Bishop Bayley for educational purposes, is under the patronage of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Newark. The location is upon very high ground and is unsurpassed for healthfulness. It is easy of access; the Market, Bank and Warren Street cars pass the academy to and from the Oranges and the Market Street Station of the Penn. R. R. in Newark.

It offers superior attractions to parents who desire to give their children a useful as well as thorough education, and it will be the constant endeavor of the Sisters to instill into the minds of their pupils, principles of virtue and religion, to accustom them to a polite and amiable deportment, as well as to habits of order and neatness. The present large and extensive building, erected in 1888, is furnished with all the modern improvements requisite in a thorough course of study. Ample ground has been reserved exclusively for the necessary outdoor exercise of the pupils; besides, when the weather permits, they are obliged to take, daily, about an hour's walk, accompanied by one or more of the Sisters.



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WASHINGTON AND BLEECKER STREETS.

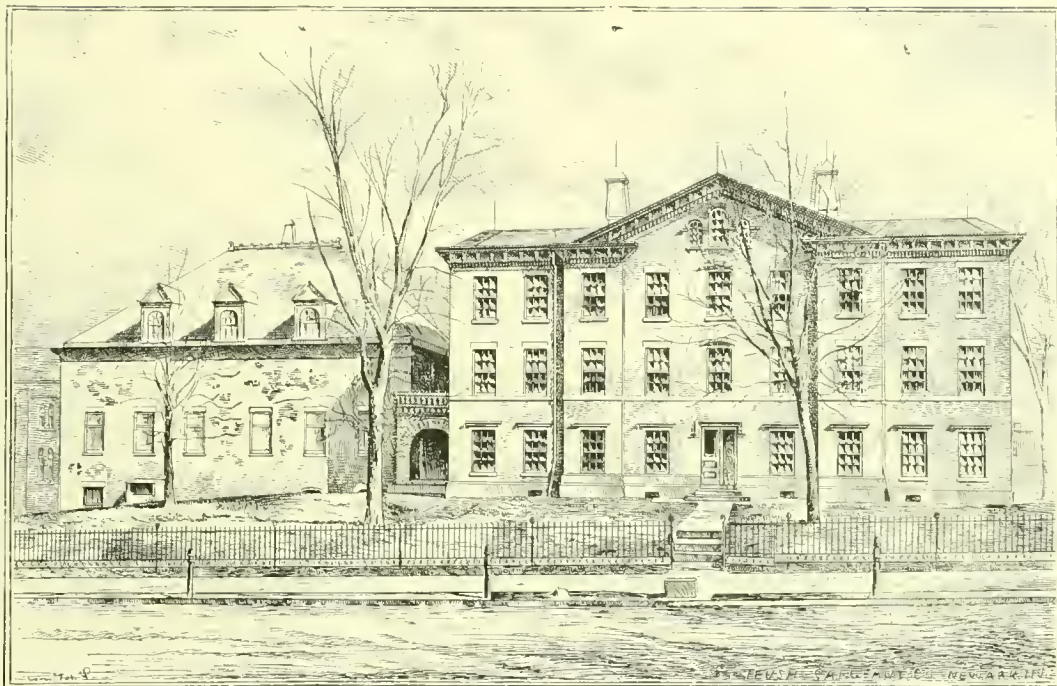
ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY was at first known as the "Ward's Estate," and was purchased in 1859 by Rt. Rev. J. R. Bayley, first bishop of Newark. It was occupied by the Sisters of Charity, as their Mother House, until they removed to Madison, N. J., in 1861. After this the building was used as St. Mary's Orphan Asylum till 1865, when the Orphanage at South Orange was ready for the orphans. In the fall of 1865 St. Mary's Academy was opened. Part of the building was at this time a hospital. St. Michael's Hoepital was not in existence then. In 1874 the old "Ward Mansion" was razed, and the present beautiful building was erected in its stead. St. Mary's Academy has ever stood among the first in the city, regarding numbers and success of its pupils. An excellent view of the academy building is shown in the illustrations on this page.

NEWARK HIGH SCHOOL

THE Newark High School was opened January 3, 1855. Dr. Pennington, President of the Board of Education, in his address at the dedication, said: "The edifice is a large and imposing one, well planned and compares favorably with the most commodious buildings of the kind in this country."

When the building was opened in 1855 it was filled by pupils having the highest per cent. in scholarship and deportment in the various grammar schools, but this method of entrance was soon changed and for many years pupils have been admitted only on examination. For many years there was little Latin and less Greek taught, and there was no thoroughly systematized course of study. The first class that was prepared for college was in 1877, from which time it has sent boys and girls to college. There have



NEWARK ACADEMY, COR. HIGH AND WILLIAM STREETS.

entered the High School—1855 to 1896—12,593 pupils, and the whole number of graduates has been 2,212.

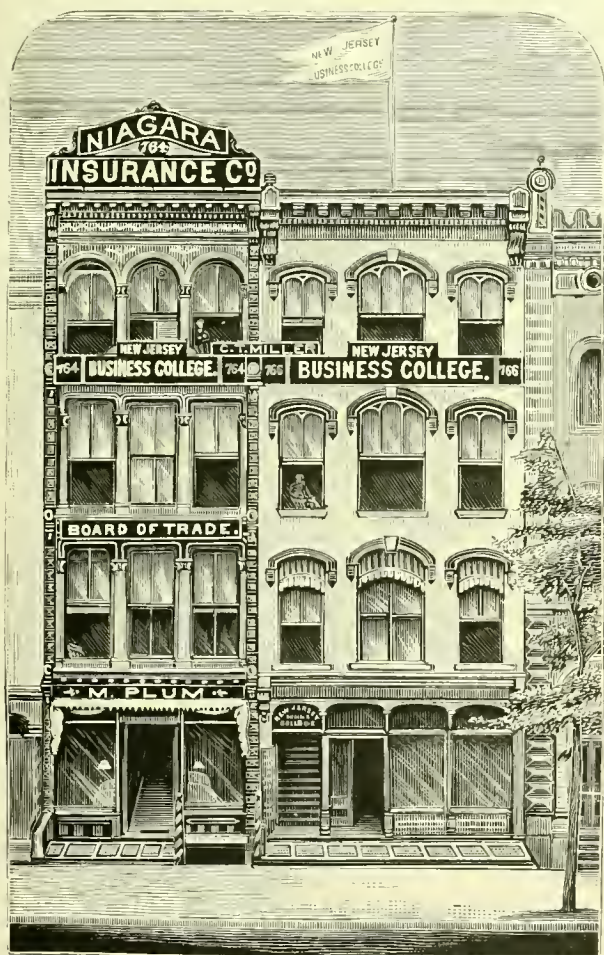
The original lot cost \$5,000, and building \$20,000. The first principal was Mr. Isaiah Peckham, who served the public for twelve years. Then came Mr. Dunlap for three years and Mr. Lewis M. Johnson, for two-thirds of a year, and in the spring of 1871 came the present incumbent, Dr. E. O. Hovey. The number of pupils in the High school to-day (January 1, 1897) is something over 1,200; the number of teachers, 33. The school has so far outgrown the building that 220 boys and 270 girls are housed in annexes, but the new building is materializing and will be shown in the next edition of this book.

WARREN STREET SCHOOL.

NEARLY fifty years ago, James Searing, a generous-hearted man owning a large tract of land in the western part of the city, donated a plot at the corner of Wickliffe and School Streets to the city for school purposes. Here, in 1848, was built a plain two-story brick school-house, the third public school of Newark. At that time the male and female departments were under separate managements, the former on the top floor and the latter on the lower, each having an assembly room and two small recitation rooms. The school was afterward divided into six class-rooms.

In 1872 this school, not being adequate to the demands of the locality, the Central Avenue school was built and the school transferred to it and the old building closed. In 1873 it was again opened, this time as a primary school with a lady principal. In 1891 it was again found too small and a new school was built on Warren Street, west of Wickliffe.

The Warren Street school is of red brick with terra cotta and blue-stone trimmings. It is a three-story building having two large courts and the Principal's office on the first floor, while on each of the other floors are four large class rooms, with a wide corridor extending the length of the building, also a library and sitting room for the teachers. The building is heated and ventilated by the Fuller & Warren system. It is supplied with steel ceilings which, while very pretty, are not very satisfactory for school purposes. When the Warren Street



NEW JERSEY BUSINESS COLLEGE, ON BROAD STREET.

The first building on the corner of Washington and Linden streets was the first building on the corner of Washington and Linden streets. It was built in 1880 and was the first building on the corner of Washington and Linden streets. It was built in 1880 and was the first building on the corner of Washington and Linden streets. It was built in 1880 and was the first building on the corner of Washington and Linden streets.

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Not a sound of the sea.

The ocean eagle soared

Not a sound of the straggling drums

And the trumpet that sings of fame

Not a sound of the sea.

The ocean eagle soared

Not a sound of the straggling drums

And the trumpet that sings of fame

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THE FIRST BUILDING ON THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND LINDEN STREETS

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Not a sound of the sea.



WILLIAM N. BARRINGER, SUPT. NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is no one thing in which all New Englanders take a greater pride than in the glorious fact that it was but six years after the settlement of Boston, when Harvard College, one of the proudest institutions of learning in the United States, was established. So it was with the old first settlers of New Jersey, who not only brought with them their church establishment, with its glorious privilege of worshipping God after the dictates of their own consciences, but they carefully tended the scions, cultivated, watered and tenderly nourished them up into giant educational trees, and all now bearing most delicious fruit.

As we proclaim through the pages of this work, the stupendous fact that the institutions of learning of which Essex County can boast have few equals and no superiors in any county of this State, or any of her sisters, when the comparison is con-



PROF. E. O. HOVEY, PRINCIPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

fined to institutions of the same grade. This was made abundantly manifest by the grand exhibits made at Chicago at the international exhibition held there in 1893, in commemoration of the four hundredth centennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

So far as we are able, no part of the educational interests of Essex shall be permitted to suffer, but the schools shall be all treated alike, and each shall be given its due share of exposition and attention. The beautiful illustrations of the public school buildings which have found place in this volume, show them to compare favorably with any structures, be they of stone, brick or wood, designed for school purposes, to be found anywhere. Since there is no subject which will find a place in this book of nearly so much interest as the public schools, we shall give them the first consideration. The public schools of Essex County, or the free schools, as they are usually termed, are conducted by the State, county and city in combination. The State assuming the prerogative right of looking after the best interests of its

citizens, has deemed the education of the masses as of paramount importance. To carry out its intent to educate the people or to make education free, they placed learning within the reach of all who will but exercise their right to reach out and take it. The State Board of Education or of Public Instruction consists of six members appointed by the Governor, eight members being taken from each of the two leading political parties of the eight congressional districts.

The chief executive officer is known as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and has his office in Trenton. The next in executive authority are the County Superintendents of the several counties and the City Superintendents of the several cities of the State. The next in order come the city and township Boards of Education. The cities have two commissioners for each ward and the township boards have each nine members. The schools have each a principal and a corps of teachers large enough so that, as a rule, not more than forty children or pupils shall make up the class. Education getting



R. D. ARGUE, SEC'Y BOARD OF EDUCATION.

has been so simplified by officials and teachers during the early past that it seems no pupil shall fail to verily gorge himself or herself with the richest of the feast if his or her parents will it and the child desires it.

The introduction into the public school curriculum of the kindergarten for beginners, and manual training for advanced pupils in later years, have each done a marvellous work and have given pupils such glorious advantages as will not soon be forgotten. There is little doubt, since they play such a beneficial part in the work of education, but what these branches, which were at first termed innovations and had a hard struggle to get a permanent foothold, have come to stay. So beneficently inclined are the majority of those in charge that provision is made—for children whom circumstances have taken from the schools to become bread



AUG. SCARLETT, PRIN'L 50. 8TH ST. SCHOOL.



WALTER T. CRANE, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

Secretary, Robert D. Argue, who has his office in one of the education rooms at the City Hall, where he may be found every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mr. Argue seems to be peculiarly well adapted for the place he fills so admirably. He attends all the meetings of the Board of Education and keeps a faithful record of all their proceedings. The Assistant Secretary of the Board is Samuel Gaiser, whose duty is to help Mr. Argue bear his burden. The Superintendent of Election and Repairs is Mr. George W. Reeve.

By a resolution of the Board of Education the school term of the year has been fixed at forty weeks, the schools opening generally on the first Tuesday of September and continuing till the latter part of June. A week or ten days is termed the short vacation during the holiday period. During the present school year, beginning September, 1896, and ending June, 1897, there has been an attendance of pupils num-



A. N. LEWIS, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

bering, as per roll kept, a little more than 30,000, about equally divided between males and females. In order that the teachers may have the advantages accruing from lectures on educational subjects, Teachers' Institutes are held on the third Saturday of February, April and November, the session extending from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1.30 to 3.30 P. M. Besides these institutes designed and carried on for the special benefit of teachers employed in the city schools, there is the regular County Institute at which all the teachers in the county engaged in teaching in the public schools are expected to attend unless excused by the County Superintendent on presenting some good and sufficient reason why they desire such excuse for a non-attendance. These Institutes the teachers usually attend with alacrity, and especially is this the case when men who are thoroughly versed in educational matters and are qualified to instruct in the art of teaching and understand the true principals of pedagogy, are expected to occupy the speaker's platform. But it is not too frequent

that a Brumbaugh can be secured to instruct, edify and please everybody. Not a few cases of sick headache or break bone fever (Grippe) can be trotted out for a spin when an uninteresting speaker is announced.

The High School of the city of Newark marks well up on the educational record of Essex County, and compares most favorably with any other high or academic school in the State. The Newark High School is under the care of Professor E. O. Hovey, a teacher of large experience, and a gentleman of most exemplary character. Professor Hovey is surrounded by a large corps of assistants who do much to lighten his burdens and add not a little to the success which marks the career of this school. Among this corps of assistants is found Professor Sonn, a veritable Boanerges among teachers, and who will be remembered for his splendid qualities as a gentleman and scholar, in his efforts to keep the people posted in regard to the measurements of heat and cold, the barometrical pressure, the extent of the rain-fall and other scientific reports, sent with his



R. W. BROWN, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

compliments to the people, through the columns of the afternoon papers. Like Professor Hovey, Professor Sonn, is a scholarly gentleman, and the High School pupils are often heard to exclaim, "How could we do without him?" so attached have his pupils become to this excellent teacher of the higher branches of academic learning. The daily sessions of the High School begin at 9 A. M. and close at 12.15 P. M., and from 1 to 2.30 P. M. Newark conducts her own normal classes, thus fitting out her own teachers.

The Normal School is under the care of Professor Clark, who, for many years, filled most acceptably the place of principal of the Fifth Ward Grammar School. The High School was opened in its present quarters at 133 Washington Street on January 7, 1855, and during all these years, forty-two in number, two thousand and eighty five graduates have passed



HENRY P. SCHOTT, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

children of Essex County are compelled by circumstances to close their school days when the course of study ends with the grammar school, this becomes the all-important in the mind of such as turn off at this point from their school life, and join the great bread winning brigade. While the great majority of the pupils who have finished the grammar school course show little reluctance at turning from the school-house door, and with alacrity take up the cudgel of life, seldom, if ever, thinking of the teachers and educators, and not knowing or caring whether there is such a thing as an *Alma Mater* and hardly, if ever, take a look into the book, there is yet the minority who leave its sacred precincts with tear-bedewed eyes, and who cherish every remembrance associated with their school life, and hold the grammar school diploma as the precious thing of life, and who spend all their leisure moments in pursuing the educational portion which they failed to reach, ere they, too, step out into the world, determined to use what they had learned, to their best advantage, and add thereto, in their leisure hours, all they possibly can to make themselves manly men.

It was not until 1886 that manual training was introduced into the public school curriculum. Among the many things incorporated therein, few indeed, if any, have proved of greater usefulness, and from which better results have accrued, than that branch of study known as manual training. On its introduction each district was left with the power to elect its own course. This course was continued until June, 1892. The State Board of Public Instruction directed the then State Superintendent of Public Schools, to prepare a course of study for the guidance of those schools which had incorporated manual training into their curricula, or might hereafter incorporate it. While Dr. Poland, the Superintendent, prepared the course with great care, having called to his assistance principals of such schools as had adopted it in their course of study, it was soon found that additions and changes were necessary, and as the Doctor honestly stated in his report, that the course as laid down was merely suggestive, since the course of study pursued "shall be approved by the State Board of Education."

He further said, this approval of the Board was the condition



ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CENTRAL AVENUE.

precedent to the appropriation of any money for manual training purposes. But withal, the Board did not interfere, but gave to each school the widest range and largest latitude to carry out its own wishes, both as to number of manual training branches to be pursued and the amount and kind of instruction to be given. But in the exercise of this large liberty, each school had the good sense to keep close up to the course laid down in order that the purse strings might be easily unloosed when pay day came around. Among the schools of Essex County which first caught hold of the manual training innovation, as some of those who questioned the propriety of its introduction termed it, were Montclair, South Orange, Orange and East Orange, taking precedence in the order named. The following, appeared in the report of the County Superintendent to the State Superintendent of public schools for 1894.

"Again I am able to report progress in these beautiful lines of public instruction. Since my last report, East Orange has joined the ranks of the rapidly swelling army of schools, where the pupils have the wicket-gates to the realities of life, and the business of the world thrown open to them. No step backward is the motto in this county. As yet, Montclair is the only school where I am able to report the school kitchen open to the young misses, where they may take lessons in cooking and baking and good coffee making, but other schools are making ready the little bijou of kitchens where the young misses can wrestle with high art cooking. No one can fully understand the far-reaching benefits of teaching along these lines till they come to a full realization of the fact how very few of the children from the common schools have opportunity to further pursue education. The kindergarten has come to stay. This I am pleased to report."

The love of trees, shrubs, plants, etc., which is springing up and truly nurtured among the pupils of almost every school, which the celebration of Arbor Day is begetting, is a beautiful result and well worth all the attention bestowed. The following is from our report of the same year—we trust our readers will feel, as we do, its worthiness

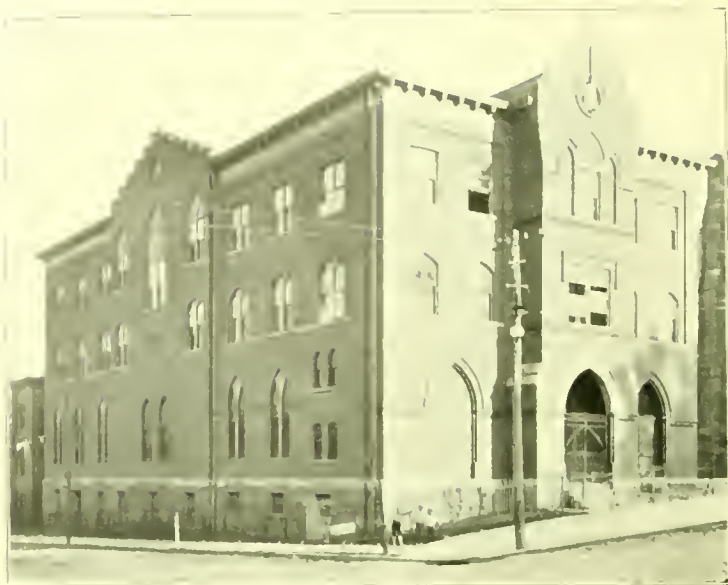


ST. PETER'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, LIVINGSTON STREET.

the first of these is the fact that the teacher is a woman. A woman's position in the school is a position of great responsibility and trust. The teacher is the one who is responsible for the education of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the moral and intellectual development of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the physical and social development of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the spiritual development of the children.

The teacher is a woman. A woman's position in the school is a position of great responsibility and trust. The teacher is the one who is responsible for the education of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the moral and intellectual development of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the physical and social development of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the spiritual development of the children. The teacher is a woman. A woman's position in the school is a position of great responsibility and trust. The teacher is the one who is responsible for the education of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the moral and intellectual development of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the physical and social development of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the spiritual development of the children. The teacher is a woman. A woman's position in the school is a position of great responsibility and trust. The teacher is the one who is responsible for the education of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the moral and intellectual development of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the physical and social development of the children. She is the one who is responsible for the spiritual development of the children.

It is not the object to pay the tribute due to the many who have labored in the cause of education in Essex county, but ere we close this volume we will touch upon the birth, career and death of one of those who have gained a permanent place in the good work, which we trust, will be read with interest. The City Superintendent of the Public Schools of Newark, Dr. Victor N. Barringer, has written his name high in the annals of our leading educators, successful in every sense and instance. Dr. Barringer is eminently a self-made man. He was born in the old Empire State and grew up there. He was blessed only with the advan-

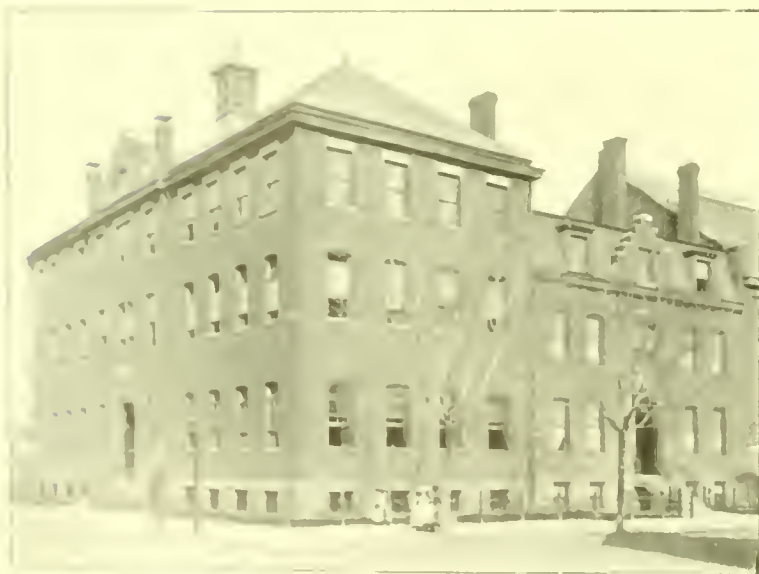


ST. JOSEPH'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, WALLACE PLACE AND WARREN ST.

tages of the district school, when he tried a term or two in the Troy Academy, where he was fitted for the sophomore class of Union College, but when he was not yet seventeen, a chance to make ten dollars a month and board (around) included, he accepted instead.

This was a valuable experience, and young Barringer took advantage of every line of the same. His love for books grew as he labored earnestly to become a school master indeed, and in three years he had made rapid advances in the higher branches of learning. Teaching seemed to come to young Barringer quite naturally, and he was always ready to help on any movement for the betterment of the science of Pedagogy. He was one of the founders of the National Teachers Association, and the New York State Teachers' Association. For awhile the Doctor studied medicine, showing such proficiency as led his acquaintances to believe that he would make his mark as a physician, but he abandoned all his bright medical promises for a teacher's life. For two years he had charge of two large Troy City Schools. While there he took a course in chemistry and physics in the Troy Polytechnic Institute, and holds to-day a scholarship in that noted institution, gained through the help he gave Professor Green in reconstructing the course of study.

From 1867 to 1877, Dr. Barringer held the principalship of the Chestnut Street School. When Mr. Sears resigned, Dr. Barringer was called to the post of City Superintendent of the Public Schools, and has held the office ever since. By virtue of his superintendency he is one of the Trustees of the great Public Library of the city of Newark. In 1892 Dr. Barringer visited the educational institutions of England, France and Germany, and delights greatly in the recognitions he received from educationists abroad. The fair fame which the Doctor had earned as an educator, preceded him and prepared the way for that cordial reception which to him was awarded, as a representative of American Educators, and the Doctor has often said repaid him doubly well for the oil it cost.



THE NEWARK AND KOPMORN STS.

Few indeed are the number among us who seem to have been designed more surely for the road in which they are travelling, than the City Superintendent of Public Schools, William N. Barringer. For nearly a quarter of a century has this faithful servant gone in and out of the public schools of the capital city of the County of Essex, and always, so far as the writer has been able to discern, with satisfaction to pupils, parents and teachers, and honor to himself. When Mr. Barringer took hold of the city superintendency of the public schools of the city of Newark, he was no novice, but he came to the work with a fullness of years and compactness of character which eminently fitted him for the place. That he was prepared for the great work to which he was called by education and practical experience, none who knew him questioned, and the results of all the long years that he has heroically toiled, so that when his stewardship would end, he could hear the well done, and enjoy the blessed privilege of carrying the certificate of having been a good and faithful servant. Not alone did they who went in and out each day with William N. Barringer, come to a full understanding of his eminent qualifications for the post he held, or the solidity of his learning, but the facts were carried to Princeton College, New Jersey's grandest educational institution, which honored him with the title of A. M., and across the Hudson, and found a lodging place in the rich educational soil of Gotham, and they took root over there and bore for him the rich fruit of a Ph. D. from the University of the City of New York.

Now, at this time when the three score years and ten encircle his brow with its silver rim but not without his mind being as clear and physical strength all unabated, the honors and emoluments of his position are continued. While it is no part of our duty to eulogize where true worth does not commend it, we find all that is necessary when we reach the gentleman and scholar, Mr. U. W. Cutts, who for the past decade has been superintendent of the public schools in the city of Orange. That Mr. Cutts has such qualifications, which eminently fit him for school supervisor, none who know him will deny. While county superintendent of public schools, it became our duty, together with Superintendents Cutts and Barringer, to conduct examinations for the State scholarship. It was during these



GREEN STREET GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

examinations that it was learned how thoroughly they were devoted to the work, and how eminently worthy they were of the places they filled, and how well qualified for their calling.

Much of that musical taste found in the Orange public schools, is due to Superintendent Cutts, but we would not for one moment detract an iota, or attempt to, from others who it is well known have taken a deep interest in securing proficiency in this beautiful branch of learning. Indeed in nearly every school in the county of Essex, music is now taught, and in many of them the pupils are making such progress that many of the children on leaving school will show commendable proficiency. From one of Superintendent Cutts' late reports to the State officials, we learn that vocal music has been made a part of the regular course, and under a special instructor, and this has been going on for twenty years, and for the past few years the schools have adopted what is termed the tonic sol-fa system, which is receiving, in some places, very high commendation.

Connected with every Catholic Church there is the parochial or church school, where the children of Catholic parents are expected to get their schooling, especially in their earlier years, when those seeking higher academic or collegiate education are transferred to the Catholic academies, colleges and seminaries. As both St. Benedict's and Seaton Hall, and many others, are located in this county of Essex, the advantages of schooling under church influences for their children are unconstrained.

Patriotism is a branch of education which has come into the schools since the war of the southern rebellion, and in pursuance thereof, the stars and stripes, as one of the regulations, shall float from



TENTH WARD GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

the school system. The school system of Essex County, New Jersey, is one of the best in the State. It is a system of free schools, and it is a system of schools that are well managed and well taught. The schools are well managed and well taught, and the teachers are well paid. The schools are well managed and well taught, and the teachers are well paid. The schools are well managed and well taught, and the teachers are well paid.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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VAUXBURGHE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

That the essential weakness of our common school system has been clearly apprehended by foreign educators, is shown by the following, from the valuable work of Hon. Francis Adams, Secretary of the National League of England, on the free school system of the United States, in which he says: "Although at first sight the area of a school district may appear to be an unimportant matter of detail, yet upon it, as the experience of the United States has proved, the efficiency of any school system largely depends. The most formidable difficulty which the American system has encountered, has arisen out of this question. This is what is known in the United States as the District System. Wherever it still exists it is the subject of the most bitter complaint and condemnation amongst school superintendents and officers.

"Most of the states have, after an extended trial of a district system, re-organized under the township plan, and the complete abolition of the former system, if it can be secured by the almost unanimous condemnation of school officers of all grades, would appear to be a question of time only." The United States Commissioner at Washington reported as follows: "The oldest American educational idea was that of Massachusetts, which looked to one elementary school in every town containing fifty house-holders, with a grammar school where there were fifty more house-holders. A somewhat recent but more widely spread idea, was to have ordinary schools in every township, a higher school for each county and a college or university for every State.

"The township was the unit of the whole school system, and many thoughtful men are questioning whether it ought not to be restored to that position, instead of being broken into meekness fragments called school districts, as is common now. These being invariable characteristics is results of the two systems, a number of the States are endeavoring to get rid of the district and substitute the township system. The voice of the State superin-



THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



WILLIAM A. GAY, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

tendents is believed to be uniformly in favor of this change." Dr. Poland goes farther and fortifies his advance by concise and easily understood statements as to its advantages. First, it equalizes school privileges. Under the old system the schools of the State have for many years presented the widest diversity, ranging from the most praiseworthy excellence to the most deplorable mediocrity.

The village and large graded schools have, as a rule, been constantly improving. The majority of ungraded rural schools, on the contrary, have gradually but surely deteriorated. This result is traceable to the absence of one or more of the following conditions: suitable buildings and appliances, efficient grading and courses of study, school year of necessary duration, properly qualified teachers and efficient expert supervision favoring local conditions. Under the old system this inequality of conditions was bound to exist, hence, anything like equality of privileges was out of the question. In



DR. HENRY J. ANDERSON, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

theory at least, the State guarantees to every child equal school opportunities. This guarantee has amounted to nothing in the past, so far at least as the rural schools are concerned. The State school moneys raised by uniform tax, have been distributed to the several districts of the State upon the presumption that they would be intelligently and economically disbursed, but evidence is not lacking that in scores, if not hundreds, of the small districts into which the State was formally divided, State school moneys have produced comparatively small returns.

By consolidating the school districts of a township and thereby unifying their administration, are making them a charge upon the taxable property of the whole township, and by opening them to all children residing therein, the first great step toward equality will be taken. Every child may then enjoy the best that the town affords. It equalizes school burdens. There is raised annually, by State tax, for the support of schools, an amount equal to \$5.00 per capita for each and every child of school age, five to eighteen years, residing within the State.

Of the amount so raised, there is returned to each county ninety per cent. The remaining ten per cent. is distributed among the poorer counties by the State Board of Education, in their discretion. Here there is the principle established of taxing the wealthier parts of the State for the benefit of the poorer.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. GAY.

No ward in the city of Newark is more fortunate in the representatives she has in the Board of Education than the Eleventh. One of her representatives, William A. Gay, Esq., having not alone the confidence of the people of the ward, in honoring him with an election to the Board in the first place, but also of the body itself, in awarding to him the distinguished consideration of its elevating Mr. Gay to the presidency. As our readers will understand, but a single member of the Board can reach the place, it is no light honor his having been selected for the exalted position. As well as the writer has been able to judge, there was no lack of tact and business acumen exercised when the selection of Mr. William A. Gay was made, as one among their number who should preside over their deliberations, guide and direct their movements and wear the honors of the first position within their gift. William A. Gay is one of those kind of men who have the faculty of making friends without an effort, and when once won they cling with magnetic tenacity, it mattering not how rapidly the wheel of life may turn or how great the changes, as in all public positions, places of honor and trust to which he has once been called, it is but his determined objection alone, to be awarded a recall or re-election when his first term shall have expired.

That Dr. Henry J. Anderson, the predecessor of President Gay, was a man in the right place, and was looked upon as an honorable, careful and painstaking presiding officer, since we ever found him in his place, and engaged in conducting the business of the Board, unselfish in all his appointments, and in order to carry out his determination to be non-partisan, he more often erred, if he ever erred, against the party where he had his own political affiliations. Excellent photos of President Gay and Ex-



HON. JAMES L. HAYS, MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.



LAFAYETTE STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL.

For the purpose of the school, the building was purchased by the Board of Education, and the school was opened in the fall of 1885.

PLATT'S MEMORIAL HEBREW SCHOOL.

Platt's Memorial Hebrew School, established in 1885, is one of the most successful of the kind in the city of Newark. It was founded by the late Mr. Platt, a prominent citizen, who bequeathed the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose. The school is located on Prince Street, and is under the management of the Board of Trustees, which was organized in 1885. The school is open to all children of Jewish parents, and is free of charge. The curriculum includes the study of the Hebrew language, the history and customs of the Jewish people, and the principles of Judaism. The school has a large and well-equipped library, and a fine collection of religious books and papers. The teachers are all highly qualified, and the school has a reputation for excellence. The school is a valuable institution, and it is hoped that it will continue to prosper for many years to come.

ST. PETER'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

St. Peter's Parochial School, one of the very best conducted of the kind in the city of Newark, where the young are educated in the parish of St. Peter's, the immense building of which is situated on Livingston Street, and is known as the Parochial School of St. Peter's Church. In all probability, it is the largest German School in the city of Newark. The school is under the management of the Board of Trustees, which was organized in 1885. The school is open to all children of German parents, and is free of charge. The curriculum includes the study of the German language, the history and customs of the German people, and the principles of Catholicism. The school has a large and well-equipped library, and a fine collection of religious books and papers. The teachers are all highly qualified, and the school has a reputation for excellence. The school is a valuable institution, and it is hoped that it will continue to prosper for many years to come.



PLATT'S MEMORIAL HEBREW SCHOOL, ON PRINCE STREET.

permitted to take hold of the classes in St. Peter's and attempt to guide them through intricate mazes of their early school life, therefore it is that the pupils who have had the advantages in early life of the systematic training which is found within the walls of St. Peter's, mark high in the race of life.

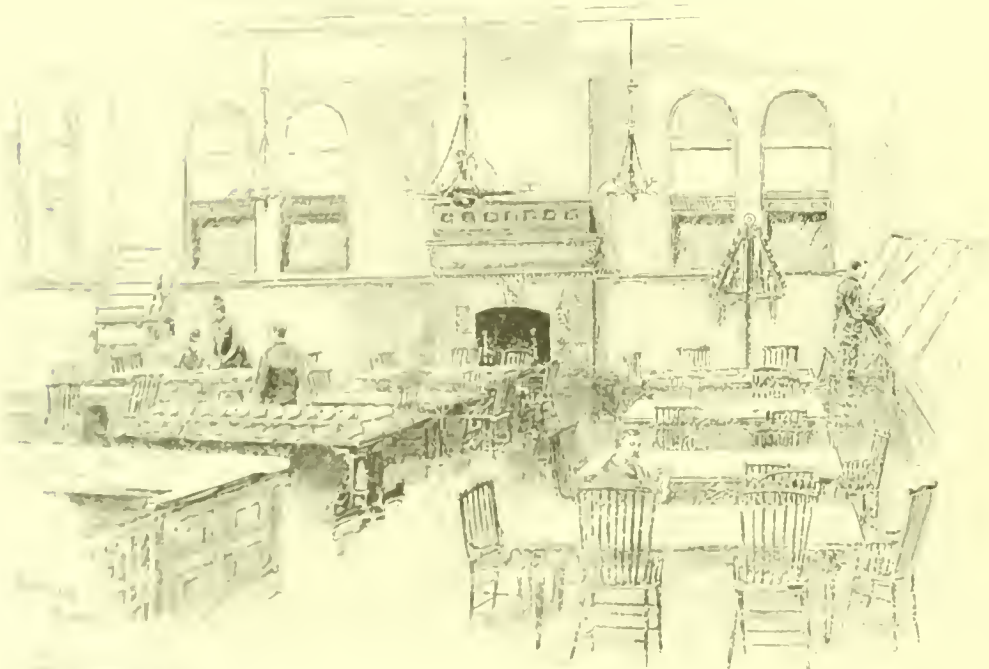
ST. JOSEPH'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

As the reader passes the corner of Wallace Place and Warren Street, his attention cannot help very well from being called to the massive buildings in which, if he make inquiry, he will be told is housed the great primary educational interests of the hundreds who make St. Joseph's Church their religious home. Those buildings to which we refer being none other than those pertaining to St. Joseph's Parochial School, the largest

Catholic school in the State of New Jersey. Like all other schools under the care of the Catholic Church, every care is sought to be taken, not alone to have the children thoroughly well educated in all the secular branches of learning, but also that the pupils under their instruction shall also be well rooted in spiritual affairs, it being a canon of the Catholic Church that learning, both secular and religious in character, shall go hand in hand in life's journey.

ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

On Central Avenue, adjoining the St. Patrick's Cathedral, is located the parochial school of the cathedral. This institution is very large as well as being very popular, being under the care of the Christian Brothers.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Many of the young men of Catholic parentage take great pride when they leave for promotion, or to take their place in the busy world, in saluting this school as their *Alma Mater*. The Sisters have charge of the primary department, where probably a greater number of children attend than any other parochial school in the city, except St. James'. St. Patrick's is the successor of St. Mary's Hall, which was formerly conducted on High Street, where the womens' department of St. Michael's Hospital now stands, and was founded by the venerable Father Senez, who at that time was pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

In a little frame structure on Lister Avenue the Rev. Father Wiseman, with heroic Christian devotion, is meeting with marked success in his endeavor to build up a parish from the outlying districts immediately surrounding this church. By turning to page 67 of this book, the reader will see a photographic picture of the modest structure in which Father Wiseman is carrying out the beautiful injunction which the Master gave to St. Peter, of "Feeding my Sheep."

THE NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Never since the history of the world began has there been perpetrated, against the learning of mankind, a more heinous offense or a more dastardly crime, than was perpetrated by the Moslems after the capture of the renowned city of Alexandria, when the commander-in-chief of the capturing army of the infidel horde, wantonly committed to the flames the great



NEWARK TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ON HIGH STREET.

library of the city, which contained the greatest collection of books, pamphlets and manuscripts in the world. It was not the audacious crime alone of burning the library, of committing to the flames the literary treasures of all preceding ages, but the fact that many of the volumes which had been gathered at a mighty expenditure from all parts of the globe, many of which were of the greatest value and could not be replaced, there being

no duplicates, when their precious contents had crumbled to ashes and had gone up in fire and smoke, amid the exultations of the savage hordes who made up the army of destruction and loot,

Which danced around this funeral pyre of history,

Where the wreathing smoke left the world in mystery.

The half million volumes of book lore furnishing the fuel,

To feed the fire consuming, earth's beautiful jewels.

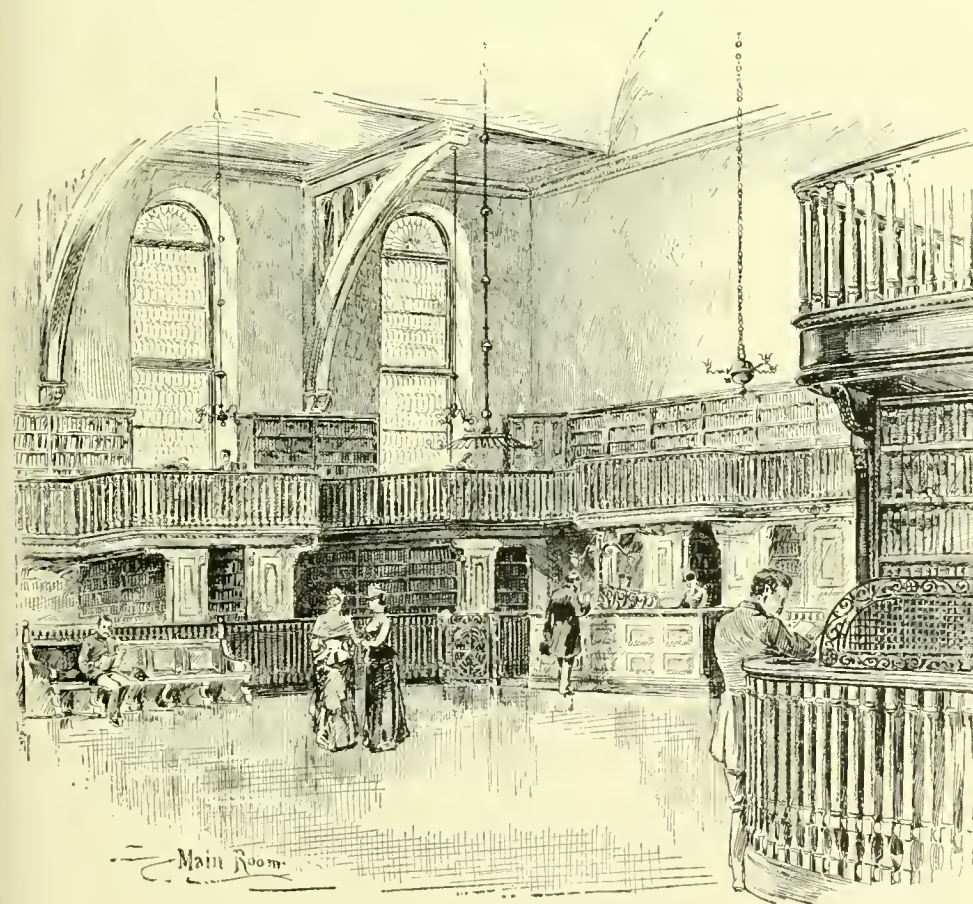
'Twas there, through this unheard of Mahomedan dastardy,

That Mahomet's deluded converts sought the mastery,

Wading through blood, fire and smoke, to rob the world,

And leave the flag of ignorance to the breeze unfurled.

Among the black pages of history, and there are not a few, it would seem that there are none more wantonly and cruelly hegrimed or to compare with that one page whereon is written the history of the horror known as the sacking of Egypt's capital and the burning of the Alexandrian Library. For quite five centuries of time, the war which the followers of Mahomet waged was so relentless in character that historians tell us, that



MAIN ROOM OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The author thanks the N. A. S. Acad. Sci.

not for the support which comes from the treasury of the State, men who have won fame and were permitted to cultivate the talent they possessed, and which needed but the development which came through the technical school, would have lain dormant perhaps, for years or lost forever had it not been for the blessed opportunities offered by the evening classes. The Governor of the State is President Ex-Officio, Hon. James M. Seymour, Mayor of Newark, is also Ex-Officio. Its corps of instructors, with Charles A. Colton, E. M., at the head as director and instructor in chemistry and physics; Fred W. Fort, A. M., Cornelius S. Thatcher, C. B., and Albert B. Wilson,



ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRWAY OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

mathematics; Albert Jacobi, descriptive geometry and theory of cutting tools; James Kinsell, free-hand drawing; Maurice A. Muller, M. E., mechanical drawing and mechanical engineering; Fred S. Sutton, architectural drawing; William Kent, M. E., lecturer on steam engineering, will compare most favorably with the faculty of any similar institution in the State or nation. It will be a glad day for the scientifically inclined among our young men, and women too, for that matter, when the new home shall be completed, that they, one and all, may have opportunity to satisfy their craving for more light, along the ways where they have been groping in semi-darkness.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., AND ITS GOVERNMENT.



THAT the people of Essex County are, as a rule, quiet and law-abiding, has almost irrefutable demonstration in the fact that the present modest structure called a Court House situated at the junction of Market Street and Springfield Avenue, Newark, is now and has been for the past half century and more, of a capacity to hold all the litigants and lawbreakers when on trial who might assemble within its walls at any one time or for any other definite purpose.

This Court House, for which the people have a particular kind of reverence and which is venerated apparently above all other buildings, was built many years ago of sample brown stone from the quarries which have their outcroppings along the easterly border of the county—as more fully made manifest in an earlier chapter of **ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED**—extending deep into the hillsides bordering the Passaic and extending from Eighth Avenue, in Newark, to North Belleville, or Avondale.

Its architecture, once seen, will make an impression on the stranger which will carry his thoughts back to the days of Alexander the Great and to the city he built at the mouth of the Nile, where these thoughts may revel in the architectural displays, evolvments from the genius of Egypt's bright sons. Whether the stone ever raised any objection to their being wrought into a style architectural so far away we know not, but this we do know—when the project of a new Court House is broached and the question warms to the height of a local contest, the old Court House wins the fight.

The building is two stories and attic and is surmounted with a unique belfry in which hangs the bell which has sounded the knell of prison fate to evildoers who, perchance, came over from the sister city of New York to try pastures green and fields that were fairer, and got

caught by our ever alert police. The lot of many a "smart" fellow who believed that his education was finished in the criminal schools, of New York City, where he had studied hard for years and where he had taken these lessons in outwitting the home police, until he felt that he had a right of putting into practice just across the Hudson where his teachers, whom he had been taught to look upon as themselves experts, feared to practice their own lessons. Yet, lo! the brightest of the schools find themselves foiled in their first and most carefully laid plots, and having been caught, are compelled to spend many years in the Jersey prisons in hard study again in learning how to make shoes and break stones scientifically.

Within the walls of this Court House—the style of architecture of which is so decidedly ancient that it gives an appearance to the visitor much more in harmony with that of ye very far distant olden times than of that which prevailed when it was built, little more than a half century ago, with the winged gods of the Egyptians in view as a model to go by—have been enacted many startling and pathetic scenes. Not in the number of these enactments is there reason to boast, but of the heart-breaking character of some and the utter hopelessness of others. The catalogue of heinous offences is short, indeed, against the majesty of the law and the quickness of the measure of the punishment meted out, has satisfied the leaders in crime that distance—when all things else are taken into consideration—lends enchantment, and the examples presented for their careful consideration by our generous-hearted judges, to the view.

If there was as much charm connected with the story of its building as about the selection of the spot of terra firma on which it stands, a few pages on that part of Essex's history would not be out of place, but it must be sufficient to say that the election



ESSEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



JUDGE ALBERT A. DEPUÉ.



ESSEX HERMAN BRUNDAGE

gun drawn forth from the hiding-place where these gentlemen and lady Court House locators had buried its trusted and mangled form embalmed, and from which the old-fashioned ballot box *purificators* of our own day had wrested a good while and not thus easily escaped, but being caught red handed putting the old mummy in full gaze of the honest voter and not a few of whom threw up their hands in the presence of the judge, and pointing over their shoulders with their thumbs, reminding the faces of others who had been engaged in the referendum business and felt under the thumbs' shadow, and making both to the court clerk's "yeh yah" to receive their verdicts.

In what extremes the contest for the location of the Court House was carried, makes the history of that short period in Essex County history quite interesting, but as it deals with what is told in very few words, we will only show to what extent the struggle reached and how bitterly the factions

struggled for its location between Elizabethtown and Newark was one of the most exciting the county ever knew.

What, in all probability, gave the greater touch to the artistic beauty which surrounded the finished picture on all its sides after the election had settled the location of the house in favor of Newark, was the fact that the ladies had taken part in the election, which required a straight run of three days to finish. Even the school children enacted a truly important part, as those who could write were drummed into the service and their little fingers were covered with ink from the pen with which they were writing. Printed tickets or stickers being an article then unknown, a mystery yet left hidden in the tomb of the future. Not so the fine art of ballot-box stuffing which for the past few years has been



EDWIN W. CRANE, COUNTY PROSECUTOR.

opposed each other by quoting a sentence from Mr. Atkinson's "History of Newark," which covers an occurrence which shows the character of the contest:

"It is related that two highly respectable young Newarkers, William Halsey and Seth Woodruff, rode to Elizabethtown in a gig during the pendency of the election and were assaulted with a bucket of tar thrown on them by one Austin Penny who, it is believed, was afterward indicted and punished."

Elizabeth was then a part of Essex County and such, says Mr. Atkinson, was the height to which locality feeling ran that it became dangerous for Newarkers to visit Elizabethtown, and vice versa.

If we have not wearied the patience of our readers too much in lingering too long around the walls of our County Court House at the junction of Market Street and Springfield Avenue, or satiated the appetite for the beautiful and strangeness in architecture by keeping the gaze too long fixed on Egypt's art

as presented in those reminders of Pharaoh the Great's exemplifications looking out from the sculptured windows and away along down the line of the centuries to the time when the pyramids were built or the hosts of Israel went out, you have our invitation to step within its hallowed walls where, in the footsteps' echoes, is heard the forensic eloquence of thousands whose fame has reached as far as the Nile's architects are.

The court rooms are opened wide with its staffs venerable and bright, to point out the very spot where this young lawyer or that took his first lessons in any deceiving, and where they garnered knowledge which the old men eloquent shook from Blackstone's forensic trees.



ESSEX COUNTY CLERK J. T. WRIGHTSON.

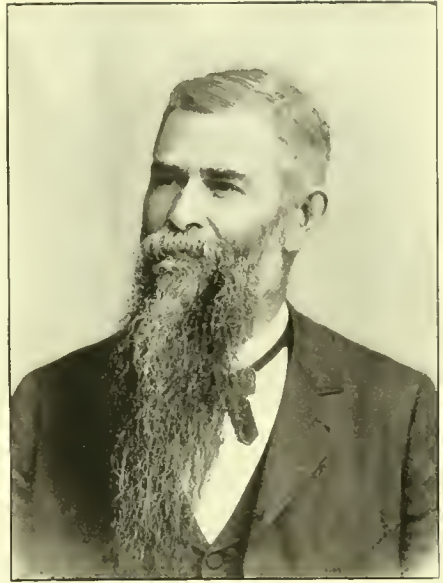


COUNTY CLERK J. T. WRIGHTSON.



EX-MAYOR JULIUS A. LEBKUECHER.

During all its palmy days no court house could have a better record made, and had the wizard Edison been ready with his novel device called the phonograph their voices to catch, or had this been the good fortune, the eloquence, the logic, and even the sympathetic tear, having been caught by the wizzard's machine, would come forth at call of some young limb of the law who, having forgotten all, could have immediately at hand the sarcasm of William (Speaker) Pennington, the logic of a Bradley, who carried law lore in his head, and ever after the presidential wrestle between Tilden and Hayes, wore on his face presidential fate. Indeed, to the rescue hundreds might come to help out his eloquence and perhaps win his case if care enough was taken as the crank was turned to bring up the right man at the right time and in



EX-FREEHOLDER C. C. COURSEN.

the right place, for surely 'twould seem a trifle queer to here strike on the listening jurors' ear, rare bits of true eloquence as the time drew near, or one of those grand perorations of a Frelinghuysen, a Runyon or a Parker, when all that was wanted was what the forgotten alone could supply—that sympathetic tear so effective when seen by big-hearted jurors.

What Edison, the wizard, or Weston, the marvellous electrician, may do in this line in the future we know not, but will present a horoscope quite clear, and reserve for a closing chapter, for since patience is such a bright jewel we have reason to wait, since it has been whispered that one or the other will invent a machine which will not alone re-echo the evidence and pleadings then, perhaps, go further and try the whole case.

ESSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

ESSEX County is widely known for the high standard of its charitable and penal institutions. The Hospital for the Insane is recognized as the model county insti-

(the director) reported the necessity of procuring a permanent site for the asylum. Finally, the South Orange Avenue site was selected, and in 1883 after public sentiment had gradually grown in favor of it, the new asylum was partially completed and ready for occupancy in 1884. The Camden Street building became much overcrowded, and over 300 patients were removed to the new buildings Nov. 9, 1894.

The Grand Jury, of which Leslie D. Ward was foreman, made a presentment during that year, advising better direct medical care of the county insane. At the September meeting of the Board, James E. Howell introduced a resolution changing the system of direct management, from that of warden to that of a competent medical officer as Superintendent, similar to the

tution of its class in the United States. The motive for its establishment was occasioned by the overcrowded condition of the only State asylum at Trenton, where in 1871, Essex maintained 110 patients. The Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Freeholders, then composed of D. J. Canfield, Wm. M. Freeman, Wm. Gorman, M. Smith and Wm. Cadmus, after vain efforts to secure entrance for Essex patients in asylums of adjoining States, reported in 1872, the necessity of establishing an asylum for the insane in the county. On the prompt action of the Board, the Camden Street site was secured, and \$15,600 was expended in buildings which were enlarged as the occasion required. The Camden Street site was ready for occupancy in August, 1872, and received as a transfer from the State Asylum fifteen patients, and nineteen from the Newrark Almshouse, who had been temporarily cared for. Major John Leonard was appointed Warden and Dr. J. A. Cross, visiting physician.

In 1873 the Committee on Lunacy, composed of D. J. Canfield, Dr. D. S. Smith, T. H. Smith, D. M. Skinner and Edgar Farmer,



FREEHOLDER JOHN J. HANLY.



FREEHOLDER C. W. HEILMAN.

completing the new building. At the New Jersey State Hospital, N. J., the average percentage of recoveries have been 25 per cent, and the death rate average is 5 per cent, of the cases treated. This record speaks volumes for the management of this energetic and progressive physician, who, in the prime of life, was born in Albany, 1855, is a son of Gen. Warren of Bunker Hill, and the other from Gen. Schuyler, who aided the American in defeating Burgoyne at Saratoga. Space will not permit of expansion of the many improvements that have been made in the care of our insane. Many have been obtained only after years of trial and convincing argument. One feature that has given this institution distinction is the method adopted by Dr. Hinckley of educating attendants to become trained nurses, not only for insane cases but efficient in any medical or nursing cases. This school began in 1886, was the fourth



ESSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

established in the original plans, and consists of comfortable building, four stories in height, containing seven hundred beds. To date, ten hundred patients have been under observation, the average percentage of recoveries have been 25 per cent, and the death rate average is 5 per cent, of the cases treated. This record speaks volumes for the management of this energetic and progressive physician, who, in the prime of life, was born in Albany, 1855, is a son of Gen. Warren of Bunker Hill, and the other from Gen. Schuyler, who aided the American in defeating Burgoyne at Saratoga. Space will not permit of expansion of the many improvements that have been made in the care of our insane. Many have been obtained only after years of trial and convincing argument. One feature that has given this institution distinction is the method adopted by Dr. Hinckley of educating attendants to become trained nurses, not only for insane cases but efficient in any medical or nursing cases. This school began in 1886, was the fourth



DR. THOMAS H. HINCKLEY.

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In 1893, he made a strong

plea for change in the title of the institution from asylum to hospital, the Board finally adopting this innovation in 1894. This hospital is much overcrowded and it has been deemed inadvisable to add any more to the present vast structure. Thos. McGowan, the director of the Board, who has forseen the present exigencies, wisely secured and purchased 185 acres of land in Verona township, where a branch hospital is now under construction under original advisory plans made by Dr. Hinckley and in which he is most deeply interested.

Mr. McGowan, of Bloomfield, the present director of the Board, is the senior continuous member who has given his attention to the interests of Essex County unremittingly for the past twenty years, and to whom its citizens owe a large debt of gratitude for the discretion and purity of purpose that has actuated his motives.

THE COURTS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

THE following interesting and instructive epitome of the original history of the court of Essex County, of its judiciary and of the men who have adorned its bench, and whose names are respected, and whose opinions are honored all over the world, was collated for the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, and appeared in that paper in its edition of Dec. 13, 1894:

"There were absolutely no courts in New Jersey under the original rulers, nor until 1675, when the General Assembly



EX-FREEHOLDER PATRICK LUPTON.



EX-FREEHOLDER SOLOMON DE JONGE.

same time, provided for a 'Court of Assize to be held in this province' annually in the town of Woodbridge, the fees being twice the fees of the County Courts. This was the original Supreme Court. It was provided that no appeal was to be taken from a decision of a County Court in any case in which the amount involved was under twenty pounds. When the Lord Proprietor's rights were sold to the twenty-four Proprietors in 1682, one of the articles in their 'Fundamental Constitution' was that all persons were to plead in any court, either for themselves or for their friends, but that no person was allowed to take any money for pleading or for legal advice. This was because of an act of 1676, which forbade Justices of the Peace to plead in court, except in cases in which they were either the complainants or defendants.

"The first real law for regulating the practice of law was passed about 1689, and was entitled 'An Act for Regulating Attorneys in this Province.' It laid a fine of twenty pounds upon Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of the Courts and others who should practice law in the courts, except in their

proceeded to act under the powers conferred upon it by Lord John Berkeley and Sir Philip Carteret in the first Constitution of New Jersey, to 'constitute all courts, together with the limits, powers and jurisdictions of the same.'

"On November 13, 1675, the General Assembly enacted 'that there be two of the aforesaid courts kept in the year in each respective county.' In the act, Newark and Elizabethtown were constituted a county, but the county was not named. The original boundaries of the county were fixed, and the name of Essex determined in 1682. The fees, the terms of court, the officers and the judges were all provided for with the greatest detail and nicety.

"Another act, passed at the

own personal behalf. It was proposed, in 1698, that a law should be passed, limiting the practice of the law for 'fee or hire' to such as should be 'admitted to practice by license by the Governor.' This law was not enacted because Jeremiah Basse, who was acting as Governor, who had been ordered by the Proprietors to have the law passed, was not legally the Governor and was very unpopular.

"In 1702 the government of the Province was turned over to the Crown by the Proprietors, and Lord Cornbury, in 1704, ordained the establishment of the 'Courts of Judicature,' in an instrument which forms the foundation of the entire judicial system of the present State of New Jersey. It defined the powers and duties of the courts, and laid down certain rules of procedure.

"In Lord Cornbury's ordinance it was provided that the judges could make rules for practicing in the courts in the same way and to the same extent as was done by the judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, in England. From that day to this the licensing of lawyers has been regulated, not by statute, but by the rules of the Supreme

Court, with the sole exception of the 'Five Counselor's act' which was repealed this year (1894).

"The first systematic resistance to the oppressive acts of George III was made by the members of the New Jersey Bar. At the September term of the Supreme Court held at Amboy in 1765, the lawyers met and resolved unanimously that they would not use the stamps under any circumstances whatever. When the stamps arrived the lawyers would not buy them and all over New Jersey the courts were closed, and remained closed until the Stamp act was repealed.

"The strength of that this



M. J. KEARNS, COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.



EX-SHERIFF EDWIN W. HINE.



EX-SHERIFF JACOB HAUSLING.



THE AMERICAN WILLIAM W. HAINES.

1777, studied law with David H. Jones, was admitted to the bar in 1803, and as a counsellor in 1806. He was originally a Federalist, and followed that party through its change of name, and died a Republican. He was one of the last Chief Justices New Jersey ever had.

Justice P. Bradley, who was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Grant, in 1870, was born in Albany, in 1813. He was graduated from Rutgers in the class of 1836, and came to Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He is known in the world as one of the best judges who ever sat on the bench. Learned in the law, impartial in his judgments, and of pure and high manner, his memory will last long in the country.

Newark has given to the State five Chancellors, the first being William S. Pennington, who was elected Governor and Chancellor in 1813 and 1814. He was the great-grandson of Ephraim Pennington, one of the original settlers of Newark. He was sworn in to the Supreme Court in 1805, Supreme

Court Judge, and by bringing them together, resulted in an outbreak, demanding of the public a more orderly and this continued until the people arose in their own defence, and attempted to exterminate the lawyers by violence. The riot in Essex County, in which the courts attempted to keep the peace, from entering the Court House, were put down by the Sheriff and his assistants; this was in 1769, and Governor Franklin, Benjamin Franklin's illegitimate son, complimented Essex County as being much more orderly than was Monmouth, where the riots attained greater importance.

"The Essex bar has furnished a long list of men who have been honored by the public. First in the list, perhaps, should come Joseph C. Hornblower, who was Chief Justice of New Jersey from 1832 to



FREEHOLDER WILLIAM F. HAMILTON.

Court Reporter from then to 1813, and after his two terms as Governor, was Judge of the United States District Court until his death in 1826.

"William Pennington, the son of the last mentioned, was born in Newark, May 4, 1796, studied in Theodore Frelinghuysen's law office, was admitted as an attorney in 1817, and as a counsellor in 1820. He was Chancellor and Governor from 1837 to 1843, and was one of the greatest Chancellors who ever held the position. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1860 and 1861.

"Oliver S. Halstead, born in 1792, was the first Chancellor appointed after the adoption of the Constitution of 1844. He held the position until 1852. Benjamin Williamson was appointed Chancellor in 1852, and held the position for seven years.

"Theodore Runyon, born in 1822, was graduated from Yale College in 1842, was admitted as an attorney in 1846, and counsellor in 1849. He was made City Attorney in 1853, and

Corporation Counsel in 1856. He held this position until 1864, when he was elected Mayor, which office he filled until 1866. He was appointed Chancellor in 1873, and was reappointed in 1880, going out of office in 1887. Last year (1893) he was appointed Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Runyon was made LL. D. by Wesleyan College in 1867, by Rutgers in 1875 and by Yale in 1882."

JUDGE D. A. DEPUE.

Daniel Ayres Depue, LL. D., Justice of the Supreme Court, and one of the noted men of the State of New Jersey, is of



THE AMERICAN DANIEL A. DEPUE.



ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES B. DUNCAN.



ABNER KALISCH, COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Huguenot descent, and with the Van Campens, his family were the earliest settlers of the Minisink Flats. These two families emigrated about the same time from Esopus, now Kingston, in the county of Ulster, New York, and settled on the Pennsylvania and New Jersey sides of the Delaware River, above the Water Gap. The Van Campens (originally spelled Van Der Kempen) were emigrants from Holland.

Benjamin Depue, the great-grandfather of David A. Depue, was born February 22, 1729. He married Catharine, daughter of Colonel Abraham Van Campen, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County, N. J., in 1761, reappointed in 1776 and again in 1796. At the age of 26, Colonel Van Campen served as a colonel in the Colonial Army, raised



EX-ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES MARLATT.

to protect the country against the Indians in the War of 1755. Soon after his marriage, Benjamin Depue settled in Northampton County, Pa., in Lower Mount Bethel, on the Delaware. Here his son Abraham Depue was born September 28, 1765. Abraham married Susan, daughter of Michael Hoffman, and their son Benjamin Depue was born September 1, 1796. On May 10, 1821, Benjamin married Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Ayres, and subsequently removed to Upper Mount Bethel, in the same county, where David A. Depue was born, October 27, 1826. At a suitable age David A. Depue was placed in the school of the Rev. Dr. John Vanderveer, in Easton, Pa., where he received his preliminary education. He entered Princeton College in 1843, and was graduated in 1846.

Immediately after graduation, he began the study of law in the office of John M. Sherred, Esq., of Belvidere, N. J., whither his family had moved in 1840. Here he began the practice of his profession, and continued in it until 1866. At this time he

had attained so high a rank in his profession that the attention of Governor Marcus L. Ward was attracted to him, when it became necessary to appoint an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Daniel Haines, whose term of office expired in that year. The result was the appointment of Mr Depue on November 15, 1866, the circuit assigned to him being the counties of Essex and Union. His removal to Newark soon followed.

On the expiration of his term in 1873, he was reappointed by Governor Joel Parker, was again reappointed in 1880 by Governor George B. McClellan, again in 1887 by Governor Robert S. Green, and still again by Governor George T. Werts. His present term expires November 15, 1901.

The circuit held by Judge Depue is the most important and laborious in the State, embracing the city of Newark and the county of Essex. His opinions in the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, of which, by the judicial system

of New Jersey, he is a member, are characterized by learning and laborious research, as well as by the clear and concise statement of legal principles. Of these qualities and of his opinions, as published in the reports, the frequent citations of them in the Federal Courts and the courts of sister States, and in treatises on the law, afford ample evidence.

In 1874 he was appointed, with Chief Justice Beasley and Cortlandt Parker, to revise the laws of New Jersey, a work which was completed to the great satisfaction of the bench and bar throughout the State.

In 1874 Judge Depue received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and in 1880, the same degree was conferred upon him by Princeton College, New Jersey.



HENRY T. MILLER, PATENT ATTORNEY.



EX-ASSEMBLYMAN JOSEPH P. CLARK.

ROAD BOARD COMMITTEE.



JOHN B. MCGOWAN, COUNTY ENGINEER.

North Orange, Centre, Port, Bloomfield and Washington were important. Now, containing the greater part of the improved and taxable property of the county, was the centre road, long since related to all parts of the county. Modern road-building was then, comparatively, a new art in this country. The pleasure and comfort for driving purposes, efficiency of transportation, and advantages to real estate values derived from good roads, proved to the people of Essex County the truth of Lord Bacon's maxim, that, "There be three things that make a nation great and prosperous, fertile fields, busy manufactures, and easy means of transportation for men and goods."

These roads were built by the Essex Public Road Board, and were maintained by it in splendid condition for many years under the leadership of Mr. James Peck, County Engineer and Surveyor. In 1894 the Road Board was abolished by the Legislature and its duties thereafter devolved upon a committee of the Board of Freeholders. In December, 1894, Director John B. McGowan appointed as this committee, Joseph

Few people care to trace great things back to their sources in their origin. A great idea which has far-reaching influence to the world can give them.

More than a third of a century has passed since Llewellyn Haskell projected for the welfare and happiness of the people of the County of Essex, a great county park made accessible to the people of all parts of the county, by a system of improved and well kept county roads.

Mr. Haskell did not live to see the recent progress in developing his county park idea, but he did have the pleasure of seeing a complete system of county roads, which became a source of pride to the people of Essex, and an educator to those of other parts of the State.

Between 1870 and 1875, seven great avenues, Freelinghuysen, Springfield,



HENRY MIERZ, CITY HOME TRUSTEE.

B. Bray, J. Wesley Van Geison, T. Madison Condit, Wallace Ougheltree and Filmore Condit. Mr. Bray served with credit in the Union army during the war, subsequently residing in Orange, where he has been engaged in business. Mr. Van Geison has been a lifelong resident of Montclair, where he has been highly esteemed and influential in public affairs. T. Madison Condit represents the Roseville district in the Board of Freeholders, and is connected with the D. L. & W. R. R. Mr. Ougheltree, previous to 1879, was engaged in business in Newark, but subsequently became a resident of East Orange.

Besides the responsibility for maintaining the original avenues in proper condition, the collection and settlement of a large amount of outstanding assessments, the improvement of other roads under the provisions of the State Road Act, and of dealing with important questions relating to electric street railway construction upon the county roads, fell upon this committee. That these important trusts, under the leadership of Chairman Bray, have been executed with intelligent fidelity to the public



FILMORE CONDIT, FREEHOLDER.

interests, justifying the judgement of Director McGowan in his selection of the committee, and reflecting credit upon the Board of Freeholders, is generally believed.

Filmore Condit represents the Verona district in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and he is one of the most active members on the Committee on Roads and Assessments. He is well known to the people of Essex County, and conducts a manufacturing plant in the hardware line in the city of Newark. In the projection and improvement of the roads and avenues of the county, the Road Board has been a prominent factor, its membership having included some of the most unselfish and enterprising citizens, whose wisdom has contributed much to the advancement of the community.



FREEHOLDER JOSEPH B. BRAY.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE.

AT the end of the hall, acting (if such a word may be applied to the two small but cozy little offices) as guardians to the larger and more imposing room set apart for the uses and purposes of the grand jury, which holds within three stated sessions during the year, is where the Prosecutor of the Pleas transacts his office business. For the past ten years, Elvin W. Crane, Esq., a lawyer of fine attainments, has occupied the position. To say that the criminal class have a wholesome dread of his power before judge and jury, to arraign and convict, is only to record the truth as they often rehearse it, and keep as clear of their nefarious business of law-breaking as it is possible in the deep depravity of their natures to do. Not a small part of that decrease in the number of cases with which the criminal courts have to deal, it is safe to say, is largely due from the fear of conviction and punishment, which is almost certain to follow when the offenders get into the hands of Prosecutor Crane or his learned assistant Louis Hood, who has proved an apt scholar in the convicting ways of Elvin W. Crane. Although Mr. Crane and his assistant, often find pitted against them, in the trial of important cases, some of the most noted talent of the bar of the State of New Jersey and the County of Essex, they seldom fail to score a success, the criminal receiving his just deserts.

Elvin W. Crane was born in Brooklyn, on October 20, 1853. He received a public school education, and when 16 years old entered the office of Bradley & Abeel as a student-at-law. He was admitted as attorney in February, 1875, and as a counselor in February, 1882. When Colonel Abeel received his second appointment as Prosecutor, in 1877, Mr. Crane became his assistant, and acted in that capacity throughout the terms of

age of 9 years, he arrived in America, and three years later he came to Newark, where he began his school-life under the tutelage of ex-Mayor Haynes. After passing through the High School he became a student at Yale and Columbia Colleges, and taking a course of law in those two institutions, he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He received the Civil Law degree in 1882, and continued his studies in the office of Smith & Martin, New York, and with John R. Emery, of Newark, and was admitted an attorney in 1882.

When the Democratic party came into power in 1884, Mr. Hood was made a Police Justice, and held that position while the Democratic party remained in control. During this period, and after his retirement, he was associated with Judge

VIEW ON JERSEY STREET.



Colonel Abeel and his successor, Oscar Keene. On the expiration of the term of the latter, in 1888, Governor Green appointed Mr. Crane Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County, and Governor Werts re-appointed him in 1893. Mr. Crane makes an able Prosecutor, and has won the admiration of the entire State by his skilful manner of conducting difficult cases.

For many years Mr. Crane has been a member of the Jeffersonian Club, and taken an active part in the management of this Democratic institution filling nearly all the more important offices, with credit to himself and with honor to the club, and is at this time (1897) its president. Mr. Crane was for several years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Newark City Home, at Verona.

LOUIS HOOD.

LOUIS HOOD is the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Essex County. He was born at Radwonke, in Posen, a province of the German Empire, on February 13, 1857. At the



FILMORE CONDIT, FREEHOLDER.



DR. D. M. DILL, FREEHOLDER.

the county legislature, commonly termed the Board of Chosen Freeholders, where he has demonstrated a watchful care over all the county's interests in general, and his immediate constituency in particular.

GEORGE WILHELM.

WHEN the wide open arms of this land of liberty and freedom received and welcomed to her embrace the person of Ex-Freeholder George Wilhelm, she made no mistake. This son of the dear old German fatherland, long after he heard the calls of freedom coming down the lines of time, and when he could no longer feel but resistance was vain, he bade adieu to the scenes of his young life, came to America, and cast in his lot with those who had come before. That the hopes of Ex-Freeholder Wilhelm have been realized none will deny. His business life has been one of success, and that he has proved a valued citizen, we have abundant evidence of the same, in the respect in which he is held by his promotion to a seat in the county legislature.

responsible position in the great industrial establishment of the Ballantines, he has on several occasions been called to the enactment of the roll of good citizenship, by being elected to the aldermanship of his ward and as the representative of his district in the State legislature. He has always taken a lively interest in all public affairs, and ready to lend his aid in promoting the people's welfare.

R. R. COURSEN.

AMONG the freeholders of the past, few indeed of the number have been more thoroughly devoted to the duties of the office in general, and have shown a clearer right to be the watchman on the tower, than Mr. R. R. Coursen, whose photo appears on page 130. A thorough mechanic himself, a mason and builder by occupation, he went into the board fully armed for the protection, not only of the interests of his constituents, but fully prepared by his ability and experience, to promote, protect and defend the general good. Space forbids us to say more than that in his business as mason and builder



GROUP OF WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

HON. W. W. HAWKINS.

ONE of the old reliable citizens of the city of Newark, and county of Essex, is found in Hon. W. W. Hawkins, who has his dwelling in the same house (then the ferry) in which the great Washington stood while his defeated army was crossing the river by way of the ferry, during their retreat from the battle of Long Island, into and across New Jersey. The house having been removed from its old place, now stands at 487 Ferry Street, and near it stands a tree which was severed in twain by a cannon shot fired by the pursuing, victorious British army. Mr. Hawkins has occupied the premises for many years, and takes not a little pride in rehearsing the historical facts surrounding, and of which his pleasant home is the centre. Although Mr. Hawkins has held a prominent and

he was a success. Among the many exhibits of his skill scattered over the county, we will only call the readers attention to the new building of the East Orange National Bank, a model structure, the beautiful architecture and artistic finish of which, ought to satisfy all that our tribute has not been misplaced.

JOHN J. HANLEY.

MEN are differently endowed, one having a faculty where devotion will bring forth out of a purity of gifts, rich results, which are not alone pleasing to his neighbors, but gratifying to himself; then comes another, who with equal or even superior endowments and rarer opportunities, fails in the application; again, there are those to whom nature has been chary of her gifts. These latter we often see go forth ready to

gigantic strides the city was making toward the grand positions she holds to-day among the cities of the western world, has she been blessed with a more competent, painstaking, thoroughly safe and always affable postmaster, than he who handles the helm to-day, Hon. Joseph E. Haynes. Postmaster Haynes came into the office as successor to William D. Rutan, who was called to the office of the Internal Revenue Collectorship but a few months after he had taken the oath of office. So far, Postmaster Haynes has left the roster of the office just as he found it, with the single exception of his first assistant, having been satisfied to let well enough alone where everything was running smoothly, waiting till his argus eye should cover a recreant to a confided trust before making a change. His commission for the term commencing June, 1896, signed by Grover Cleveland, Newark being, as a matter of course, a presidential office.

The new postmaster was not unknown to the people before he was called to the responsible place of postmaster, since he had occupied the chair of the Mayoralty of Newark for five successive terms. Indeed, so well known and so well beloved was Joseph E. Haynes, and such a thoroughly upright Chief Executive Officer, and so smoothly did city affairs run under his administration, that he was asked to retain the office for the unprecedented term of a decade of years.

Postmaster Haynes began life as a teacher, and for many years was principal of the Thirteenth Ward Grammar School, and thousands of men and women in nearly all the walks of



VIEW ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.

life, who have enjoyed the privilege of his tutorship, now seek opportunity to give expression to the love and affection which they bear their old teacher. Although the postmaster has passed the meridian of life, he is still hale and hearty, and exercises in his new office the same watchful care over the nearly three hundred subordinates connected with the post office, and is just as ready to pounce upon a negligent or misdoer now as he was upon the truant or laggard in the old Thirteenth Ward Grammar School, twenty years ago.

GEORGE D. HAYNES.

IT is little wonder that in selecting his First Assistant, Postmaster Haynes should let his choice fall upon his own son, since he was well conversant with his high character and his eminent fitness for the place. The conduct of Geo. D. Haynes

has been such in the management of the affairs of his responsible position, as to please and satisfy the most exacting. Always polite and being the possessor of one of those buoyant natures, it becomes a pleasure with anybody who in the course of business finds it necessary to come in contact with him, and few, if any, ever quit his presence without the feeling that Geo. D. Haynes is the right man in the right place.

JAMES F. CONNELLY.

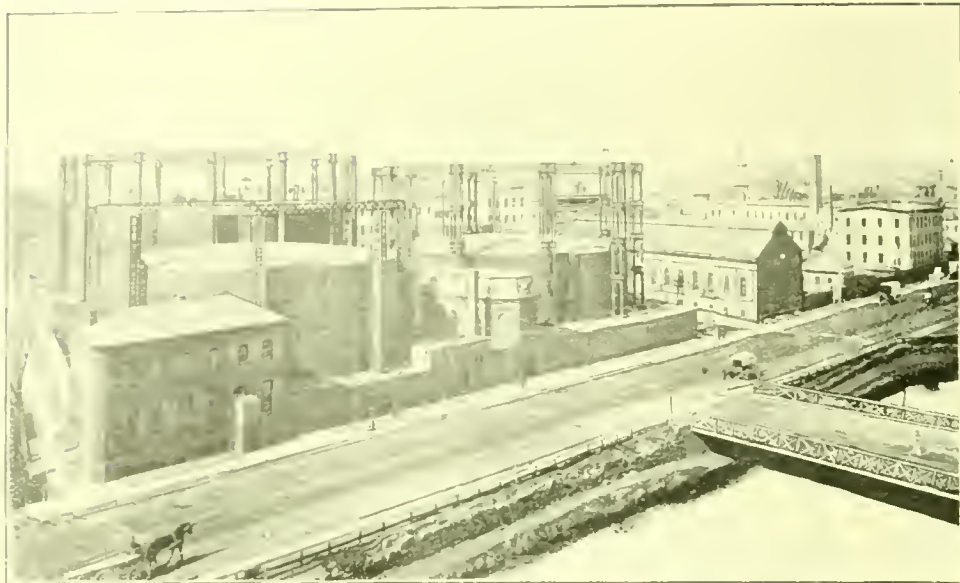
IN far-away Osada and Hioga, Japan, Hon. James F. Connelly, one of our well-known, highly respected and popular young men, is acting the part of a good citizen by conducting the business of the two consulates named above, through the appointment of the President of the United States. To the consulate business, previous to this high and responsible position which he is filling to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Cleveland and the people with whom he comes



R. WAYNE PARKER, REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.



JAMES SMITH, JR., UNITED STATES SENATOR.



VIEW ON MARKET STREET BETWEEN CONGRESS AND PROSPECT STREETS.

JACOB HAUSSLING

EN-SHIELLEE of Essex County, Jacob Haussling is to all intents and purposes, a man of a truly marvelous character. He is what might be termed a friend maker, and in that particular has few, if any, equals in the county of Essex. Three years ago he was taken up by his party and triumphantly elected sheriff, an office as important in all particulars as any in the county. Jacob Haussling is a Democrat of the very staunchest kind and politically, personally or in a business way speaking, his friends always know just where to find him. It was for this reason, then, the Democratic party was induced in the last great Presidential campaign to turn to Jacob Haussling as their leader in the county and make him their candidate a second time for the responsible office of sheriff. Unfortunately though not only for his party but the great body of this people, he was defeated. The division of the Democratic party on the silver question, caused such a legira from the ranks of the party who delighted to honor him, that his Republican

THE BOARD OF TRADE

THE Board of Trade of the City of New York has a place in the hearts of the people. It popularizes the fact in regard to that portion of the citizens who are engaged in the supplying of her industrial and commercial greatness. It is, within the council chamber of the Board, made up of Newark's business men, that the questions of commerce and industry are discussed, but the Board goes further, and by association becomes the representative, as an incorporation, of the business men of the city. It has been the fact that the Board has been the first to take any initiative and result in the city, and it is to the great credit of the Board of Trade that it has been in the position of being the first to represent the Board of Trade of the City of New York.

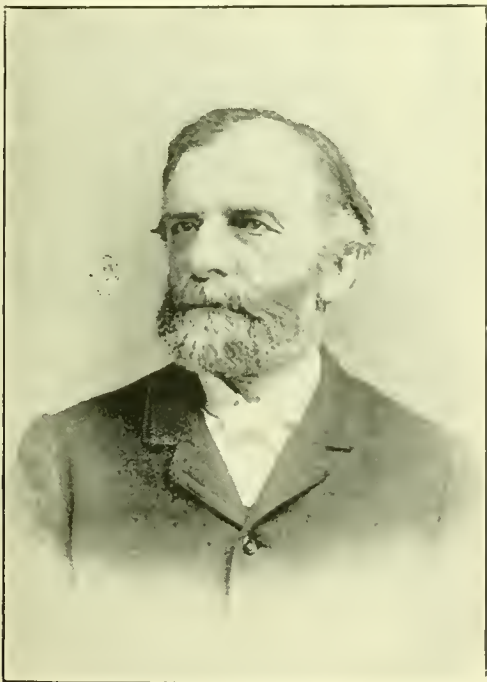


EDWARD J. MC DONALD, (DECEASED).

language of their own: "The object of the association is the promotion of trade, the giving of proper direction and impetus to all commercial movements, the encouragement of intercourse between business men, the improvement of facilities for transportation, the correction of abuses, the diffusion of information concerning the trades, manufactures and other interests of the city of Newark, the co-operation of this with similar societies in other cities and the development and promotion of the commercial and other interests." The association has been called upon to mourn the loss of several of its presiding officers, all of whom have been men of large business faculties and engagements, and have been called away at times when they could not well be spared. At the time we write, the emblems of sorrow over the loss of President Ure are draped on the chair he occupied, and the tears of sorrow over the loss of President Samuel Atwater are, scarce yet dry; a man beloved by all. The officers of the Board of Trade are as follows, viz.: President, vacant; Vice-Presidents, James A. Coe, Cyrus Peck and James A. Higbie; Treasurer, James E. Fleming; Secretary, P. T. Quinn.

R. WAYNE PARKER.

CONGRESSMAN R. Wayne Parker, representing the Newark District in the Congress of the United States, is a man whom the people delight to honor and one whom they have called from his briefs, being by profession a lawyer, and in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Cortland Parker, Esq., who stands at the head of the bar, not only of the courts of Essex County but of the State as well; a man who has grown great in the walks of professional and private life. R. Wayne Parker has steadily grown in popularity and in the respect of the citizens of Essex. From time to time he laid aside his professional work to represent his assembly district in the State Legislature, until he was selected for the high honor of being the successor of the author of Ben Bolt, in Congress of the United States. Mr. Parker is an Essex County man to the core and is now representing in Congress the city in which he was born and reared, and if more were required in proof of the esteem in which he is held, we have only to refer to the the majority he received at his late re-election.



ALLEN L. BASSETT, (DECEASED).

Trade as its Treasurer, and from the time of his first election to the responsible position his re-election has been found a work of entire unanimity. Col. Fleming is in the prime of life and in his record as a business man, as a citizen and as a gentleman, always courteous and painstaking, his reputation stands as high as the highest, unquestioned and unchallenged.

ALLEN L. BASSETT.

WHEN Colonel Allen L. Bassett died, New Jersey lost one of her most gallant children and a son of whom every one that knew him 'twas but to love him, and few men indeed have died of late years whose loss has been more sincerely mourned than his. For several years Col. Bassett presided over the deliberations of the Board of Trade, and no institution ever had



SETH BOYDEN MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON PARK.

COL. JAMES E. FLEMING.

WHETHER you take Col. James E. Fleming and think of him as the Treasurer of the Board of Trade, or as the head of the immense coal business which has grown up under his personal care, or as the organizer and commander of the Essex Troop of dashing cavalry, is seen the man and official to whom, when a trust of any character was imposed, was never known to lack one in its fulfilment to the letter. For several years Col. Fleming has handled the funds of the Board of



WILLIAM A. URE, (DECEASED)

NEWARK CITY GOVERNMENT.



WHILE the greater part of Essex County is, indeed city—but few acres of her soil being yet given over to the plough and the harrow, the shovel and the hoe yet it is well to mark the division

and touch the history in brief of the great industrial city of the western world which has been built upon a large section of her territory, under the name, style and title of Newark, New Jersey. Not unlike many of our great western cities, Newark has had a truly phenomenal growth and a prosperity of her own quite unexampled.

No city in this country, with perhaps the exception of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, with one or two other of the mighty number of beautiful and thriving cities among those which have multiplied with startling rapidity; and all within the four short centuries of time since Columbus planted the flags of Ferdinand and Isabella, the then king and queen of Spain, on that little isle of the Bahama group, made famous by the horde of *felines* which the great navigator found in peaceful and undisturbed possession when he landed his jaded and half mutinous crew—when

considering all its reactions, has had such a marvellous growth and career as this Newark, city of teeming industries and the capital

city of Essex, of whose beauties we love to bear record, and of the grandeur of which we delight to write.

But little more than two hundred years have cycled by since the little band gathered round the leaders' charming daughter and bestowed upon her the honor of christening the new town on the Passaic, Newark.

From Connecticut, the little company came armed with a heroic de-

votion to the religion they loved, and a sacrificial fervor which would brook no restraint when the worship of their Heavenly Father, and the adoration of his Son was the true religious work being done. As all new cities, boroughs and towns must needs have a government, the new city of Newark must on no account be, or become an exception; nor was it.

If ever church and state came together and at white heat, the government of Newark was a bright particular example of such a coalescing. The men and women who came were made of the right kind of stuff, and as the town grew the government stood ready harnessed to take up the pace, and for quite forty years it was an open, easy race with the church in the lead and the State close up. Some of the early writers of Newark history set the government down as "essentially religious," and left it at that; others said it was a combination of the "Theocracy of the Jews" and a "Democratic town meeting" of New England. One fact is ever at the front in all the governmental affairs, and that was, that everybody turned out and took a hand in the primary work of government forming. But there was still another, and that the all-potent, viz.: None but the saints were permitted to take part, hold office or vote. The written law read, "none shall be admitted freemen but such planters as are members of some or other of the Congregational churches," "nor shall any but such be chosen to the magistracy," "nor



NEWARK CITY HALL.



JAMES M. SEYMOUR, MAYOR.

boots, "manhood," and started forth as a city proper. As in nearly all young communities, the great men soon out-grew the places for their political enthrallment, and as Newark did not prove an exception, however devoutly it might have been wished for, there were continual calls for supplements to the charter, and the legislature was kept busy fulminating supplements until they became confusing and burthensome. Finally, in 1854, the Common Council appointed a Board of Commissioners to unravel the tangled skein of supplements and touch with index finger the tender spots in the *derme* of the growing crop of seekers and holders of offices under their provisions.

The commissioners entered heroically upon the task, and finally succeeded to their own satisfaction, in preparing a code from which had been, as they thought and had abundant and satisfactory reasons for believing, eliminated all the questionable features, but, when the Council had received their report, and as a whole had gone over their work with great care, places were found in which officials were entrenched, who would not surrender. Late in 1855, a committee of citizens joined in the work and finally succeeded in presenting a charter quite satisfactory to the majority, and on March 20, 1857, it having received the sanction of the law-making body of the State, was signed by the Governor.

Newark, at this important period of its history, was divided into eleven wards, each of which, under its provisions, were entitled to two Aldermen. These, with his Honor, the Mayor, constituted the city government. Provision was also made in the charter for the formation of a Board of Education, to which was deputed the work of taking care of the public schools, minus the appropriations, which was reserved to the Common Council. While much wisdom had been displayed in the formation of the government, a practical application soon proved that simplicity had been too much simplified, and that many absolute requirements, in a rapidly growing community, had not been met, and the supplement mill must needs be started

and the old business of grinding out supplements begin again.

One of the first to pass through the hopper was the supplement establishing a Receiver of Taxes, and the providing of a sinking fund to meet the city's bonded debt when its payment was demanded.

Next in order came the Board of As-

essment and Revision of Taxes, an institution of which the city was sadly in need of. This institution, which has proved such a boon to the tax-paying public, came into existence in 1866. At this time, 1897, the Board continues with the same number of Commissioners as when it was first organized, but all are now appointed by the Mayor.

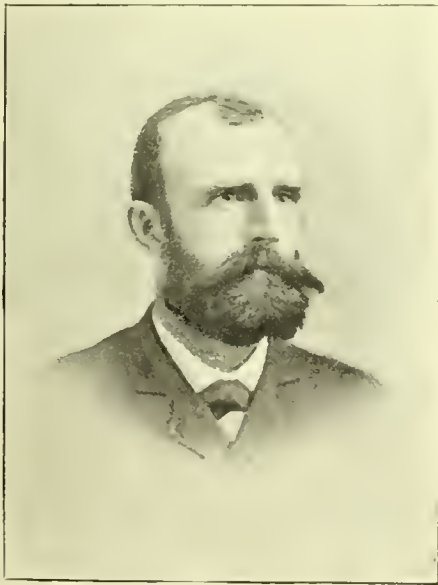
In 1873 the demand made by the growth of the city, and the extent and importance of its financial business, was met by the formation of a Board of Finance, with an officer called the Comptroller standing at its head. So smoothly, economically and wisely has the affairs of this department been conducted, but few changes, and these of a minor character, have been deemed necessary.

The mighty growth of the city and its expanse hill-ward, seemed to demand some radical changes in the license methods of the city. To meet this a supplement was obtained and the Board of Commissioners were appointed under its provisions. These have continued with about the same duties and powers as when they first began.

Now we approach an all important part of her history—that, which is connected with The Water Board. In 1860, a supplement came through the



NEWARK FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY'S BUILDING,
CORNER HILL AND HALSEY STREETS.



GEORGE H. WILSON, CITY TREASURER.



JULIUS B. FINGER, RECEIVER OF TAXES.

prosperity and thrift of the inhabitants, who as a rule are well and comfortably housed, while many of the larger dwellings, as illustrations of the handsome homes of the city given in this work will show, are models of comfort, convenience and beauty. The population at the present time, 1897, exceeds two hundred and twenty-five thousand souls.

The future growth and prosperity of the city is assured, and will be continuous, steady and promises to be vast. New manufacturing industries are constantly being attracted to the city by its magnificent facilities for production and transportation, the reasonable prices and rents asked for lands and factories, the low tax rate and the perfect police and fire protection, which the city affords. And with this constant accession of new industries and enterprises, comes a vast and steady flowing stream of workmen and their families, certain of employment, present comfort and future competence. In addition to all these, there is a large overflow every year from the city of New York, of those who look for cheaper and quieter homes than the great metropolis can furnish. Moreover, the industries of the city are so diversified that no depression in any one industry can materially interfere with the general growth and prosperity of the town. Altogether, it seems safe to predict that the city of Newark will at no very distant day be the largest and most flourishing manufacturing city in the United States, if not in the world.

The question now being mooted of a "greater Newark," which shall take in the larger portion of Essex and those divisions of our sister county of Hudson, known as Harrison and Kearny, the latter named in honor of the heroic Phil Kearny, who lost his life at Chantilly, and a bronze statue of whom adorns the beautiful Military Park, will ere long be answered in the city of Newark with a teeming population of 500,000 souls. The city is both well and cheaply governed. The tax rate for the year 1896 was only \$1.96 upon each \$100 of assessed valuation, and this included the county as well as the city rate. The assessed valuation of property within the city for taxable purposes was, in 1896, after deducting debts, \$133,483,311. The

taxable property was, the year preceding, \$130,085,787, which was an increase over the assessed valuations for 1895 of \$3,397,537. The credit of the city can hardly be surpassed. The management of its finances is honest, conservative and wise; and although public improvements

are being constantly carried on, and there is never any pause in the efforts of municipal authorities to improve, beautify and adorn the city, yet all these public works are carried on and managed in so wise and skillful a manner, that the burden of paying for them is scarcely felt by the taxpayers. So excellent is the credit of the city, that it has no difficulty in placing such bonds as it finds necessary to issue, at 4 and 4½ per cent.

The inhabitants of the city are in the main enterprising, industrious, thrifty and prosperous. Considering the size of the city, such poverty as exists within its borders is almost insignificant. There is employment for all who are able and willing to work, and at fair wages, so that none, except those stricken by disaster or disease need know the name of want. And for these unfortunate and distressed, charity is liberal and abundant.

The city was first incorporated by the name of "The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark," and this name has never been changed in all the subsequent legislation relating to the city and its government, although many changes have been made in the powers, duties and responsibilities of these officers.

The present Mayor of the city is James M. Seymour, who succeeded Julius A. Lebkuecher in May, 1896.

The Mayor is allowed a private secretary and one additional clerk, and in addition, a police officer is detailed to



HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE.



ALDERMAN JOSEPH SUTPHEN.



ALDERMAN THOMAS CORT.



ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM AND CHAPEL, VAILSBURG, N. J.

total guard at the executive door during office hours, and to act as Mayor's messenger. Not an imposing staff, truly, but with it the Mayor of this great city must needs be content. During the absence of the Mayor from the city, the executive duties devolve upon the President of the Common Council.

In times past, the Common Council was a proud and important body. Almost all the patronage of the city was exercised by it, and the keys of the city treasury was in its hands. Nearly all the city officers were elected or appointed by it. Policemen, firemen, and lesser heroes were named and practically appointed by the order of the various wards, and consequently, an alderman in his ward was a great and mighty man. In those days to be an alderman was to be a king. But times have changed, and conditions have changed with them. The Common Council has long since lost almost all its patronage and power, and an alderman is no longer the great and mighty ruler that he was. Independent commissions control the Police, Fire, Health and other departments, and the entire field of Public Works has been transferred to a city and independent board. The Common

Council has now, but little to do besides making the annual appropriations demanded by the various commissions.

The Common Council, as the Board of Aldermen is styled, is composed at present of thirty members, two aldermen being elected from each of the fifteen wards into which the city is at present divided. The Aldermen composing the present board are: First Ward, Edmund S. Joy, David D. Bragraw; Second, Louis M. Finger, Theodore B. Guerin; Third, John Buhl, Charles Jacobi; Fourth, Abraham Manners, William S. Richter; Fifth, James A. McCarthy, Charles Weigend; Sixth, William O. Kuebler, Edward M. Waldron; Seventh, Frank B. Knott, William J. Joice; Eighth, Winton C. Garrison, Sidney N. Ogden; Ninth, George Virtue, Syhamis Shepperd; Tenth, William J. Morrow, Minard A. Knapp; Eleventh, Edward W. Benjamin, Abram C. Denman; Twelfth, William Harrigan, Herman Stahnten; Thirteenth, Jacob Schreihofer, Ferdinand Hosp; Fourteenth, Valentine Frahhold, John Bea; Fifteenth, William Mungle, Joseph S. Sutphen.

The Police Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor and



T. E. A. H. C.

form a non-partisan body, two of their number being chosen from each of the great political parties. The present Police Commissioners are: Lyman E. Kane, President; James R. Smith, Edward H. Ufert and Moses Bigelow. The Secretary of the Board is Joseph M. Cox. This Board has the control and management of the Police Department, but can only remove a police official for cause, after hearing. The permanency of the force, thus assured, permits the attainment of perfect discipline and efficiency, and the police department of the city of Newark, as it exists to-day, is in these respects equaled by very few, if excelled by any. The police force numbered in 1896, 322 officers and men,



EX-MARKET CLERK GEO. HERMONN.

officered by a chief, four captains, and the necessary subordinate officers. For police purposes the city is divided into four precincts, the first being under the command of Capt. William P. Daly; the second under the command of Capt. Michael Corbitt; the third under the command of Capt. Andrew J. McManus; and the fourth under the command of Capt. John H. Ubhaus.

The Board of Fire Commissioners is also appointed by the Mayor, and is likewise a non-partisan body. The present Fire Commissioners are: Henry R. Baker, President; Henry C. Rommell, Hugo Menzel. The Chief of the Fire Department is Robert Kiersted. The department possesses steam fire engines, hook and ladder companies and chemical engine. It has an elaborate and complete fire-alarm telegraph system, and fire-alarm signal boxes, so that a fire in any part of the city may be reached by the fire engines at once. In addition to the engines maintained by the fire department of the city, the Board of Fire Underwriters maintain a Salvage Corps, whose duties are sufficiently indicated by its name. The city is thus amply and efficiently protected from fire.

The Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes is also appointed by the Mayor. Its duties are to make all assessments of all property within the city for taxable purposes, to keep proper records thereof, to revise the same whenever necessary, and to hear and determine all appeals from citizens in matters of taxation. The present members of this board are: Philip Lowy, John Otto, Marcus S. Richards, Frederick W. Paul, R. Heber Breintnall. The Secretary of the Board is Noah Guter.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are Robert F. Ballantine, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Andrew J. Kirkpatrick, and the Mayor and Comptroller, *ex-officio*. The Sinking Fund is intended to meet the various issues of city bonds as they respectively fall due, and these Commissioners have charge of the investment of the funds intrusted to their charge, until such times as they are needed for the purpose of meeting and retiring bonds.

The Board of Excise Commissioners have charge of the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors and



ST. BARNABAS HOSPITAL, HIGH AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

wines within the city limits. They are at present: Franklin Marx, President; Eugene Carroll, Carl Schwartz and James Johnston.

The Health Department is possessed, under recent legislation, of very ample powers for the care and protection of the public health of the city. The present members of the Board of Health are: Dr. H. C. H. Herold, M. Straus, A. H. Johnson, J. A. Furman, W. B. Guild, C. E. Mackey, Dr. C. M. Zeh, Dr. D. L. Wallace, Dr. F. W. Becker, Dr. W. S. Disbrow. The Health Officer is David D. Chandler. The City Hospital and the City Dispensary are under the management of the Board of Health. They control and direct the hospital maintained by the city for its suffering poor, and also maintain at the hospital a training school for nurses.

The Trustees of the City Home are: the Mayor, *ex-officio*, J. Ward Woodruff, John Breunig, Henry Merz, John B. Richmond James A. McCarthy, Frank B. Knott. The City Home is a reformatory institution for wayward and truant children,

and its discipline is intended to lead them back and accustom them to walk in ways of usefulness and sobriety.

The Free Public Library, of the city is managed by a board of trustees which is at present composed of Edward H. Duryee, James E. Howell, Richard C. Jenkinson, William Johnson, James Taaffe, besides the Mayor and the Superintendent of Public Schools, *ex-officio*.

The Free Library is splendidly housed and elegantly equipped. It contains a library of almost 30,000 books, besides a finely furnished reading-room.



PETER ULRICK, COMMISSIONER BOARD OF WORKS.



WILLIAM W. MORRIS, DOCUMENT CLERK.



WILLIAM HALSEY
1831
TWO YEARS



THEO. FREE NGUYSEN
1831
TWO YEARS



JAMES MILLER
1839
NINE YEARS



OLIVER S. HALSTEAD
1840
NINE YEARS



WILLIAM WRIGHT
1841
NINE YEARS



STEPHEN DODO
1844
NINE YEARS



ISAAC D. C. M.
1845
NINE YEARS



GEORGE VANDERPOOL
1846
NINE YEARS



JAMES M. QUINDT
1851
NINE YEARS



HORACE J. POINIER
1854
NINE YEARS



MOSES BIGLOW
1857
SEVEN YEARS

PAST MAYORS
~
NEWARK



THEO. ALLYN
1864
NINE YEARS



THO. B. PEDDIE
1866
NINE YEARS



FRED. W. RICORD
1870
SEVEN YEARS



NEHEMIAH PERRY
1874
TWO YEARS



ATC.



P. F. E. H.



HENRY LAM
1882
TWO YEARS



JOSEPH E. HAYNES
1884
TEN YEARS

MAYORS OF NEWARK.

“**S**PEAK of men as you find them” is a good old adage, and gives opportunity when writing of such as have been brought before the public, as having been the occupant of some public position, and so it is with those who have been called to the mayoralty of the industrial city of Newark, now, at this writing (1897) number just a full score and one more. In carrying out the old adage in speaking of these men, whose photos appear on the opposite page of this work, as we have found them, we will be pardoned for giving expression to the regret which haunts our mind and has an almost paralysing influence over the pen, for that the lack of space to give ever so brief a mention of each one of the men whose executive ability as exercised through the mayorship of the capital city, of Essex County, has had so much to do toward its weal or woe.

As we glance over the page from which these men speak to us, as if they were all living and in our presence, our regrets grow apace that full justice cannot be done nor free rein given

The third on the list was General Miller, a man honored and respected by all. The fourth in the mayoralty succession was Oliver H. Halstead, a scholarly gentleman who was afterward honored with an appointment as Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. It was in the stirring political times of 1840. He served one term.

The fifth was William Wright, who became Mayor of Newark in 1841. He served three years. He was afterward made Governor, and then honored with an elevation to the Senate of the United States. The sixth Mayor of Newark was Stephen Dodd who was elected in 1844, and served one year. His birth place was Mendham, Morris County, March 7, 1770. Mayor Dodd lived to the ripe old age of 85, and passed away March 25, 1855. Next came Col. Isaac Baldwin as the seventh mayor. He was elected in 1845, and served a single term. He died in 1853. Beach Vanderpool came next, the eighth in the line of Newark's mayors. He was born in Newark, in 1808, and was made Mayor of his native city in 1846, and died in



OFFICERS OF THE THIRD PRECINCT.

to our desires, to let the pen run so that this beautiful souvenir may in all things be just as we would like it. It is now nearly three quarters of a century since Newark became an incorporated city and elected her first mayor in the person of Hon. William Halsey, who so far as we have been able to gather data relating to him, made an acceptable mayor. Mr. Halsey belonged to the Short Hills and Springfield branch of the family, all of whom had made honorable records and, some stood by Pastor Caldwell's side when he gave the British "Watts."

The Second mayor was Theodore Frelinghuysen, a name honored and revered everywhere, and in "speaking of him as we find him," we have only to say everybody loved and respected him. This great and good man will be best remembered as the Whig candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Henry Clay, "Gallant Harry of the west."

1884, sincerely mourned by all who knew him. Such was the character of his genius on all those surrounding him, and whatever he came in contract with felt his influence.

The name of Quinby is synonymous with the carriage manufacturing industry in the city of Newark. This arises from the fact that Isaac M. Quinby, who was the ninth in the Mayoralty succession, was a representative of this industry, which, for many years, took the lead in Newark's manufacturing interests. Mr. Quinby was a native of Orange, served three terms as Mayor of the city of Newark, and crossed the dark river in 1874, mourned by all who knew him.

Among the Mayors of Newark, it will take but the glance of the reader to select the tenth in number from among the men whose photos grace the page, as one who went out and in among the people, Horace J. Poinier, beloved and honored by all. In 1857 Mr. Poinier was elected Mayor and served three terms.



OFFICERS FIRST PRECINCT—HEADQUARTERS.

he proved of great service. Mr. Perry served but one term as Mayor.

The sixteenth Mayor of Newark was Henry J. Yates, a member of the hatting firm of Yates & Wharton, and a gentleman who was deeply interested in the welfare of the manufacturing interests and of the people engaged in hatting and, indeed, in all the lines of her manufacturing industries. He served two full terms as Mayor.

William H. F. Fiedler was made Mayor in 1879 and served one term, the seventeenth in the line of succession. He had represented Essex County in the Congress of the United States and his district in the Legislature of New Jersey. Mayor Fiedler was president of the United States Credit System Company, and was Postmaster of Newark for the term of four years. Mr. Fiedler is now engaged in the merchant tailoring business. "Billy" Fiedler, as his friends (and he has hosts of them) seem

privileged to call him, is of German descent, and in his political career none were truer to his standard than they of the Fatherland, and among of these he found his heaviest rocks of defense, and Judge Gottfried Krueger always led the van.

The only representative of the great leather manufacturing interests Newark ever had in the Mayoralty came in the person of Henry Lang, the eighteenth of the line of Mayors. Public life was ever distasteful to Henry Lang, and his Scotch home tastes and idealities proved more to his liking than the excitement of political affairs, and at the close of his term he refused a renomination by his party. Mayor Lang had served as Alderman for several years most acceptably, and the writer has reason to know that right for him was always on the lead.

That the educational class had been given the go-by in the selection of Mayoralty candidates never became so evidently manifest as in 1883, when the political needle stopped in front

of the Thirteenth Ward Public School-house, and refused to move on until the magnet which so influenced it came forth, the nineteenth in the line of succession of Mayors, in the person of Joseph E. Haynes, the principal, and for ten long years this representative schoolmaster continued to perform the duties of Mayor. When this faithful school representative and popular official had ceased to be Mayor, the President of the United States made him Postmaster.

While Newark had long held the lead as a jewelry manufacturing centre, not a single representative of this industry had found his way to the Mayor's chair, until the time when the twentieth in the line of succession was found in the person of Julius Lebkeucher, of the jewelry firm of Kremenz & Co., and he



HENRY W. HOPPER, CHIEF OF POLICE.



EDWARD H. UFFERT, POLICE COMMISSIONER.



CAPT. WM. P. DALY, THIRD PRECINCT.

Precinct Court, 11 William street. Judge Mott also presides in Part II., Summer and Seventh avenues. Fourth Criminal Court, Part II., 134 Van Buren street, Judge Augustus F. Eggers. Judge Eggers also looks after the interests of Part I. of the same Fourth Precinct Court, corner of Springfield avenue and Fifteenth street. Elmer Freeland is Clerk of the First Precinct Court and of the Second Part, and Thomas Pearson, Esq., is Clerk of the Second Precinct Court, also of its Second Part. There are on the regular force eight Detectives, Benjamin R. Stainsby, William Carroll, John F. Cosgrove,



CAPT. ANDREW J. M'MANUS, FIRST PRECINCT.

Peter J. Christie, Richard Lewis, Julius Jaegers, August Jackes, Joseph Wrightson; Truant Officer, Albert J. Haynes. There are four Captains, one of each Precinct and Sub-Precinct or Second Part, viz., Captain William Daly, 124 Congress street; Captain Michael Corbett, 84 Park street; Captain Andrew J. McManus, 85 Clifton avenue; Captain John H. Ubhaus, 89 Springfield avenue. There are also twelve Lieutenants of Police, three for each Precinct and its sub. At the First Precinct, Ernest A. Astley, Peter Walker, Thomas Tracey; Second Precinct, Freeman A. Edwards, Henry Lewis, John H. Adams; Third Precinct, John W. Prout, Michael Barrett, Alfred C. Dowling; Fourth Precinct, Charles Klein, Henry Vahle, Jacob Wambold. To the First Precinct there are three Roundsmen detailed, and one Roundsmen only for each of the remaining three Precincts. The entire force consists of 265 patrolmen, to each of whom is allotted a certain route, made up of streets, alleys, etc., which, in the parlance usual to the force, are called "beats," but for what particular reason they are possessed of

that peculiar cognomen, or the wherefore of their being so named, we are unable to tell. But now, since the question has been raised, and we are entirely satisfied that it will be no breach of confidence to divulge the fact which tells the reason why they are not so named, viz., because no one ever had the least reason for telling it, and because they had never known a policeman to beat the city out of a single moment of time or an inch of his prescribed route. The name could not by any stretch of thought or peculiarity of language be taken from the old saying, viz., "beating about the bush." Whatsoever, wheresoever or howsoever it may have, the name is here, and, from present appearances, "has come to stay," that is, we should say so, if it is here indeed worth saying anything about. Space permitting, we should have more to say, but the very best thing to say is to say it and have done with it, and before you have paralyzed the language. But ere such a catastrophe should befall us, it is our desire to say in as few words as possible that, taking all in all, and placing every man and all things

of or about the Police Department in its proper category, the police force of the city of Newark has few equals and no superiors. Bring on data, and if comparisons don't prove a trifle odious to the opposition, we have made a mistake of which we shall ever feel proud.

A person has only to run over the police records with even a moderate degree of care to see with what faithfulness every man has performed his duties, as all over its pages stand recorded acts of personal courage, heroic effort and unselfish devotion which have won for the actors encomiums in the successful drama of a successful capture, of which any man can feel proud. The burglar and the prowling villain have learned to dread the night "squad."



CAPT. MICHAEL CORBETT, SECOND PRECINCT.



CAPTAIN J. H. UBHAUS, FOURTH PRECINCT.



DR. H. C. H. HEROLD, PRESIDENT BOARD OF HEALTH.

ernmental policy of the capital city of the county, whose history has so environed them that they have become of undying interest to the writer, and as the facts arise like inspirations as we approach them, it becomes a pleasure indeed to write them, instead of a labor. In another chapter the character of the earlier history of the great industrial city having found record, this chapter will only deal with its government, as connected with growth and prosperity in the earlier part, of its marvelous work in the present, and its bright promises as they lend a halo of grandeur for its future. Every Jerseyman takes an honest pride in the chief city of the laurel-wreathed little State of the grand confederacy of States which make up the Union, "One and inseparable." To



JAMES A. FURMAN, MEMBER OF HEALTH BOARD.

Newark, which has earned the title of the Birmingham of America, every eye may turn with pride, and the reflection of her greatness will be an all-sufficient proof that her government and governmental policy had very much to do in caressing the forces which had elevated her to the proud position she occupies to-day, and have given birth to the promise of a great and prosperous future.

Strange as it may seem, when the city of Newark was first laid out it was without the most distant hope or thought even that she would ever become the mighty industrial centre that she has grown to be, the great manufacturing city of the Amer-

ican realm. Farming in the rich soils which the down-reaching spade brought up or charmed the fancy of the ploughman as it quit the side plough, handled by stalwarts and glistened in the beautifully turned furrow, was the ideal occupation of the first settlers inspirations.

To speak well of those who deserve well is ever a delight to the well wisher of mankind, and thus as we speak of the people of Newark, the masses of whom rank with the skilled labor classes, as an easily governed community, it requires no stretch of imagination when we say that the city is "well and cheaply governed." Thus it is that her credit is A No. 1, in the money

marts of our own country as well as those away over the ocean. No speckled beauty of the mountain stream ever dashes from his rocky court with more eager spring for the dainty morsel which comes siding near on the water swirl all intent for the mornings's meal, than does the creditor classes who watch for her outcoming bonds, grappling one with another in wordy strifes, as to which shall capture the all alluring prize, yielding only when, perhaps by agreement to equally divide, they may clip the coupons and feast upon the gain of the very best securities of the market. We hazard little or nothing in making the assertion that the people of Newark, taken as a whole are as law abiding and thrifty as can be found quartered in any other city on the face of the globe, and we know that none can be found anywhere under the canopy of Heaven who pay their taxes and improvement assessments with more equal readiness, a significant proof of the latter is seen in their haste to deposit the amount of their taxes when the season of pay-



DR. WM. S. DISBROW, MEMBER OF HEALTH BOARD.



DR. C. M. ZEH, MEMBER OF HEALTH BOARD.



HON. JOSEPH E. HAYNES, MAYOR.

and Newark University. To support the colleges, to find a demand for the graduates, to find a market for their goods. The very first act of the Mayor was to order the abolition of the Mayor and Common Council, and to elect a Board of Aldermen, and it has thus remained ever since, through all the vicissitudes and changes which time with its vicissitudes has brought to pass.

The Mayor and Chief executive officer of the city is elected by the people at the election held in the month of April, and serves for a term of two years, and is eligible to re-election. The people of this party shall believe in him, for it is the duty of the people to elect a man who will be successful in his duties, and it is the duty of the people to elect a man who will be successful in his duties.

During the week ending 1894 Hon. Joseph E. Haynes occupied the position of Mayor. The Mayorality chair was then occupied by a young man, a manufacturer of German birth - James F. Johnson, who had defeated the opposition nominee, and was elected to the office by the same man whom he had defeated.

Hon. James M. Seymour, the present occu-



HON. JAMES M. SEYMOUR, MAYOR.

ant of the office. Having dealt with the question of the growth of the city, its low valuation, its low taxes, its low valuation, its low taxes, it is not necessary to repeat, even to the most familiar, the facts which are so generally satisfying to the people. The great political parties always stand with each other in placing officers in charge and both parties presented a fairly clean record for inspection, there has been no opportunity, for those, if any there be, who stand ready to count the opposition over my short career, which unfortunately there might be. This beautiful state of affairs of which every Newarker should feel an abundant pride, has its root and foundation in the facts of the general thrift, brought about by ample opportunities for skilled



WM. C. MCSHERRY, CHIEF OF THE ORANGE POLICE.

part of the office, a leading manufacturer who had been honored with an appointment as Prison Inspector and had been a faithful representative of the city on the Water Board, was elected to the Mayorality at the city election of the spring of 1896. The deep interest which Mr. Seymour had taken in educational affairs had led to his appointment by Governor Werts to a seat in the State Board of Education, and by Governor Abbott as a Trustee of the State institution for the care and education of the deaf and dumb.

The fact that James M. Seymour had always taken a deep interest in the cause of labor and was a firm promoter of the rights of laboring men, gained for him the lasting friendship of those who "work to live." He long had and still retains a warm place in the affections of those who live by the "sweat of their face," and it was this warm affection of labor which no doubt, to a large extent, turned the balance in his favor and helped to place him in the mayorality, in which he is acquitting himself with honor to himself and credit to the city, and little doubt

exists of his triumphant re-election in the spring. As the Mayor is allowed by law a private secretary, His Honor has called to his side young Matthew Ely, a journalist, who is doing right royal good service and manfully helping to hold up the Mayor's hands. In the performance of his duty he has given abundant proof of his ability to fill the post most acceptably, and his acts, speaking for themselves, show him to be a worthy successor to the venerable ex-Congressman, Hon. Thomas Dean English, the author of "Ben Bolt," who filled the position under the administration of Mayor Fiedler.

There is every prospect that Mayor Seymour will continue as he has begun to discharge the duties of his office without a hitch from any quarter, for the interest of the citizens whose confidence he has ever retained, and whose support he has ever secured.

It is a well demonstrated fact that the one position who tries to please everybody, in the end quite often fails, therefore every citizen in authority should remember the greatest good to all.



EX-ASST. RECEIVER A. JUDSON CLARK.

PEQUANNOCK WATER.

UP from the granite beds of iron bound Sussex rush the pure waters from the fast flowing rivers established in earth's throbbing bosom, to join hands with the streams from rock ribbed channels of Warren, and by the outlets of ten thousand living springs scattered all over their broad acres and along their mountain and hill sides to join in holy wedlock their sweet waters wherever they ran, on their errands of mercy to man and singing the songs in such bewitching strains as to entrance, while they passed under the title of Pequannock or Passaic.

For ages unnamed and ages untold these waters rolled on to old ocean, the gormant never yet filled, used it only to delight the sportive fishes, playing "hide and seek" in its crystal depths. This all went on in the



FRANKLIN MARX, PRESIDENT EXCISE BOARD.



JAMES JOHNSTON, EXCISE COMMISSIONER

To waste its power and thought
In rolling and rollicking
Where the sea foam each day,
Was spending it's time in boisterous play,

gloom of the primeval forest where the wild animals and little less wild Indians roamed, feeding the fish in the cool depths of the lake of the mountain, while in the pools of their gathering the wild animals and the Indian together might bathe. But as the ages went on and the soul of God's best creation, went on in its developings, the husbanding of the fount of the Almighty's grand resources found stored away in earth's recesses all divined for man's purposes, and to satisfy his needs, began to occupy humanity's attention. Now began the husbanding of God's treasures and the founts of the depth, in the fastness, where was garnered pure water and was no longer permitted to caper and play the hours away and seek rest and retirement where the porpoise sluggishly rolls and the wonderful Leviathan, unmolested, plays. Little thought had the millions of the needs of their future, when, as a warning, as it were, came the scarcity "now and then" of that abundance of water provided by the Almighty for man's necessities, but which had been permitted to slip unmolested away.

and giving proof, for man's use, of how dangerous it is for the pure and good had company to keep.

When the cry of necessity was first heard, going up from the thousands for a larger and better supply of pure water, whose business or taste, had induced to gather in the dry little nooks, close by where once ran so sprightly, the brook or the rivulet, from whose bosom the wee little trout with specks on his skin so beautiful and bright, leaped through the sunlight in pursuit of his unwary little fly or the barbed steel hook, on his way to the basket hanging by the side of an Isaac Walton scholar and thence to the frying pan.

Scarce two years has run the gauntlet of time since the water supply of Essex County was drawn from the well polluted springs of Branch Brook, alone, where young America in easily

constructed pools was wont to learn to dive and swim and yet Newark had a population then, close up to, if not beyond, the fifty thousand line. The conduits used to guide the water throughout the city the major part of it was not o'er pure as it had been husbanded from the good old State thoroughfare known as the Morris canal, and had previously done duty in floating the boats heavily laden with coal.

As the years flew by and the Branch Brook "now and agin" went so very near, that the good old wells, faithful assistants, out of pure sympathy, went dry, the people began to think, and as the fisherman with his well stocked basket of mountain trout stepped from the Morris and Essex Railroad cars, each year as the fishing season went by, talked much of the Pequannock's purity and other streams hard by. But the heavy weights and home stayers not wont to travel so far, and seeing little entertainment in



CARL SCHWARZ, EXCISE COMMISSIONER.



DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.



ENGINE COMPANY NO. 5, ON PROSPECT STREET.

The water, as we are the first sunnier, with her season of
 brought us down out, and the floods of spring, fall and
 to the water for the main head and ausk rat "get out."
 I can't remember the powerful of the advocates of the plan of drawing
 water supply from the Passaic by an intake from a point
 from the river, the Passaic, and the bridge of Passaic, but finding it to
 be a good one, that that Passaic, alone could supply polluted
 material could be undisturbed and alone to pollute every
 body. The works were finally abandoned and the supply
 of water was changed to Pequanook water, which now places
 the city of Newark in the fore front of cities with an abundance
 of pure water, free of any here. But thereby halting

a tale. During all the time that Newark was halting between
 two opinions and multiplying fool hardy operations, some wide
 awake gentlemen, who had fished every brook, whipped every
 stream and trolled every lake where the finny tribe do congre-
 gate, put their heads and purses together and organized what
 is termed the East Jersey Water Company, and it is from this
 company that the Newark people are being supplied, for all
 purposes, a full supply of as good and pure water as is to be
 garnered by any people or company, or dispensed by any water
 company or individual in the world.

For the securing of this spring water from this company,
 Newark, owing to its dalliance, is compelled to pay handsomely
 for the same, but its contract with the company is of
 such a character that the plant in fee simple comes into
 the hands of the people and the wonderful product of the
 Pequannock watershed will be their's for ever. Had that
 good judgment possessed by many men, who foresaw the
 result of to-day, been permitted to have full swing and
 fair play early in the nineties even millions, we may say,
 might have been saved to the treasury.

Better late than never is an adage to good purpose,
 when faithfully applied. Now, if we may judge of what
 is the transparencies of to-day, as what may be in store
 for the future, there is positively no scintilla of danger
 that Newark will ever have to face the horrors of a water
 famine or the danger from any manner or form of pollu-
 tion to the water her people shall drink. With entire
 control of the outlets of those vast underground rivers
 and brooks and the thousands of springs bubbling from
 the hillsides of Morris, Warren and Essex counties, and
 the keys to unlock them in the hands of the fathers of the
 great city of the future, which will be built on the soil of
 Essex County, will hold along with this ruby of price in a
 pure water course and her mighty resourse, not alone of
 an invaluable in purity, but of remarkable abundance.



THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.



ADAM BOSCH, SUPT. FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THAT those among the citizens of Newark, who had as it is termed, tied up to the old volunteer fire department, felt the sun of her glory had gone down permanently and her effulgent rays would be seen no more and forever when the change was made from the volunteer to the pay system, is true, few who are well acquainted with the circumstances will not attempt to deny. It having been generously acknowledged that the Newark fire laddies beat the world, there was no shadow of doubt. The leading young men of the city, who in all things else during their progressive years were tenderly nurtured and cared for, went rough while getting into their garments when



JAMES HODGKINSON, FIRE MARSHALL OF ORANGE.

the old fire bell struck in the night and their very own machine went rattling over the stones slow until their own sweet voice sallied round the sweetest words that ever fell on a fireman's ears: "Hit er-up b-o-y-s! I't-er-up!" And then, oh how quick the boys would make the old beauty leap, as the sympathizers with that veritable machine, lent a hand at the rope until the mad rush began and the mighty race was on between two crack engines in order to see which should reach the fire first and get the best of the resultant fight. Many a volunteer, after they figured up, have thought it best to go with the machine into the shop for repairs. Although the machine had its regular number of members to its company it had often double the number of attachees who made the house, or home of the machine, their place of resort, and among these old attachees memory holds in place ready for rehearsal call, lots of larks and innocent fun, whether quiet or rollicking in its nature, there's little odds in the matter. Whatever it might be, the machine was the meat wherever the nut was cracked. Arguments strong and full of logic on great questions of the day oft times became

heated and must needs be referred to some one supposed to be more gifted, to settle upon. About the engine house there was generally an oracle to whom all difficult or abstruse problems and questions were referred for settlement or decisive solutions, on all occasions, when not engaged in the mightier concerns and graver affairs of manifestations of his power he was engaged usually in the delectable business of tobacco chewing, smoking the weed and in practicing the art of ejaculating small volumes of saliva at some particular mark or spot, whether his practice was designed for some particular meet to see whose oracle could do his part the more complete or whether his ejaculations were for his own and the younger attachees delectations, the writer of this was never able to find out, but one thing he did learn was that his decisions on questions referred were irrevocable and as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians are said to be. Just one in demonstration. Once upon a time when a race was on a few bricks had fallen athwart the machine, with as a resultant, the disturbance of hose and abrasion of a bit of paint. After the repairs then



EX-CHIEF WILLIAM H. BROWN.

came the painting of the same. The argument grew warm and it was thought would prove lasting, for one member of the repairs committee thought she ought to be painted blue and another yellow, another a brown would be a heap more lasting, so not agreeing by a vote of two to one, the opinion of the oracle should fix it and be lasting. His reply came somewhat on this wise: "Well, gentlemen, I don't care a d— what color you paint her if it is only K-e-d," and red she was painted. The introduction of the steam fire engine was a revolution in the methods and manners of fighting the fire fiend and it was not without some tears of regret did the hand engine get from the chief the order to take up and go



CAPTAIN LOUIS M. PRICE.

The Fire Department of Essex County, New Jersey, is one of the most efficient and well-equipped in the State. The department is organized into three companies, each of which is equipped with the latest fire engines and apparatus. The Fire Commissioners, who are a non-partisan body, have for the purpose of improving the department, have purchased several new fire engines and apparatus, and have also built a new fire station. The Fire Department is one of the most important and useful departments in the city of Newark, and it is a pleasure to see it in such a state of efficiency and well-being.



ENGINE COMPANY NO. 9, ON SUMMER AVENUE.

The Board holds regular meetings on the first and Third Tuesdays of each month. Henry R. Baker is the present president and Horace H. Brown, secretary.

ROBERT KIERSTEAD.

The present chief engineer, an excellent photo of whom appears among the illustrations is an able and efficient officer, having been connected with the department since 1871, and has filled the position of chief engineer during the past twelve years with credit to himself and honor to the department over which he presides. He is a survivor of the war for the Union having served his country in Company B, 26th Regiment, N. J. Volunteer Infantry, and also in F Company, 3d N. J. Cavalry.

WILLIAM C. ASTLEY.

Assistant Chief Astley joined the department in 1867, and was appointed to his present position in July, 1887. He is a practical fireman, with a thorough knowledge of the department, and has served with marked ability as superintendent of the department for a term of three years. A life-like photo of the veteran fire fighter will be seen in the illustrations.

HORACE H. BROWN.

This courteous and gentlemanly clerk of the Board of Fire Commissioners, whose life-like photo will be seen among the illustrations is perhaps one of the oldest living fire laddies in our midst, he joined the department in 1853, left the same in 1854, and rejoined in 1855, resigned in 1860 and again joined in 1867. He served as clerk from 1867 to 1892, since which time he has been faithful in the discharge of his present duties.

WILLIAM GODBER.

Ex-Captain William Godber's friends will readily recognize the familiar face so well known to the members of the department. This honored fireman has been connected with the department for over half a century and has had many exciting experiences during that time. He was retired on half pay in September, 1896, by the Fire Commissioners. The captain also served his country in its darkest hour, by putting down his name on the roster of Company A, 26th Regiment, N. J. Volunteer Infantry, and serving faithfully as an officer during the struggle for the Union, in the battles of the Army of the Potomac.



FIRE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, ON SUMMER AVENUE.

ADAM BOSCH.

The ever faithful and reliable superintendent of the Newark fire alarm telegraph code, is an expert and practical mechanic in the position which he so ably fills. He is a graduate of the scientific department of the Cooper Institute, New York, and has occupied his present position in the department since January, 1876. His familiar features will be readily recognized among the illustrations by his many friends.

LEWIS. M. PRICE.

Captain Lewis M. Price, a photo of whom is presented in the illustrations, was born and educated in this city and has from boyhood always taken a great interest in fire matters. His first experience was in running with Nos. 5 and 11 hand engines. During the civil war he served his country in Company F, 35th N. J. Volunteer Infantry, and while yet in his teens became one of "Sherman's Bum-



CAPTAIN JAMES V. HAMLIN.

mers," participating in all the important struggles of that army, and took part in the famous march from "Atlanta to the Sea." At the close of the war he returned to his home and again became a runner in No. 1 Steamer until elected a member of the company, after a few years he was elected assistant foreman, serving for three years when he was elected foreman, the duties of which he transacted for over seven years. In 1885 he was elected by the Common Council as an assistant engineer and in 1889 the Commissioners appointed him district chief, the duties of which he faithfully discharged until the office was abolished. In 1893 he was attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, and in July 1893, the Commissioners appointed him captain and assigned him to duty with engine company No. 7. Captain Price served as president of the Veteran Association of the 35th N. J. Volunteers, and is a past commander of Phil Kearney Post, No. 1, the oldest Grand Army organization in this State. Captain Price is one of the old time fire laddies, and his career with the department is a credit to himself and city.

of its honor, and when chosen to fill a political position declared that: "I would rather be a fireman than Governor of the State." And a noble fireman he was, such a man needs no sermon, no monuments, no lengthy obituary, his name and the memory of his heroic deeds will live for ever in every true fireman's heart.

WILLIAM E. GREATHEAD.

One of the familiar figures seen on the streets of Newark is now secretary of the important executive branch of the Newark city government known as the Board of Works. William E. Greathead is in the prime of life, tall, portly, finely developed, straight as an arrow and lithe as a bow. His broad open countenance is wreathed in the smile of friendship when he meets an acquaintance or friend, and of the latter he commands hosts. He was educated



CAPTAIN WM. GODBER (RETIRED.)

H. L. VOIGHT.

This active and experienced fire laddie has been identified with the Newark fire department for more than twenty years, having joined Engine Company No. 2, and was assistant foreman in the old department. In 1881 he was made permanent driver of the company and in 1884 he was transferred to the same position on Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. In July, 1890, he was appointed captain, and placed in command of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. In 1895 he was transferred to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and in 1897 he was transferred back to his present command. The speaking photo of Captain Voight shows the manner of man he is, and his career and record in the department is a clean and honorable one.

JOHN B. THORN.

The name of this faithful and fearless fire laddie is worthy of mention in connection with the Newark Fire Department, for more than a century he labored zealously for the promotion



CAPTAIN JOSEPH E. SLOAN.



CAPTAIN HERMAN VOIGHT.

under Joseph E. Sloan, first joined the department in May, 1867, as a call man and was attached to Engine Co. No. 4. On the formation of Engine Co. No. 9, in 1873, Mr. Sloan was transferred to that company as driver of its hose cart. He was appointed driver of the engine in 1879 and remained in that position until the office of captain was created in 1888, when he was promoted to that position and remained with engine No. 9 until November, 1895, when he was transferred to the captaincy of his original company, No. 4, where he is still serving. An excellent photo of Captain Sloan appears among illustrations seen in this department of Essex County, N. J., Illustrated. This gentleman is in the prime of life and few are better prepared for duty, and in after years when time has done its work and he is called for the first time, this will be a souvenir to his memory.



ENGINE COMPANY NO. 11, COR. CENTRAL AVENUE AND NINTH STREET.

JAMES A. HAMLIN.

Captain James A. Hamlin joined the department in May, 1867, and served as assistant engineer under Chief Bannan, serving since appointed by the action of the Common Council January 14, 1874. He represented the people of the Fifth Ward in the Board of Aldermen during 1885-6, and was appointed captain under the Common Councils March 17th, 1895, being assigned to No. 5 Engine Company. In the following July he was promoted to captain and on March, 15th, 1897, he was transferred to the command of the new engine company, No. 14, located at No. 14 Vesey streets. An excellent photo of Captain Hamlin is presented among the illustrations.

EX-FIRE CHIEF WILLIAM H. BROWN.

It is hard to get the most of it, however, work, Essex County, N. J., Illustrated, and the more painstaking and faithful work of a man whose photographer has exercised that depth of knowledge and artistic skill which must needs be his, to make his work a pleasure to those who are to exercise his duties. Among these it is our pleasure to notice in the illustrations given to our firemen, some of these whose

names have been so well known and familiar that a child could list them as they made the old "goose neck" jump, as harnessed in ropes they flew by, and the lads were proud to take a hand at the rope when their favorite was racing for fun and where victory was nigh. None of these ever made better pace than when the voice of Ex-Chief William H. Brown rang out on the evening, midnight or the cool morning air, to "hit 'er up boys, for fair," and "get her there," and we promise that no face will be studied with an interest more lasting, than that of him whom everybody delighted to call "Billy" Brown and when he was chief engineer, few there were indeed, in that old day when the volunteer firemen jumped at his call and fought fire, night or day, without fee or expectation of reward, but merely for play. While William H. Brown always had time to chase down and fight the fire fiend, he was always ready to enact the roll of a good citizen, and more than once he has obeyed the clarion call of his duty and Essex County never had a more popular sheriff.

JOSEPH E. SLOAN.

Joseph E. Sloan first joined the department in May, 1867, as a call man and was attached to Engine Co. No. 4. On the formation of Engine Co. No. 9, in 1873, Mr. Sloan was trans-



JAMES A. HAMLIN.

ferred to that company as driver of its hose cart. He was appointed driver of the engine in 1879 and remained in that position until the office of captain was created in 1888, when he was promoted to that position and remained with engine No. 9 until November, 1895, when he was transferred to the captaincy of his original company, No. 4, where he is still serving. An excellent photo of Captain Sloan appears among illustrations seen in this department of Essex County, N. J., Illustrated. This gentleman is in the prime of life and few are better prepared for duty, and in after years when time has done its work and he is called for the first time, this will be a souvenir to his memory.



EDWARD SHICKHAUS, EX-FIRE COMMISSIONER.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.



HENRY R. BAKER, PRESIDENT FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

HENRY R. BAKER, the president of the Fire Commission, is so thoroughly well known that little can be said in Essex Co., N. J., Illustrated, that will be new. Mr. Baker was a merchant and conducted business on a large scale, for many years, at the southwest corner of Nesbit and Newark streets. It was there he gathered that experience which did much to make him the firm and wide awake business man that he is, and in all the years of his active business life since, it has left its impression on his life work. During the busy hours he spent at his desk and behind the counter, he always found time to make those he came in contact with feel that there was a genius within him that forced a recognition. So, thoroughly well was Henry R. Baker appreciated,



HUGO MENZEL, FIRE COMMISSIONER.

his friends and neighbors sent him to council and for some time he represented his ward in that responsible body. When any work of more than ordinary importance came up in council, during his occupancy of the aldermanic chair, the name of Alderman Baker was one of the first to be called, and it can be said that in the daily routine of duty he did yeoman service, and whenever it fell to his lot to perform extra duty, he was always at his post. Several times the name of Henry R. Baker has been used in connection with the mayoralty nomination. Mr. Baker is now and has been for several years past, superintendent of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. The term of President Baker, as a fire commissioner, will terminate in 1898.

No other name among the Fire Commissioners deserves a better mede of praise and marks a higher place on the pillar upon which the deeds where well done are emblazoned, than John Illingworth. To few other men is a deeper debt of

gratitude due from his fellow citizens for utilitarian deeds consummated and maintained, than Fire Commissioner Illingworth. For many long years Mr. Illingworth has been engaged in the work of manufacturing steel, that beautiful metal which has been so closely allied to the mighty skein of industries which the great army of citizens, have been winding and unwinding, changing and interchanging for so many years with marvelous and satisfying results. To John Illingworth is due the honor of a moulding form, in use by moulders, to largely multiply the values put upon it by preventing through the interposition of this result of his genius, the unhappy results which might otherwise accrue. Perhaps to no other single mechanic in Newark is pointed the finger of hope with more significance, with the single exception possibly, of inventor, Seth Boyden.

To insure the very best results from the combined action of the four men selected by his honor, the Mayor, with the aid and consent of the Board of Aldermen, extraordinary good care is

taken in their selection and election, whether men to fill the places in the commission are taken from the insurance part of the field direct, or from that part where the fire fighters do the finest part of their waltzing, where the fire rages the fiercest, men thoroughly up in either department must be found. But when those two distinguished citizens, Mr. Henry C. Rommell, representing the interests of the Citizen's Insurance Company, of New York, and Mr. Hugo Menzel, representing the interests of the German Fire Insurance Company, also of New York, but both gentlemen having their offices, as seen, in the city of Newark, and both proving exceptionally good men for the places. As we have just said what we feel, that the fire department of the city has few equals and no superiors, the amount of



JOHN ILLINGWORTH, FIRE COMMISSIONER.



HENRY C. ROMMELL, FIRE COMMISSIONER.

THE PRESS OF ESSEX COUNTY.



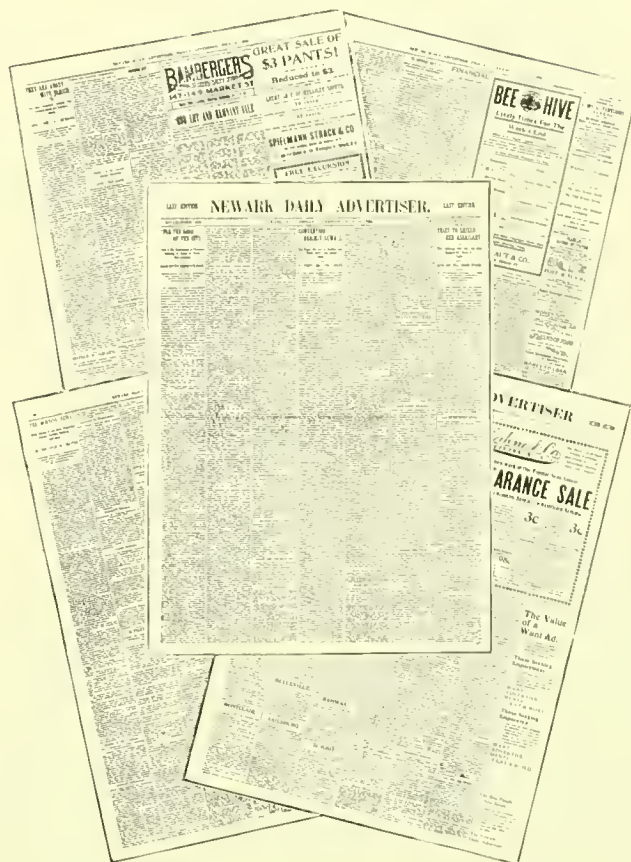
THE Newark *Daily Advertiser* had its birth on Thursday, March 1, 1832, and was the first daily newspaper published in New Jersey. The publishers were George Bush & Co., and the editor was Amzi Armstrong, a young lawyer, who was assisted by John P. Jackson. The *Advertiser* was Whig in its politics. The population of Newark in 1832 was only about 15,000.

Business methods were primitive, and newspaper advertising almost unknown. A single firm in Newark, now pays more in a year for advertising in the *Daily Advertiser*, than was obtained for a similar period by the paper in the first years of its history, for all its advertising.

Changes and improvements came in time. Mr. Armstrong retired from the editorship, and was succeeded by William B. Kinney as editor and proprietor. James B. Pinneo entered into partnership with him, and was business manager. Mr. Pinneo subsequently withdrew, and M. S. Harrison took his place on the *Advertiser*. Upon the death of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Kinney became sole proprietor. The *Daily Advertiser* began to grow in value and influence. In 1851, Mr. Kinney was sent to Sardinia as American Minister. He died in 1880, having previously transferred the paper to his son, Thomas T. Kinney. When the Whig party died, the *Daily Advertiser* became Republican. Its editor for many years after the war was Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, who was succeeded, upon his death, by Dr. Noah Brooks. In 1892, Thomas T. Kinney transferred the

paper to a company consisting of himself, Franklin Murphy, John F. Dryden and Dr. Leslie D. Ward.

Messrs. Murphy and Kinney withdrew, and in March, 1895, the paper was purchased by a syndicate represented by Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, Alfred L. Dennis



NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER BUILDING.

and Frederick Evans, Jr. The location of the *Daily Advertiser* was at this time changed from the southeast corner of Broad and Market, to the commodious building 794 Broad Street. The last important change in the management, was effected in May, 1896, in the purchase and editorial control of the paper by Sheffield Phelps, son of the late William Walter Phelps. Under the vigorous management of Mr. Phelps, who is also one of the proprietors of the *Jersey City Journal*, the *Daily Advertiser* very soon began to regain its old-time prestige and influence, and as the only Republican paper in Newark, its prosperity was assured. Under its new management, and in the well-equipped plant, presented here, it will continue to win its way.

The *Sentinel of Freedom*, the weekly edition of the *Daily Advertiser*, had its centennial anniversary October 5, 1896. The first number was issued on the fifth of October, 1796, by Daniel Dodge, printer, and Aaron Pennington, editor. Three years afterwards the paper was acquired by Jabez Parkhurst and Samuel Pennington. A year afterwards Stephen Gould acquired Parkhurst's interest, and in 1803 the paper was bought by William Tuttle & Co., who afterwards sold it to the *Daily Advertiser*. The *Sentinel* was the second weekly paper to be published in Newark, and was among the first to be published in the State. There are hundreds of old New Jersey families with whom the *Sentinel* has been a regular visitor for generations.

THE NEWARK EVENING NEWS

SINCE THE NEWARK EVENING NEWS has been published by the Newark Evening News Company, it has grown from a small paper to one of the largest and most influential in New Jersey.

The building in which the owners of the Newark Evening News have their office building is situated on Market Street, nearly the whole of the building is taken up by the newspaper. Here it has its equipment, including the largest of any other New Jersey newspaper.

The presses, made to the order of the publishers, are a sextuple press capable of printing, cutting and folding 72,000 four, six or eight page papers, 48,000 ten or twelve page papers, 24,000 sixteen page or 24,000 fourteen, twenty or twenty-four page papers an hour. The other is a quadruple press, having two-thirds the capacity of the sextuple press, on most sized papers. Together the two presses print 120,000 four, six or eight page papers, 72,000 ten or twelve page papers, 48,000 sixteen page or 48,000 sixteen page papers an hour.

This splendid press-room equipment is the sixth put in to meet the necessities imposed by the growth of the Newark Evening News. The little press first put up in the cellar of the building No. 844 Broad Street, proved in a very few years to be inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and was replaced by another with a capacity of 12,000 copies an hour. On four-page papers were printed then, it being necessary, when eight-page ones were needed, to print two sheets sep-

arately and fold them together. In a year or two

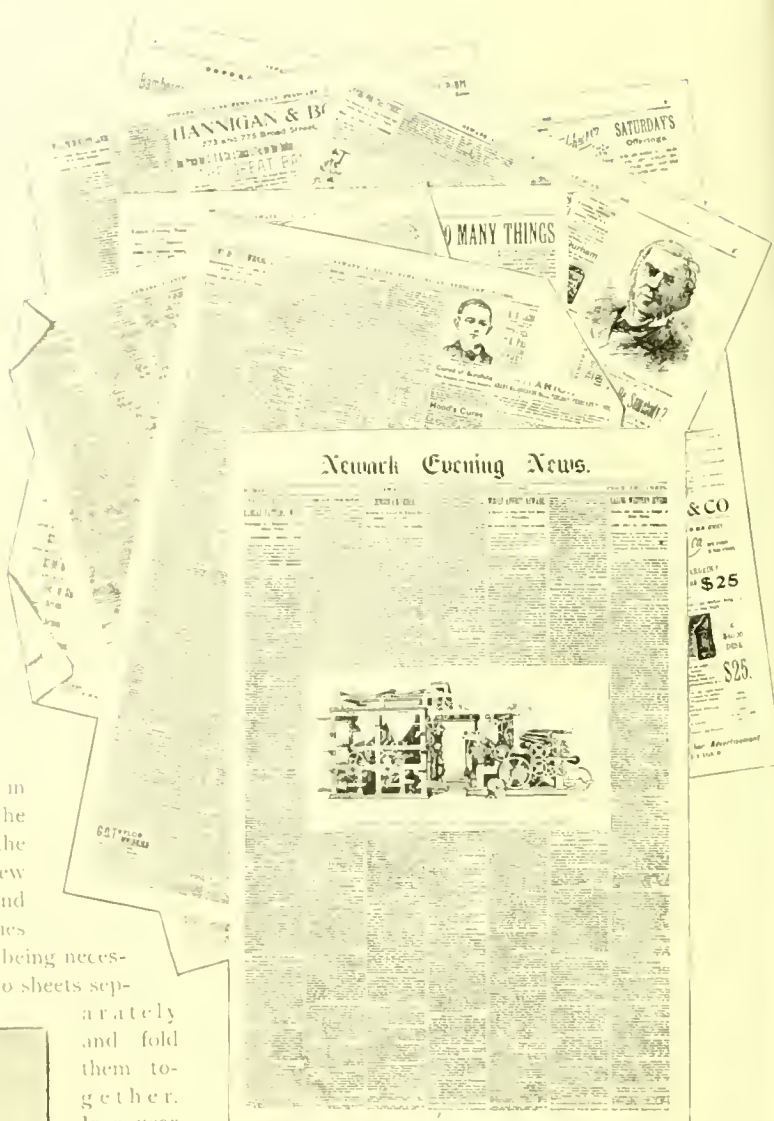
this press was in turn replaced by another of double its capacity, and using stereotype plates. This soon proved unequal to its duties, and was followed by still another, the capacity again being doubled. That press, the last used in the Broad Street building, was capable of only half the work which can be done by the quadruple, or one-third that which can be done by the sextuple press.

Long before its removal to Market Street, the *News* had outgrown its old quarters. Additions had been made to the building, No. 844, and the upper floors of the one adjoining, No. 846, had been leased and used. In the *Evening News* building all the departments of the paper find ample accommodations.

Closely connected with the press-room is a complete stereotyping apparatus. The presses are run and power for other work is furnished by a double fifty horse power engine. The building is lighted throughout by electricity, the entire plant being owned and operated by the *News*.

The number of men employed in the composing room of the *News* is far in excess of that working on any other New Jersey newspaper. In all its departments the same fact holds good. It does more work and employs more men to do it than any of its State contemporaries.

From the beginning, the *Evening News* has been under the same management. Wallace M. Scudder is the publisher and Henry Abbott Steel is the editor. William Hooper Howells is the manager of the advertising department. Russell P. Jacoby was first city editor.



NEWARK EVENING NEWS BUILDING.

NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG.

THIS, the leading German newspaper in New Jersey, was established in the year 1858, by Benedict Prieth. The paper had existed for some years previous to this time, under the name *New Jersey Zeitung*, and was owned and edited by Major Annecke, who died in the early 80's. When Benedict Prieth purchased the property of the *New Jersey Zeitung*, the entire plant consisted of a few fonts of type, and an old-fashioned hand press, capable of printing a few hundred sheets per hour. The circulation of the *New Jersey Zeitung* in those days was about 400, and there was not as much reading matter in its columns as there is on one of the eight pages of the *New Jersey Freie Zeitung* of to-day. Mr. Prieth at first had only one assistant in the literary department of the paper, and this gentleman was often compelled to take a hand at running the press. The first large increase in circulation was experienced during the Civil War, when the loyal German citizens of Newark were anxious to hear the latest news from the scene of war. From that time on the paper has steadily grown, owing to the large emigration from Germany to this country. Mr. Prieth died in 1879, and the management of the paper has changed hands several times since then. At the present day, 1897, the *New Jersey Freie Zeitung*, with its own handsome building at 75 Market Street, and its splendidly equipped plant, produces a paper, which from a literary and typographical point of view cannot be excelled by any German paper in America. The Daily and Sunday *Freie Zeitung* circulates chiefly in Newark and Essex County, while the remainder of the German population of New Jersey is reached by the weekly edition. That the *Freie Zeitung* has the confidence of the business world of Newark, is amply demonstrated by the fact that the advertisements of the most successful business men, regardless of nationality, are to be found in its columns.

In politics the paper has always been independent, with a leaning towards Republican ideas and principles, and its great influence among the Germans of Newark is demonstrated by the fact that the Republican candidates in the city, county or state, have invariably been defeated whenever the *Freie Zeitung* has found it necessary to oppose either the candidates themselves, or the platform on which they stood. Its fairness and straightforwardness in dealing with all the leading questions of the day, have won it the esteem and confidence of the Germans of Newark.

On the first floor of the *New Jersey Freie Zeitung's* large building, the business department and the managers' private offices are located. The Hoe perfecting presses and the stereotyping department are in the cellar. In the front of the second floor the edi-

torial staff, and in the rear the reportorial staff have their quarters.

The composing room is on the top floor, and here are to be found five of the wonderful typesetting devices called Mergenthaler Linotype Machines.

The heads of the various departments are as follows: Benedict Prieth, son of the late Benedict Prieth, Manager; Frederick Kuhn, Editor; Emil Wenzel, Assistant Editor; William Katzler, City Editor; Frederick Fieg, Telegraphic Editor; Augustus Georger, Night Foreman of compositors; Gustave Wolber, Day Foreman of compositors; Richard Taylor, Foreman of press-room.

The *New Jersey Freie Zeitung*, in its various departments, employs a force of over fifty men. Its publications are as follows: *New Jersey Freie Zeitung*, (Daily edition), *Der Erzähler*, (Sunday edition), and *Weekly Freie Zeitung*.

Special edition for Hudson County, with office at 80 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., William Denstorff, Manager. This latter paper, although only two years old, has been wonderfully successful, and is now the leading German paper in Hudson Co. The large German population of such flourishing cities as Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, etc., is proud of this newly established paper, knowing that it is devoted to the interests of the class of people which forms the bulk of its subscribers. The paper is ably managed by Mr. William Denstorff.

It is the proud boast of the proprietors of the *New Jersey Freie Zeitung* that the four papers which they publish, viz.: the *New Jersey Freie Zeitung*, (daily), *Der Erzähler*, (Sunday), the weekly and special edition for Hudson County, absolutely cover the German population of New Jersey, and that this belief is shared by the advertising public, is demonstrated by the fact that many of the largest business houses in the State advertise in the *New Jersey Freie Zeitung's* publications alone, to the exclusion of all the other German papers in the State, knowing that thereby they reach the entire German speaking population of New Jersey.

The illustrations shown on this page, represents the *Freie Zeitung* building, which has been lately improved with a new brown stone front, making one of the neatest newspaper plants in the city of Newark, and a life-like photo of its Founder.



NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG BUILDING.



BENEDICT PRIETH, FOUNDER.

NEW JERSEY DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

THE *New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung* was founded on April 12, 1880, by Dr. E. H. Makk, Editor-in-Chief, and Joseph Knorr, Manager of the *New Jersey Freie Zeitung*. The scheme of the new German daily was matured in the residence of the late J. J. Hockenjos, a sturdy and brave battler for opinion's sake, whose figure and actions are fresh memories with all who used to attend the Board of Trade meetings. With Mr. Hockenjos were associated as first promoters, Mrs. Kimmerle, a woman of superior brain power and character, who has long successfully conducted her own dual business, that of milliner and florist.

At this time a great many old German Republicans had become sour and sore on the *Freie Zeitung*, and the new German daily was warmly welcomed by them. It was Republican on general politics, but straight-out Democratic in local affairs. In the early fall of 1880, Dr. Makk withdrew altogether and went to Rochester, where he still edits the *Rochester Volksblatt*. Mr. Knorr now took entire management of the paper. Charles Voelcker, an experienced German Democratic journalist, who had served on the old-time *Volksmann* with Major Franz Umbscheiden, took the editorial helm, with Mr. Louis Dannenberg as his associate and chief of the city department. In the general election that year the paper supported General Hancock for President and George C. Ludlow for Governor. Mr. Knorr gave his life to his work of building up the paper. He was at it day and night, Sundays as well as week days. He was a first-class business man and secured for the paper a full and liberal line of advertising. His devotion to his work, and his decided business talents inspired confidence, not only among business men, but among men like Gottfried Krueger and others, who aided him financially in the start.

His labors told in the success that crowned them. He took a lease of the paper, from the stockholders, for fifteen years, and before long was able to wipe out all indebtedness and established the paper on a handsome paying basis.

First among those who are entitled to special credit for their services in helping Mr. Knorr to make the *Deutsche Zeitung* the great success it is, are Mr. Louis Dannenberg, the accomplished and experienced, yet withal modest and retiring, German journalist, and Mr. Emil Kraeutler, who got his business training first under the eye of his uncle, Mr. Hockenjos, and next under that of Mr. Knorr.

Messrs. Dannenberg and Kraeutler are the managers of the paper. They have followed in the lines laid down by Mr. Knorr, and are pushing the paper along more prosperously than ever.

In its new quarters the *Deutsche Zeitung* has the fullest facilities to get out a first class local paper, one that is a great credit alike to its managers and all connected with it, and to the German reading people of Newark; a good, clean, live, bright and welcome visitor to the house; likewise a strong and sterling battler for true Democracy, the Democracy of Jefferson and the founders of the Republic.

Others besides Messrs. Dannenberg and Kraeutler, who have done good work on the paper, helping to make it all it is, are the late Oscar von Joeden, a fine writer and a good orator, in the threads of whose life are woven a romance of the heart, which may not be spoken of here, and who, like the immortal Swift, rotted out at the top; the late Charles Voelcker, already spoken of, as kind a soul as ever lived. The present editor is Mr. Carl Meyer.

As an advertising medium, the *Deutsche Zeitung* is of great value. It reaches the homes of the German population of Newark and Essex County. On January 1, 1897, the lease with the late Mr. Joseph Knorr expired, and from that date the paper was put under the control of the Board of Directors. Among them are, Mr. G. Krueger, Mr. Elias Berla, Mr. Ed. Schickhaus, Mr. F. L. Feind, Mr. Chas. L. Watter, Mr. Louis Dannenberg and Mr. Emil Kraeutler. The paper will in the future, as in the past, strictly adhere to true Democratic principles in national and state affairs, while in the county and local affairs, it will support the best candidates, irrespective of party.

Karl G. Meyer, editor of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, is well known and highly esteemed by the people of this city. He ranks among the brightest of the German-American journalists of Essex County, and as a graceful writer and critic, has few superiors. By hard work and perseverance he has succeeded in placing the paper on a solid basis, as its improved literary character, and the fine press as well as all the other necessary adjuncts that go to make an efficient newspaper plant show.

Newark Tribune.

Sonntagsblatt der New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung

11. Jahrgang, Nr. 41	Newark, N. J., Sonntag den 21. August 1897	Preis 6 Cts.
Local News	General News	Advertisements

New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung.


17. Jahrgang	Newark, N. J., Montag den 22. August 1897	Nr. 115
Local News	General News	Advertisements



N. J. DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG BUILDING.

Mr. Augustus A. Koster, of Orange, was designated by the Legislature to represent the County of Orange in the Assembly. He is a native of the State of New York, and is one of the official members of the State of New York, having been also the President of the Board of Chief Freeholders of the County of Orange. Mr. Koster, the proprietor and publisher of the *Standard*, was born in Cologne on the Rhine, Germany, in 1852. He studied in Orange in 1869, and by hard work and perseverance has made a success in life. He enjoys a wide popularity, and is well known all over the State, taking great interest in political and society matters. Although he has refused so far all political honors, he is a well known member of the Legislature during the sessions of the Legislature, and is ready to help his friends with whatsoever power and influence he can obtain.

Before establishing his own paper, he was connected as a correspondent of the *New York Journal*, a German daily newspaper, with several hundred subscribers in the Oranges and vicinity. Mr. Koehler interested himself in it. In May, 1896, Mr. Koehler established a paper in the interest and for the elevation of the community. It is a bright monthly sheet, and is anxiously read by all men in the trade. Mr. Koehler turned the management of the Official Journal of the State Liquor Dealers' League of New Jersey, over to Mr. A. Schlesinger, in Jersey City, but reserved full editorial control. In 1896, during the Presidential campaign, the *Orange Sonntagsblatt*, fearless of opposition, came out for the Presidential Republican nominees, McKinley and Hobart; honest money and justice to the American industries.



July 17, Mr. Kochler explained the stand his paper was to take in the the political contest, stating that although a Democrat to the back-bone, it was impossible for him to support the Chicago platform and nominees, but as far as the State tickets were concerned, the *Orange-Sonntagsblatt* was to remain true to its principles and doctrines and the Democratic

The genial, generous and courteous ways of Mr. Kitchin, have won for him a host of friends. Having



Orange Sonntagsblatt.



been an active worker in the Democratic ranks for years, he is connected with the Joel Parker Association of Newark, a member of the German-English School Society of Orange, and a member of the U. G. S. B. Sharpshooters of New Jersey, of which he has been repeatedly elected President. He also belongs to Orange Lodge, No. 135, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and several other charitable organizations, Singing Societies, and to the German Press Club of New York.

He was for a number of years an active and energetic member in the Executive Board of the Liquor Dealers' League, having served two years as their State Secretary, and at their convention in Hoboken, 1892 was elected State President at the conventions held in Paterson, 1894, and in Newark, 1896, he was unanimously re-elected with great enthusiasm. Mr. Koehler was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States, at the convention held in Washington, D. C. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the State thoroughly for the Liquor Dealers' State League of New Jersey, and his efforts were so highly appreciated, that at the convention held in Paterson, Senator Daly, on behalf of the Hoboken Inn Keepers' Association, presented him with a very handsome jewel holding a diamond star, the design of which is a masterpiece of art.

TOWN TALK

WHEN, in July 1895, Messrs. Burke and Beyer, the young men whose portraits appear on this page, assumed the ownership and management of *Town Talk*, the paper was rounding out the sixth year of its existence. At that time the publication was issued from No. 251 Market street and was printed by William A. Baker, at considerable cost per week, to its new proprietors. Less than eighteen months after securing control of *Town Talk*, the present owners made a new home for the bright and sparkling weekly at No. 249 Market street, from which address it is now issued. The plant is thoroughly equipped for job printing. A large and carefully selected stock of type, without doubt the finest assortment of any house in the State, which was essential to meet the artistic and diversified requirements of the advertising pages and other departments of the paper, and such other paraphernalia and fixtures indispensable to the office of a publication, conducted on the modern and strictly up-to-date ideas that characterize *Town Talk*, were in shape when the publishers installed the paper in its present abode. Few establishments now excel it. Being next door to the "old stand," yet entirely severed from ties that formerly bound it, *Town Talk* entered upon a career that, from the first indications, was destined to prove the most successful in its history.

It was the pioneer newspaper of its class, surviving hundreds of imitators and pursuing the even tenor of its way, without copying others' ideas or depending upon paste and scissors to furnish it with material. Indeed, only those papers that copied after *Town Talk*—that is, in the same class—achieved success and are living to tell it. As a home newspaper reaching the best class of people, *Town Talk* really merits the wonderful advertising patronage it commands, and in its new quarters, where only the most efficient workmen are employed, the opportunities for acquiring, and preserving, greater prestige in the big territory it fills, are more readily grasped and utilized. Messrs. Burke and Beyer certainly show, by their enterprise, that they mean

to spare neither time nor expense in the good work of extending their circulation and enhancing the value of their publication as an advertising medium. It is by far the handsomest illustrated paper published for five cents, so their task is not such a hard one after all.

Its bright sayings, its original stories of local happenings and incidents, its happy and effective style of treating public men and public measures, and its pungent criticisms of hypocrisy and cant have won for *Town Talk* many complimentary notices from the State and metropolitan press. *Town Talk* has its own methods in dressing down politicians for their shortcomings, and its independence is demonstrated, by the fact that it spares neither Democrat nor Republican when adverse criticism is thought to be deserved.

An inviolable rule of *Town Talk* is that nothing unclean, suggestive or in any way objectionable, from the standpoint of decency, shall appear in its columns. In all truth it is a paper of the home and for the home.

In connection with the success *Town Talk* has met with under Burke and Beyer, a plain, unvarnished statement should be made: It would have been a surprise, especially to the newspaper fraternity, had the venture proved a failure. The art of managing and editing a newspaper was no mystery to the new owners. The doubt, uncertainty and trepidations that would beset the path of novices in such an undertaking, did not loom up to appall them. They were "old" as newspaper men, though young in years. They were possessed of experience, ability, energy, indefatigability, and some means. Mr. Burke was the city editor of the Newark *Evening News* and Mr. Beyer held the managing editorship of the *Sunday Times-Standard*, at the time they purchased *Town Talk*. Mr. Burke had been connected with the *News* for twelve years, and had the advantages of the schooling in newspaper work, which only that enterprising paper can give and Mr. Beyer had also been connected with the *News*. Mr. Burke was born in South Orange, and Mr. Beyer, in Newark.



T. E. BURKE.

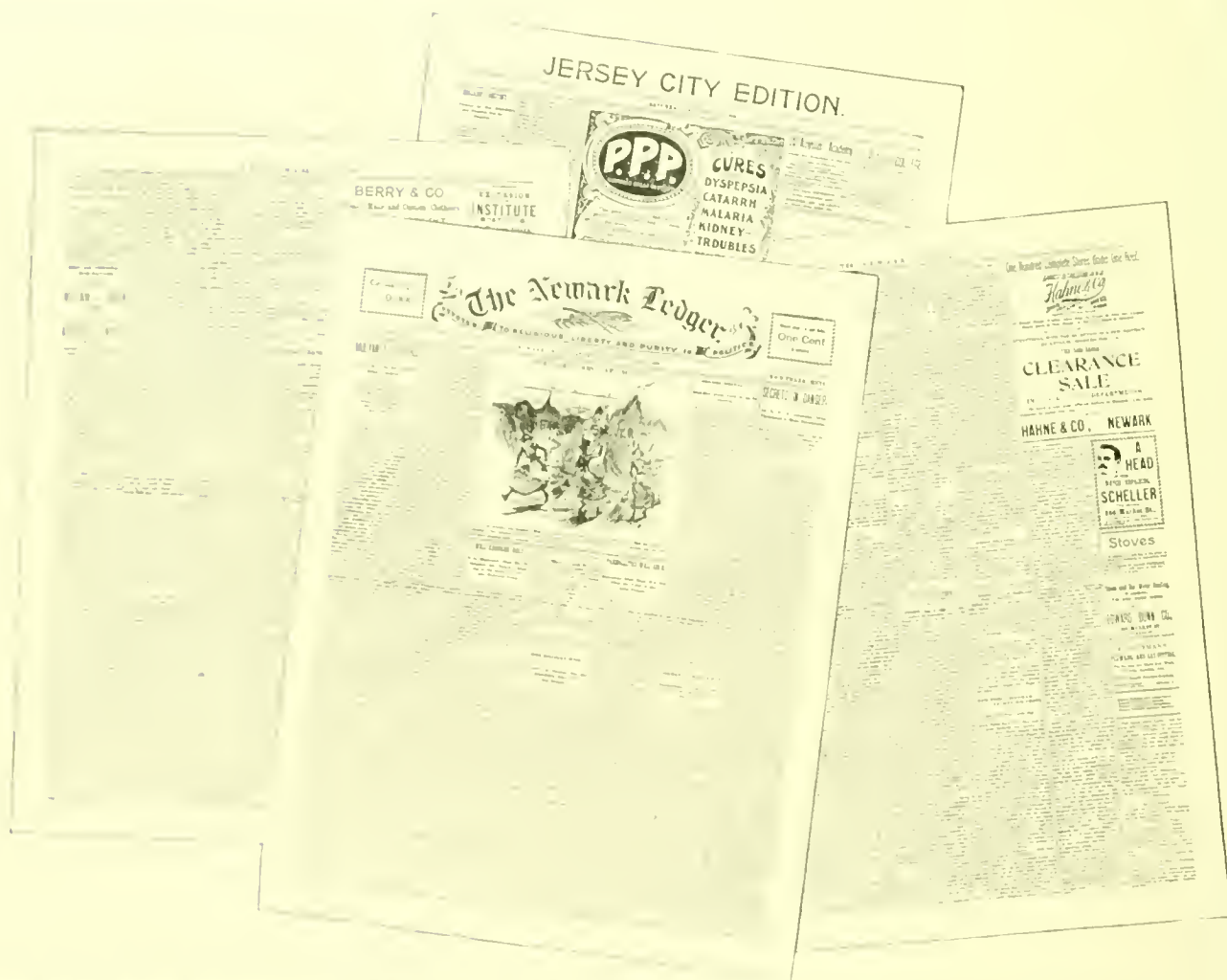


HERMAN E. L. BEYER.

“D

several counties of Ireland, which are of intense interest to the home-loving sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle, among whom, even then, the paper found the bulk of its supporters.

The Ledger, in 1895, added to its name for a time the caption *Independent Democrat*. It was the first to name James M. Seymour for the mayoralty in 1896, and it was the chief means of electing him. In the month of August, 1896, Messrs. O'Connor and Regan sold the paper to a stock company, who thought it best to call it *The Newark Ledger*, as it would under this name be free from imputations that might be cast upon it should anything not entirely orthodox appear in its columns. Its capital stock was fixed at \$25,000 and its shares at \$50 each, none of which has been sold below par value. The president of the company, which is known as the Newark Ledger Publishing Company, is M. J. O'Connor; the secretary, John Regan.



and the treasurer, John Jackson. *The Ledger* went with its accustomed vigor into the Presidential campaign of 1896, and took the side of free coinage. It gained in circulation rapidly because it was then, as it always has been, found true in its devotion to religious liberty and purity in politics and that the public believe that it will be ever ready to take up the cudgels for whatever people may be persecuted for their faith and against whatsoever party that attempts to encroach upon popular rights. *The Ledger* has at present subscribers in every town and village in New Jersey and, indeed, in nearly every State in the Union, and has been complimented by some of its advertisers with the statement that they have found it the best medium for informing people about what they have to sell.

ALBERT M. HOLBROOK.



ALBERT M. HOLBROOK (DECEASED.)

FOR more than a quarter of a century Albert M. Holbrook took an important part in the work of up-building the city of Newark. Standing at the head of one of its vastly important institutions of a public character and one in which every citizen had an interest, this man of genius, and I might almost well say, man of destiny and ever persevering, worked on, with few returns and less thanks, till his o'er wrought system gave way, and he that went out and in among us, so cheerful and uncomplaining was then carried to the tomb. Few men were better known than Albert M. Holbrook. His life work lay in the way of producing a map of the city of Newark and making a directory of the same. The memory of Albert M. Holbrook will be cherished by those who knew him and the work he did while he was a sojourner here will be canvassed in honor, and



M. J. O'CONNER, MANAGER NEWARK LEDGER.

should none other tablets be erected to his memory, readers of Essex County N. J., Illustrated, as they turn its pages, will find a constant reminder of the debt of gratitude the people owe him, in the beautiful memoriam illustration on which the artist has so beautifully traced his name and the lines of a copy of his Newark City Directory, among the gems of art which our artists have so gracefully transferred to the pages of this souvenir. For genuine open heartedness Albert M. Holbrook was noted, and for perseverance in the accomplishment of purposes and the ends he sought, few was possessed of in a greater degree. He was far-seeing and nobody was ever fonder of brushing away the mists which shadow much, if they do not shut out from undiscerning eyes great events breaking through the clouds of the future and rushing toward the vista of grandeur on which we stand and fail to see them, even though rushing toward us with locomotive speed. For an example of his far seeing and his power to read the future, attention can be called to his declaration made in the Board of Trade, which grand institution he

was almost the father of and loved as the apple of his eye, and from which he was seldom absent when a conclave was being held. Another, he saw in the industrial features of Newark. History had long opened up to the people of Newark that she was the Birmingham of America, but it was left for Albert M. Holbrook to be the herald of the fact that it was such indeed. Again it was the wisdom and far-sightedness of this same man that made others see as he was seeing that Newark, as the great imporium of industry of the western continent, needed only a public demonstration to show it to the world.

WALTER C. JACOBS.

WALTER C. JACOBS, a photo of whom is shown in the illustrations on this page, is perhaps one of the youngest and most enterprising printers in Essex County. He was born in this city in 1873, and was educated in the old time-honored Morton Street Public School. In May, 1895, he opened a printing office at No. 7 Alling, near Market street, and in a small way commenced his present business with every prospect of success. Being a practical printer by trade and having one of the finest arranged plants in the city, he is enabled to execute all orders in the job printing line with neatness and dispatch. Mr. Jacobs is identified with many of the leading societies of the city, and is a popular man with the young element of Newark. He is an enterprising business man and devotes his personal attention to the work entrusted to him, and is a worthy representative of the job printing trade.

DAVID B. NATHAN.

SCHOOL Commissioner David B. Nathan, who is now serving his second year on the Board, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, January 24 1856, and was educated in the public schools there. For the past twenty-three years he has been connected with the firm of Chas. Cooper & Co. He has been a lifelong Republican and has always taken an active part in the politics of the Tenth Ward, from which he was elected as a member of the Board of Education by a handsome majority. Throughout his term on the Board he has shown a keen interest in the cause of education and has done much to advance the school work in this city.



WALTER C. JACOBS.



HOLBROOK'S DIRECTORY.

New Jersey Freie Zeitung.

Der Erzähler.

New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung.

Newark Tribune.

Newark Pioneer.

Der Beobachter am Passaic.

Der Sonntag Morgen.

Orange Sonntagsblatt.

Orange Volksbote.

CHARLES WOLBER & CO., PRINTERS.

THE illustration on this page represents a view on the southwest corner of Market and Washington streets, one of the old historical localities in this city, commonly designated as the swamp or "watering place" in the annals of the town. It has been known for years as the "Printer's Corner," and has been the headquarters of the German newspapers in this city. The building is now covering the plant of Charles Wolber & Co., who are well known Newarkers engaged in the German and English printing trade and the manufacture of badges in all the various styles. Although the firm is located at that corner but a short time they have been known in the printing trade during the past thirty years. Mr. Wolber, the senior member of the firm, was born and educated in this city, having learned the printer's trade on the spot where he is now successfully conducting a business for himself. He is ably assisted by his partner, Mr. August Putscher, an experienced and conscientious printer, who entered the firm in June, 1895, and who has been connected with some of the largest printing houses in this city. These enterprising citizens devote their time and talents to book, job, mercantile and society work of every description, in either the German or English languages, and make a specialty of German printing and translations. The firm also manufacture every description of badges, buttons and all the numerous designs in this particular line, which has become so numerous to society folks. Through their prompt and courteous treatment of customers they are rapidly coming to the front rank in their line of trade. The jobbing department of Charles Wolber & Co., is one of the most complete of its size and kind in the city, and it is an undeniable fact that the members of the firm are alive to the procuring of all the newest styles and latest designs in the profession; being practical mechanics themselves, they employ the most skillful workmen and thus secure the good will of their many patrons. Their facilities are such as to meet any demand that may be made upon them for the rapid and handsome completion of all work intrusted to them and their rapid advance



COR. MARKET AND WASHINGTON STS., PRINTING PLANT C. WOLBER & CO.

from that slow and imperfect printing machinery to the presses which enable them to turn off the finest of the process half-tone work, fitly characterizes the progress made by these wide-awake mechanics in their jobbing department. The members of the firm are prominently identified with many of the leading German and English associations which are a credit to the city of Newark.

The firm of Wolber & Co. was established at No. 62 Springfield avenue, about four years ago, at the beginning of the present business depression, in the basement, a small room of which was used covering a space of about one hundred and fifty square feet, and although the firm has had much sharp competition to contend with, the business has steadily increased to such an extent that the enterprising firm was compelled to enlarge their plant. New quarters were found on the first floor in the same building, having one-half of the floor space, and



CHARLES WOLBER.

six months later it was necessary to occupy all, having about five hundred square feet of room. Thus it grew until March 1, 1897, when the plant was removed to No. 82 Market street, corner Washington, where it has ample room to meet all requirements for some time to come. The manufacture of badges has become an important industry in connection with the printer's calling of late years, and Messrs. Wolber & Co. are alive and wide-awake in this branch of the trade, having added a model and well equipped badge department to their business by which they are enabled to turn out promptly anything in the line and on the most reasonable terms. The firm make a specialty of translations in German or English, and in this particular is one of the few printing houses located in this city.



AUGUST PUTSCHER.

EDWARD WESTON.

THE introduction of the dynamo electrical machine for electroplating, electro-typing and similar classes of work revolutionized the art of depositing metals and effected an immense annual saving in time and material, concomitant with the work on these machines for electroplating and electrotyping. Mr. Weston carried on his investigation on machines and apparatus for the electrical transmission of power and for electric lighting, and pursued the work with an ardor and earnestness which seems almost incredible, and under circumstances which would discourage most men. Not one of the men associated with him had any confidence in the future of the great art which has since sprung up from his and the few other earnest workers engaged in the same line. The business men considered most of his schemes chimerical, but he stuck to his work with a determination and persistence which was remarkable, and his confidence has been abundantly justified by the results.

One of the most serious difficulties met with in the early stages of the work on dynamo machines was the great loss of energy in the machine, and the great amount of heat caused by the loss. Mr. Weston carefully studied all the sources of loss in machines, and by introducing entirely new features, was able to reduce the loss to an infinitesimal amount, and thus produce machines which gave back nearly all the energy expended in driving them in electrical energy for useful work. The types of machines known before his time gave from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the energy in the useful work, the rest of the energy being wasted in the production of injurious heating of the machine. Mr. Weston, in 1873, changed all this and succeeded in building machines which gave eighty per cent. of the energy expended in driving them, and by further investigations later on succeeded in raising the efficiency until it reached ninety-seven per cent. But this saving of energy was not the only result secured by his work. The saving of energy meant the absence of serious heating of the machines and consequently decreased liability of injury to the insulation, and also meant that vastly more mechanical energy could be transformed into electrical energy by a machine of a given size. In this way the cost of a machine for a given power of conversion was greatly reduced. Without these advances it is safe to say that the application of electricity to electric lighting, power transmissions and the numerous uses could not have been accomplished. With the perfection of the dynamo machine its field of usefulness became immense, and Mr. Weston's time was spent largely in opening it up. He attacked the problem of arc lighting from various standpoints and invented and perfected numerous devices for the production of arc lights, and for the measurement of the current and the distribution of the same. He was the first to make and use the copper coated carbon so extensively employed in



PRIVATE LABORATORY OF EDWARD WESTON, HIGH STREET.



EDWARD WESTON.

arc lighting, and was the first to master the difficulties of making carbons, and it was in Newark that the first successful carbon factory was established. To make satisfactory carbons for arc lights was at first no easy matter, and a vast amount of experimental work and thoughtful study was needed before the difficulties were overcome. Special machinery had to be designed to grind and mix and mold the material and a great deal of work had to be done to find the most suitable material with which to bind the particles of carbon together, and produce suitable sticks for use in the lamps. These difficulties were all overcome and a vast industry has been established in this line alone. The methods and machinery now employed by the various large establishments in this country engaged in the work of manufacturing carbons were first worked out by Edward Weston.

In the transmission of power by electricity Mr. Weston was very early engaged, and in the old Synagogue, machines for the purpose could be seen delivering several horse powers as early as 1877, with a degree of efficiency which has never been surpassed.

In the line of incandescent lighting Mr. Weston shares with Edison and Swan the honors of much useful work. He attacked the problem long before Edison, and by his process of treating carbons by electricity in the presence of hydro-carbon fluids, gases or vapor, overcome one of the most serious obstacles to the perfection and introduction of the incandescent lamp, and by numerous other inventions contributed in no small degree to the development of these branches of electric lighting. The record of his work in these and numerous other fields is found at Washington where nearly 400 patents have been issued.

INDUSTRIES OF ESSEX COUNTY.

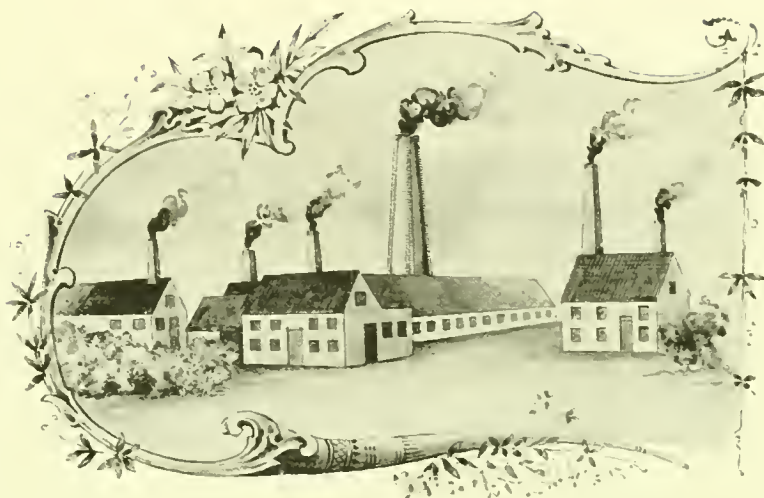


It has already been stated that the settlers of Newark were not mechanics or manufacturers, but farmers. Naturally, therefore, their first concern was the soil and the support and maintainance which it might be made to yield. It may very readily be comprehended that theirs was

not a very fierce struggle, with the rich virgin soil, which to yield its abundant increase, needed but the asking. But what with the labor of making their clearings, building their dwellings, and doing the thousand and one things incident to the pursuit of agriculture in a new country, the settlers had no time to think of other labors, much less to bestow upon them. Accordingly, only such industries were thought of as actually pressed themselves upon the attention of the busy planters. Naturally, the first of these to reveal its necessity in an isolated farming community, was, when the grain had been garnered in, a grist mill.

Accordingly, we find that at a Town Meeting held March 9, 1668-69, this resolution was adopted:

"Item. The Town saw Cause for the incouragement of any amongst them that would Build and Maintain a Good Mill, for the supply of the Town with Good Grinding, To offer and

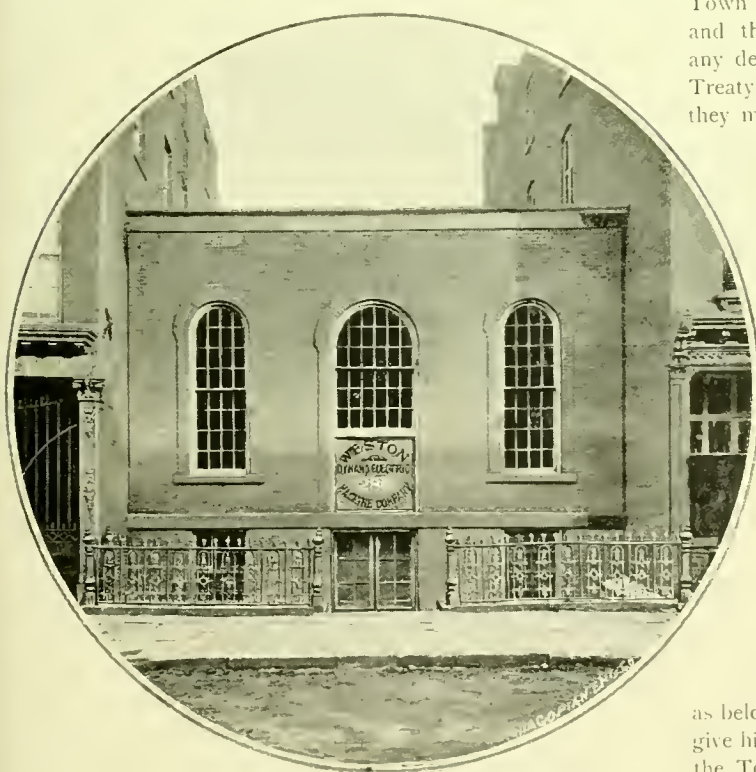


THE OLD FACTORY WHERE SETH BOYDEN INVENTED AND FIRST PRODUCED MALLEABLE IRON.

Tender freely the Timber Prepared for that use, Twenty Pounds Current Pay, and the Accommodations Formerly Granted Belonging to the mill, viz.: 18 Acres of upland and 6 of meadow, with the only Liberty and privilege of Building a Mill on yt Brook; which motion was left to the Consideration of the Town Be twixt this and the 12th of this Mo. Current at Even, and the Meeting is adjourned to that Time: And in Case any desire sooner, or in the mean Time to have any further Treaty or Discourse about his or their Undertaking of the Mill, they may repair to Mr. Treat, Deacon Ward and Lieutenant Swain, to prepare any Agreement between the Town and them."

Notwithstanding this offer of the Town, which would seem to have been very liberal for that time, no one appeared to be willing to undertake the work on these terms, and we find this record of the proceedings of the town meeting on the 12th of March, 1668-69: "None appearing to accept of the Town's Motion and Encouragement to build and maintain the mill, they agreed to set upon it in a general way, and moving to Lieut. Swain about the matter, he made some propositions to the Town, and at Length the Town agreed with him for 20s. by the week or 6 working days, and three Pounds over for his skill, unless he shall see Cause to abate it, which if he shall see cause to do, the Town will take it thankfully; for the which he engaged to improve his Time and skill for the best advantage and carrying on to an End the whole Work, with all that shall be implied by him so far

as belongeth to his Art and Trade of a Millwright; as also to give his best advice about the Dam, or leveling the Ground, as the Town shall need him, and this to be done as soon as conveniently he can; and the Town promiseth to help him with Work in part of his pay as he needs it, so many Day's Work



OLD SYNAGOGUE ON WASHINGTON STREET WHERE FIRST DYNAMO WAS MADE.

...under Lock and Key." Thus was established, upon "Little Brook," which as long as it existed bore the name of "Mill Brook," the first manufacturing industry of the little town, the first miller, as will be seen, of multitudinous manufacturers who were ultimately to convert the little agricultural hamlet into a great manufacturing city.

The early fame of the town, however, rested upon the quantity and quality of the cider made and sold by the good people. Only seven years after the first settlement, Deputy-Governor Rulphard wrote to a friend in London: "At a place called Newark, 7 or 8 miles from here, is made great quantities of Cyder exceeding any we can have from New England or Rhode Island or Long Island." The following year another correspondent wrote, "They made abundance of good Cyder,

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JEWELRY WORKS OF CAPPELL, HASTINGS & CO., ON MULBERRY, DURAND AND PARK STREETS.

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especially at one town called Newark, which is esteemed at New York and other places, that it is sold beyond any that comes from New England."

But the grist mill and cider-mill did not long suffice to satisfy the appetites of the worthy Newarkers. In 1680, a shoemaker, Samuel Whitehead by name, had been permitted to settle in the town, "provided he will supply the Town with Shoes, tho' at present we know not of any Place of Land convenient." The leather he used was all brought from a distance, or tanned abroad, at home, and this did not long suit the thrift and prudence of the citizen. Azariah Crane desired to establish a tannery in the town, and succeeded in obtaining permission to do

so in 1698, this subject coming, as did all others, before the town meeting, and being passed upon by the votes of all the citizens. It is recorded, under date of April 19, 1698, that "It is voted that Thomas Hayse, Joseph Harrison, Jasper Crane and Matthew Canfield shall view whether Azariah Crane may have Land for a Tan-Yard, at the Front of John Plum's home Lott, out of the Common; and in case the Men above-mentioned agree that Azariah Crane shall have the Land, he, the said Azariah Crane, shall enjoy it so long as he doth follow the trade of Tanning."

Azariah got his land and his tannery was established at once, and the trade in leather and shoes was thus early established on a firm foundation. Its growth was necessarily slow, but it was

Never, perhaps, were pioneers better equipped to establish a permanent and prosperous settlement than these pious founders of Newark. Not with mechanical appliances to make labor easy or dispense with it altogether, or with wealth to purchase the labor of others, but with those strong manly qualities which insure, because they conquer, success. Health, energy, courage, industry, patience, perseverance; with these qualities failure is impossible, success a certainty. It adds to the glory of these men, that although their religious feelings were deep and strong, and their religious prejudice no doubt intense, yet they either knew not or had overcome the passion for persecution. While they required every one desiring to join their colony to subscribe to their "fundamental agreements," yet they sought to punish



JEWELRY WORKS OF KREMENTZ & CO., COR. MULBERRY AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

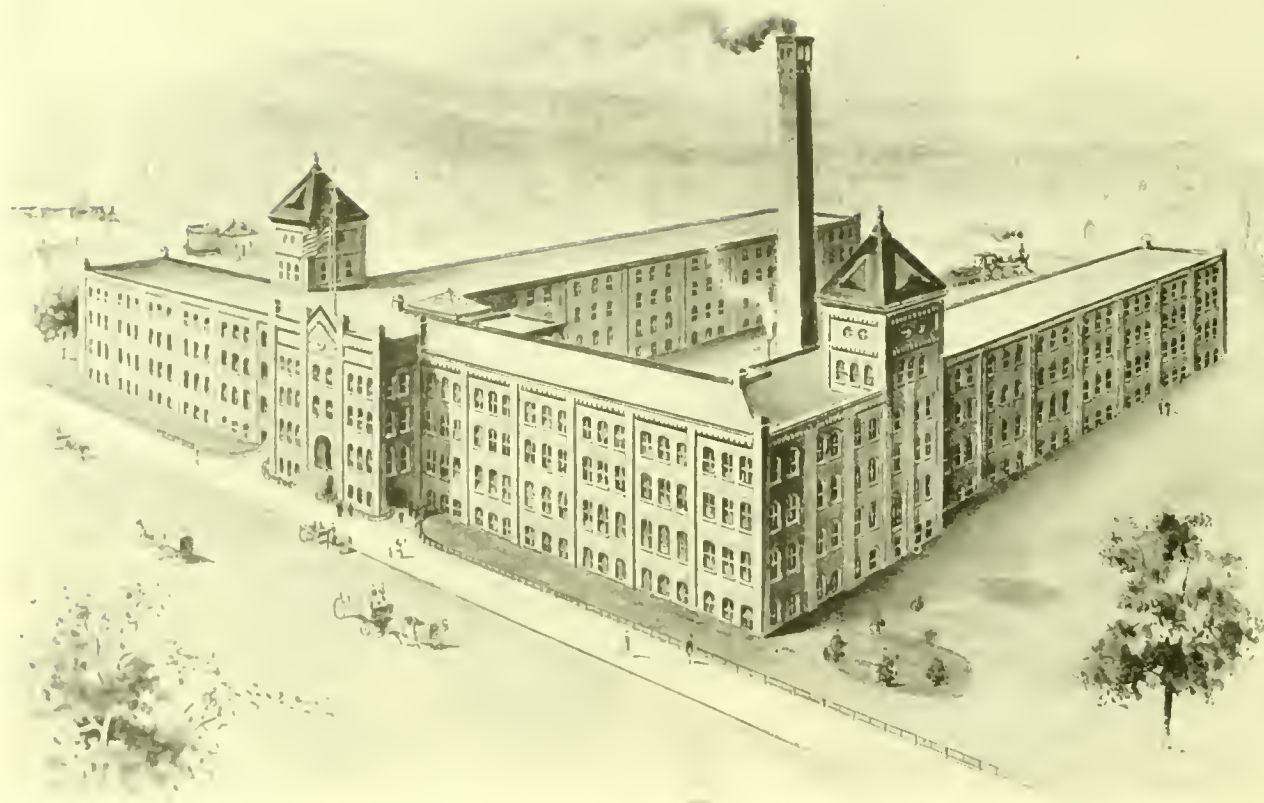
steady and sure, and ere long it became the staple industry of the town.

There were not wanting other craftsmen in the town sufficient to supply the immediate necessities of an agricultural community. Thomas Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin were weavers, John Ward was a "Turner," which no doubt included cabinet-making and joining; many, indeed, of the original settlers joining some handicraft to their agricultural pursuits. All the casks and barrels, for the cider made in the town, seem to have been made by the planters themselves, and so great was the demand for them, that as early as 1669, it was necessary to prohibit their sale except "for the use of the Town." This, by the way, was doubtless the earliest embargo laid in any of the colonies.

no one for refusing. And they provided in advance that where the conduct or outspoken opinions of any settler should offend the community, there should be no persecution, pains or penalties, but simply that the offender should be paid a fair price for his lands and remove from the community, with whom he was not and never could be in sympathy or accord. This was not, of course, absolute freedom of opinion or of religion, but for those times and circumstances, it was a great liberality, as unusual as it was enlightened. Material prosperity could scarcely fail to wait upon men possessed of the strong qualities, the conservative principles, the moderate tempers which distinguished and ennobled the pioneers of this plantation. And there is every evidence that from the beginning the settlement was prosperous.

The manufacturing plant, the growth of the industry of the county, and the growth of the population of the county, are all shown in the map of Newark, published in 1806, who drew the effigy of a shoemaker in one corner of his map. According to his statement, "one-third of the inhabitants are constantly employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes."

It will be seen from this table that the boot and shoe industry was then, as it has been for many years, easily chief in the county, and justified the draftsman of the map of Newark, published in 1806, who drew the effigy of a shoemaker in one corner of his map. According to his statement, "one-third of the inhabitants are constantly employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes."



WORK OF THE CRESCENT WATCH CASE COMPANY, 65-85 NORTH THIRTIETH STREET.

INDUSTRY	Number of Workmen	Product	Value
Woolen Goods	1,100	4,000,000	2,000,000
Cotton Goods	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Shoemaking	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Iron and Brass Foundries	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Cotton Factories	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Tin and Sheet Iron Factories	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Coach Spring Factories	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Chocolate and Mustard Factories	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Tobacco Factories	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Looking-glass Factories	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Soap and Candle Factories	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Eastern Pottery	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Rope Works	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Distilleries	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Breweries	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Grist Mills	1,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Shoemakers	685		
Carriage-makers	64		
Carriage-trimmers	48		
Carriage-painters	21		
Carriage-smiths	77		
Carpenters	89		
Clock-makers	79		
Hatters	70		
Curriers	61		
Saddlers	57		

The next opportunity for observing the industrial growth of the town, is found in the town census taken in 1826, by Isaac Nichols, assessor. He reports the number of industries and the industrial population as follows:

Three Iron and Brass Foundries, twelve workmen; one Cotton Factory, six workmen; three Tin and Sheet Iron Factories, nine workmen; one Coach Spring Factory, ten workmen; one Chocolate and Mustard Factory, eight workmen; one Tobacco Factory, thirteen workmen; one Looking-glass Factory, four workmen; one Soap and Candle Factory, four workmen; one Eastern Pottery, three workmen; one Rope Works, two workmen.

Besides these, three Distilleries, two Breweries and two Grist Mills. The number of hands employed not given.

As those employed in trades and other branches are enumerated as follows:

Shoemakers, 685; Carriage-makers, 64; Carriage-trimmers, 48; Carriage-painters, 21; Carriage-smiths, 77; Carpenters, 89; Clock-makers, 79; Hatters, 70; Curriers, 61; Saddlers, 57;



FREDERICK HELLER, (DECEASED.)

Masons, 46; Coach Lace Weavers, 36; Cabinet-makers, 35; Tailors, 35; Jewelers, 22; Blacksmiths, 19; Plane-makers, 17; Tanners, 17; Silver Platers, 15; Bakers, 15; Carters, 12; Saddle-Tree-makers, 12; House Painters and Glaziers, 10; Wagon-workers, 8; Trunk-makers, 7; Coopers, 7; Stone-cutters, 6; Last-makers, 6; Butchers, 5; Plough-makers, 4; Pump-makers, 1; Morocco Dressers, 3; Brush-makers, 3; Gunsmiths, 2; Watch and Clock Makers, 2; Tallow Chandlers, 1; Lock-makers, 1; Printers, 7.

Mr. Nichols enumerated the population of the town as 8,017, and it will be seen from this table that about 1,700, or more than twenty per cent of the whole number were actively engaged in manual labor, speaking well for the industry and thrift of the community.

In 1836, the year of the incorporation of the town as a city, a census was taken by the direction of the



CYRUS CURRIER (DECEASED)

Common Council. The rapid growth of the town in the preceding ten years, was shown by the enumeration of the population at this census, at 19,732, an increase of almost 150 per cent. In connection with this census, Dr. Jabez G. Goble prepared the following exhibit of the industries of the city, number employed, and value of product, which he says, "it is believed to be essentially correct," and "will exhibit a general view of the business of the city, the greater portion of which consists of its own manufactured articles."

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 734, \$1,523,000. This branch of trade has always been very extensive; Hat Manufacturers, 610, \$1,055,000; Carriages of every description omnibuses, railroad cars, &c., 897, \$1,002,000. Some of these establishments are very large; Saddles, harness, whips, &c., 590, \$885,500; Clothing business—manufactured for southern markets, 1,591, \$840,000; Tanning and Currying, 150, \$899,200.

The principal portion of this business is done in the swamps in Market Street; Coach-axes springs, door-locks, brass mountings, &c., 220, \$250,000; Coach-lace, tassels, fringe, &c., 112, \$80,000; Oil-silk, patent leather, malleable iron, every variety of casting used by coach-makers, machinists, &c., 125, \$225,060. The collection consists of more than 1,000 plain and ornamental patterns now in use; Cabinet-makers, 145, \$180,000; Jewelry-makers, 100, \$225,000; Trunk and Chair-makers, 106, \$90,000; Silverplating, 100, \$100,000; Sash and Blind-makers, 107, \$70,000; Coal trade, \$200,000. This business has been extensive the past year. All other manufacturers, comprising many different branches, may be fairly estimated at \$500,000, making a total value of \$8,124,790.

In 1861, the value of the manufactured products of the city had swelled to the sum of over \$23,000,000. The Civil War scarcely interrupted the industrial activity and prosperity of the

city, which was kept busy during the entire period of its continuance, in manufacturing for the Union armies, small arms, accoutrements, saddlery, harness, clothing, &c., &c. But the close of the war witnessed a wonderful increase of prosperity, and the growth of the city's manufactures was marvelous, both in volume and variety.

So vast and varied became the products of the city, that the idea occurred to A. M. Holbrook and a few other enterprising and far-sighted citizens, of still further advancing the city's business and manufacturing interests, by giving an exhibition of all its varied manufactured products. After an agitation lasting some time,



JOHN TOLER, (DECEASED.)



M. MEYER, (DECEASED.)

The annual output of the leather industry in Newark is valued at \$26,857,170; Value of materials used in the manufacturing establishments located in Newark, \$46,020,536. The aggregate value of all variety of manufactured goods produced yearly by our factories and workshops is \$93,476,652.

The manufacture of leather has, at all times, ranked as one of the leading industries of the city, and still holds a leading position among our important manufacturing interests.

Up to 1885, the output of leather of all kinds, patent, enameled, tanned and curried, entitled the city to rank first among the cities of the Nation, in the value of finished products. That we still remain first in this great industry, will be seen from the figures enumerated from the census returns of 1890. Engaged in this branch of industry, there are forty-nine establishments, with a capital of \$4,815,625, producing goods

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ATHA & HUGHES' WORKS AND WAREHOUSE, ON SUSSEX AVENUE, BETWEEN NEWARK AND NESBITT STREETS.

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annually to the value of \$8,001,638, employing 2,413 hands, and paying \$1,599,578 wages yearly.

Our brewing interests employ a capital of \$5,490,473, giving work to 927 men, paying in wages \$955,395, and turning out products annually to a value of \$6,901,297.

The manufacture of jewelry is carried on extensively in the city. The seventy jewelry and four watch-case establishments have a combined capital of \$4,591,372, employ 2,280 hands, whose annual wages amount to \$1,598,288, and by their combined efforts, goods valued at \$5,636,084 are produced. The artistic merit and workmanship of the jewelry manufactured in Newark have won a reputation for this branch of our industry equal to the best.

For more than half a century, the hatshops of our city have



DAVID RIPLEY, (DECEASED)

turned out yearly, goods valued at more than \$2,000,000. The report for 1890 enumerates a total of fifty establishments in this branch of industry, employing a capital of \$1,808,444, furnishing employment to 3,079 hands, paying in wages \$1,542,082, and turning out a total product valued at \$3,719,264.

No branch of industry is of more importance to the growth and progress of manufacturing in a city, than its machine shops and foundries. It is of vast importance to be able to have within call men skilled in mechanism, and to this advantage can be attributed one



GEO. A. HALSEY, (DECEASED)

of the primary reasons that has induced manufacturers to locate in Newark. It is hardly saying too much when we claim that in the seventy-four machine shops and foundries operating in our city, are to be found among the 2,276 artisans and mechanics, men whose craft and skill can produce any piece of machinery, no matter how intricate, that may be required. The capital invested in this, the fifth largest manufacturing interest in the city, is \$3,724,303. Total amount of wages paid yearly, \$1,418,646, and the value of the finished product for the same period, for the year 1890, was \$2,360,248.

The manufacture of boots and shoes began with the founding of the town, and has grown in proportion with its growth. Our early records show that, in this line of trade, we had achieved considerable renown.

We have not lost any prestige, but with steady strides, our manufacturers have extended their trade and reputation.

The names of Banister, Johnston & Murphy, P. Hogan, Boyden, Miller & Ober, and others of our manufacturers, are

capital amounts to \$2,055,450, turning out a yearly product of \$2,154,085, paying in wages to 1,579 hands, the sum of \$835,272.

Newark has fourteen plants for the manufacture of trunks and valises, employing a capital amounting to \$1,339,050, paying in wages \$666,730, to 1263 operatives; the total yearly products amounting to \$1,774,113.

The manufacture of varnish has, from a comparatively small interest, whose yearly product in 1860 was \$347,000, assumed a very important rank in the list of leading industries to be found in Newark. In the year given, the capital invested amounted to \$155,000, employing twenty-four men. The returns for the year 1890, show eighteen firms, with a working capital of \$2,209,733, employing 196 workmen, paying \$226,557 in wages, consuming materials to the value of \$848,841, in the productions of finished products valued at \$1,887,161.

Fine coach and carriage harness has been one of the leading features among the varied

sufficient guarantee for the workmanship and finish of their goods among the trade in every section.

In all branches there are 120 establishments whose combined capital amounts to \$1,466,481, giving work to 2,059 hands, paying annually in wages \$1,042,177, and producing yearly, \$2,472,618 in finished product.

A leading industry in all centres of population is the clothing interest. With Newark it is a specially important one—manufacturing, as we do, all variety of women's and men's wear for home consumption and trade. A steady increase in the volume of business done yearly during the past decade, indicates its development. There are 275 firms and individuals engaged in the several lines, having a total capital invested, amounting to \$2,354,296, employing 3,347 male and female operatives, whose wages aggregate \$1,338,503, the finished products having a value of \$3,847,656.

In the hardware industry, including saddlery hardware and other branches, there are fifty-three establishments, whose



PATRICK HOGAN, (DECEASED.)



NOAH F. BLANCHARD, (DECEASED.)

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A centre of manufactures is the natural home of the chemical industry, and in this respect Newark can claim her fair share of the industry. We have ten plants, whose combined capital amounts to \$1,446,137, furnishing labor to 411 men, and paying in wages, each twelve months, \$271,741. The product of these ten establishments swells the total value of the manufactures of the city by the sum of \$2,236,117, an item in the business economy of the city that counts for a great deal.

Another large industry will be found in the corset establishments located in this city. There are eleven workshops manufacturing corsets, employing 1,689 hands, whose pay-roll foots up yearly \$521,033. The capital invested is \$690,536, and the product amounts to \$1,291,432 annually.

The slaughtering and meat packing branch of commerce is a large and growing one, with fourteen establishments carrying on the business done. Their combined capital amounts to



BUILDING OF JOHN TOLER, SONS & CO., ADAMS AND JACKSON STREETS.

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\$594,599, and the annual product is valued at \$3,666,696. The business, up to a few years since, was confined principally in furnishing the supply necessary for home consumption. Within the last few years the ham and bacon of Newark make, bearing the brand of "Bailey" "Joy" and others have become celebrated, and a steady demand has been created.

Four iron and steel manufacturing plants produce, yearly, a finished product valued at \$1,245,426. The direct capital invested in this industry is \$1,394,363. Employment is given to 598 operatives, both skilled and unskilled, and \$316,137 is paid annually in wages.

The extensive plants located upon the west bank of the Passaic river are an evidence of the steady increase of business in the lumber trade of the city. The volume of business done, notwithstanding the serious depression of the past three years, testifies to the importance of this branch of the city's commerce. An average of 664 carloads arrived by rail monthly, a total for



WORKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC & IRON WORKS CO., ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.

the year of 2,650 cars, as follows: Via the Pennsylvania, 1,232 cars; the New Jersey Central, 452; the Delaware Lackawanna and Western, 420; Erie, 252; Lehigh Valley, 200. The receipts by water shipment, of which no record has been made, is greatly in excess of what arrives by rail. In all, there are twenty yards, employing a total capital of \$684,181, paying in wages to 483 employees, \$339,897, and handling annually products valued at \$1,123,087.

Among other large industries that give to Newark its reputation as a centre for manufacturers, might be named a few whose magnificent plants, would, if located in some less favored city, give to it a prominence in itself. Such establishments as

the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, at whose works are turned out yearly, bullion and ores to the value of from twelve to fifteen million dollars; the Clark Thread Company, employing a capital of more than \$5,000,000, furnishing work to upwards of 1,800 employees; the New Jersey Zinc & Iron Company; the Lister Agricultural Works, with a capital of \$1,000,000, producing fertilizers, etc., to the value yearly of \$2,000,000.

In all there are 201 distinct classes of manufacturers located here, with a total of 2,490 establishments, divided into groups comprising the various trades, as shown in the table compiled by the Census Bureau at Washington, from the returns received for the year 1890. The subject of a "Greater Newark," is engaging the attention of many able and far-seeing men who believe that the consolidation of our city with adjacent cities and towns under one municipal government would increase the prosperity of all the inhabitants. The change, when made, should embrace all the territory including Jersey City on the east, the Oranges on the west, Paterson on the north and Elizabeth on the south.

Such a district carefully filled up with a variety of industries would become distinguished as the most advanced and prosperous, for manufacturing products, in the nation. The localities are so numerous and well chosen, and easily adapted to sanitary conduct of large and profitable production, and the close contiguity to the largest markets of the world over its highways of tide-water and sea, that at a glance the most casual observer cannot fail to see Newark's great advantage.



ALFRED LISTER, (DECEASED.)



JOSEPH BALDWIN, (DECEASED.)

THE NEWARK WATCH CASE MATERIAL CO.

THE plant which forms the illustration presented on this page, stands prominently among the industries which have contributed to make Newark famous the world over. In calling attention to some of the numerous industrial pursuits which are successfully conducted in the city, there are few that have achieved greater success than the Newark Watch Case Material Co. This result, in a large degree, is due to the push and enterprise of Alexander Milne, the founder of the stem-winding attachment now in general use on American made watches.

The stem winding apparatus which takes the place of the old obsolete key in every American made watch, is turned out of Newark factories. It is not surprising that Newark should hold the industry of watch case material manufacturing,

are not averse to purchasing the surplus from Newark's watch case material manufactures, which carries with it in the trade-mark it bears, the very highest qualities of perfection.

Prior to 1874, when this company had commenced to manufacture these articles, they were all imported direct from the Swiss manufacturers, as all stem-winding watches were made in that country. The president, Alexander Milne, of this company, being a jeweler, and wide awake and alert, saw the opportunity to start the business here. His first move was to associate himself with a Swiss who had some practical experience in the watch case line. The necessary tools and costly machinery, which were indispensable adjuncts, were soon collected, and it was not very long before the case makers were purchasing their stem-winding crowns and other necessary material right here at home.



WORKS OF THE NEWARK WATCH CASE MATERIAL CO., N. E. COR. MECHANIC AND WARD STREETS.

when she has in the thousands of her happy homes, the skilled artisans domiciled so necessary to run the machinery, and whose skilled hands handle the tools. It is passing strange too, that the writer should have the opportunity of recording the fact, that almost the entire product of the watch case material is used up on this side of the ocean, and that the factories engaged in this work are concentrated within the corporation limits of the city of Newark, and it naturally follows, and as a matter of course becomes very much of an item, in the grand integral part of the whole of her manufacturing greatness.

While the output of this great industrial establishment is consumed very largely right here at home, each one of the many necessary little articles having some absolute qualification for meeting certain ends in the successful conduct of the sister industry of watch case making, yet other centres of industry

There was no more going abroad, for the progressive spirit of a thorough-going Newark mechanic had made it unnecessary, through his genius applied. Although the beginnings were small, less than a half dozen men being employed, yet the growth of the industry has been phenomenal, and the company now have in their employ nearly one hundred skilled mechanics.

In the person of W. S. Richardson, the treasurer of the company, President Milne has a helpmeet indeed. His clear, keen eye takes in at a glance every move of man or machine, and his excellent judgment gives warrant of successful management and the best results. It is plainly due to the efforts of this company, and especially to President Milne and Treasurer Richardson, that Newark has become the centre of the watch case manufacturing industry of America. For years they have persistently championed the cause,



WORKS OF N. J. DEMAREST & CO., CORNER LAFAYETTE STREET AND N. J. R. R. AVENUE.

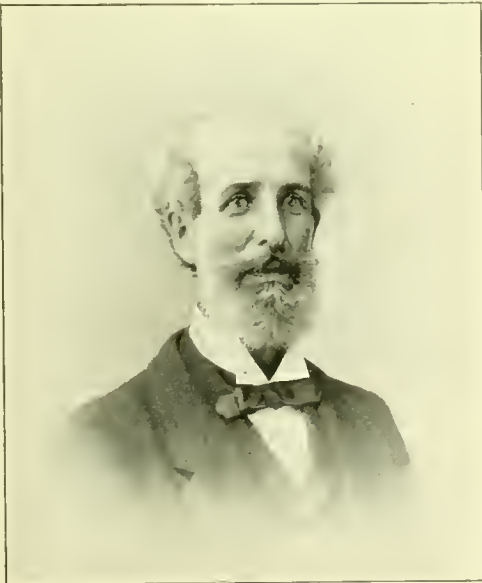
N. J. DEMAREST & CO.

HARNESS and saddlery manufacture in Newark, although of magnificent proportions and volume, is not at the present day, in this respect, equal to the days previous to, during, and a few years after the war. In those palmy days New York city was the great head centre for merchants from all parts of the land, and Newark its great workshop. The Southern markets were the acme of all Northern merchants, the West a good fill-in, but a side issue. Cotton was King. To-day, how changed; while the productions in bulk, in the above lines, fail seriously to reach former days, still the quality and variety

have materially improved, keeping pace with all advanced ideas, that the money value of its productions no doubt exceed those of old-fashioned times, and Newark still maintains its lead and reputation as the great head centre for fine harness and saddlery.

Among those of its manufacturers whose productions rank in the very highest order of excellence, may be mentioned the firm of N. J. Demarest & Co. The portraits of Mr. N. J. Demarest and son Daniel Demarest, and their factory on New Jersey Railroad Avenue, Lafayette and Bruen Streets are given herewith. It is with pardonable pride that we are permitted to speak in words of commendation of our many industries, and of

none with more pleasure than the manufacture of harness and saddlery and its highly respected representatives, Messrs. Demarest & Co., who are now among the patriarchs of the business yet full of that young fire, energy and ambition that never dies in the good business man. During the Franco-Prussian war, among other important contracts for the same purpose, this firm made and delivered artillery harness complete for four thousand horses, in eleven working days. This is a fair sample of the "push" that exists in this city of workshops, which has become noted as the Birmingham of America.



N. J. DEMAREST, (DECEASED.)



DANIEL DEMAREST.

HELLER & BROTHERS

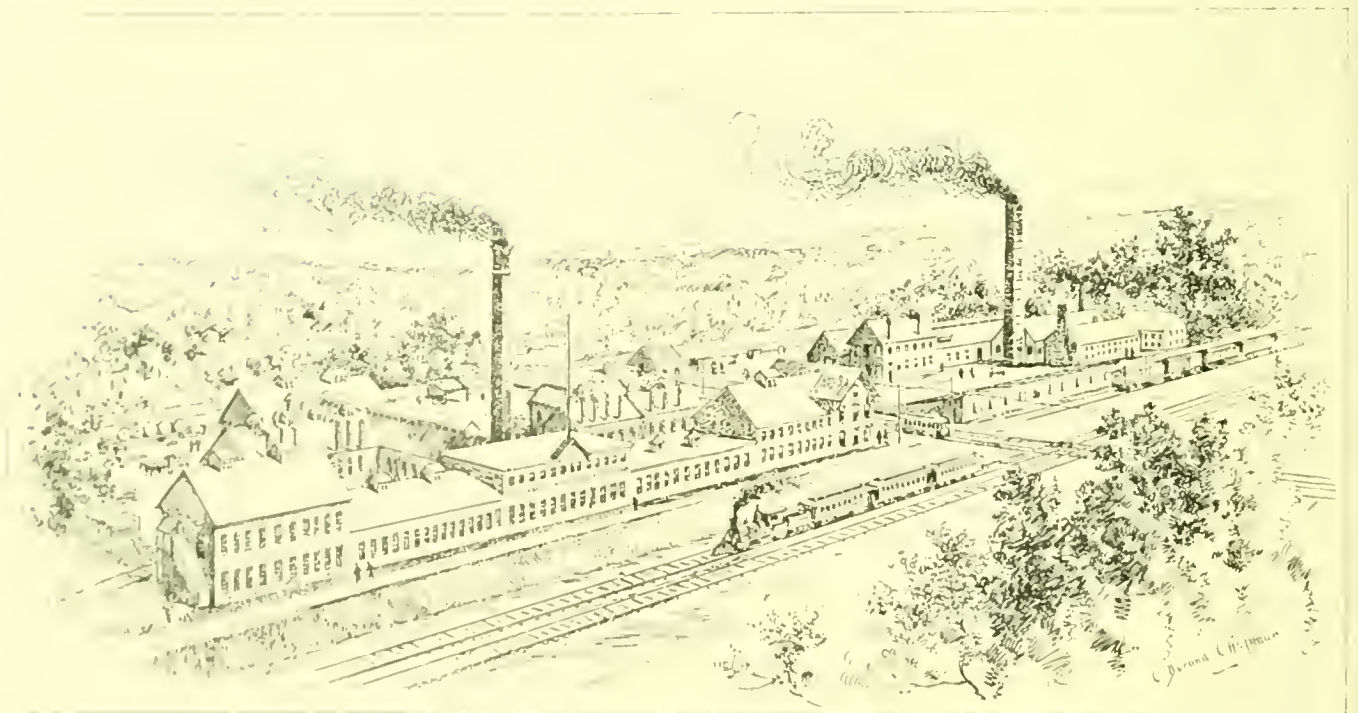
ELLER & BROTHERS, who also produce and sell all kinds of machinery, tools, and hardware, have been in the business for over thirty years. They were first established in 1854, and since that time have been steadily increasing in size and importance. They are now one of the largest and most successful manufacturing concerns in the State. Their business is conducted on a large scale, and they are able to supply the wants of the most extensive trade. They have a large stock of goods on hand, and are able to execute orders for the most complicated machinery. They are also able to manufacture all kinds of tools and hardware, and are able to supply the wants of the most extensive trade. They have a large stock of goods on hand, and are able to execute orders for the most complicated machinery. They are also able to manufacture all kinds of tools and hardware, and are able to supply the wants of the most extensive trade.

During the war, the firm was not without opposition from both foreign and domestic sources, but they were enabled to persevere, and their business was not only maintained, but they were able to increase their trade, and to supply the wants of the most extensive trade.

On account of poor health, Peter J. was compelled to retire from the firm in 1881, thus leaving entire charge of the business on the shoulders of Elias G., who sought assistance by taking his two other brothers, George E. and John J., and his brother-in-law Ernest A. Godfrey, in the firm, all of whom had been in his employ for many years previous, thus having a thorough knowledge of all the varied details of the business, and since then he has had the assistance of his two oldest sons, Paul E. and Arnaud G.

In 1884, owing to their great success with horse rasps, they undertook the manufacture of a high grade of Farriers' tools, and to-day can offer the most complete line on the market. The Heller & Brothers brand of goods are considered the standard, and are now sold in every city in the United States, as well as exported to Canada, Mexico, England, Russia, Germany, Australia and other foreign countries.

The most useful tool in the world is acknowledged to be the file, and the purposes to which it is adaptable, embrace not only the requirements of the skilled mechanic, but the wants of



HELLER & BROTHERS, ON THE N. Y. & G. E. R. R., MI. PROSPECT AND VFRONA AVENUES.

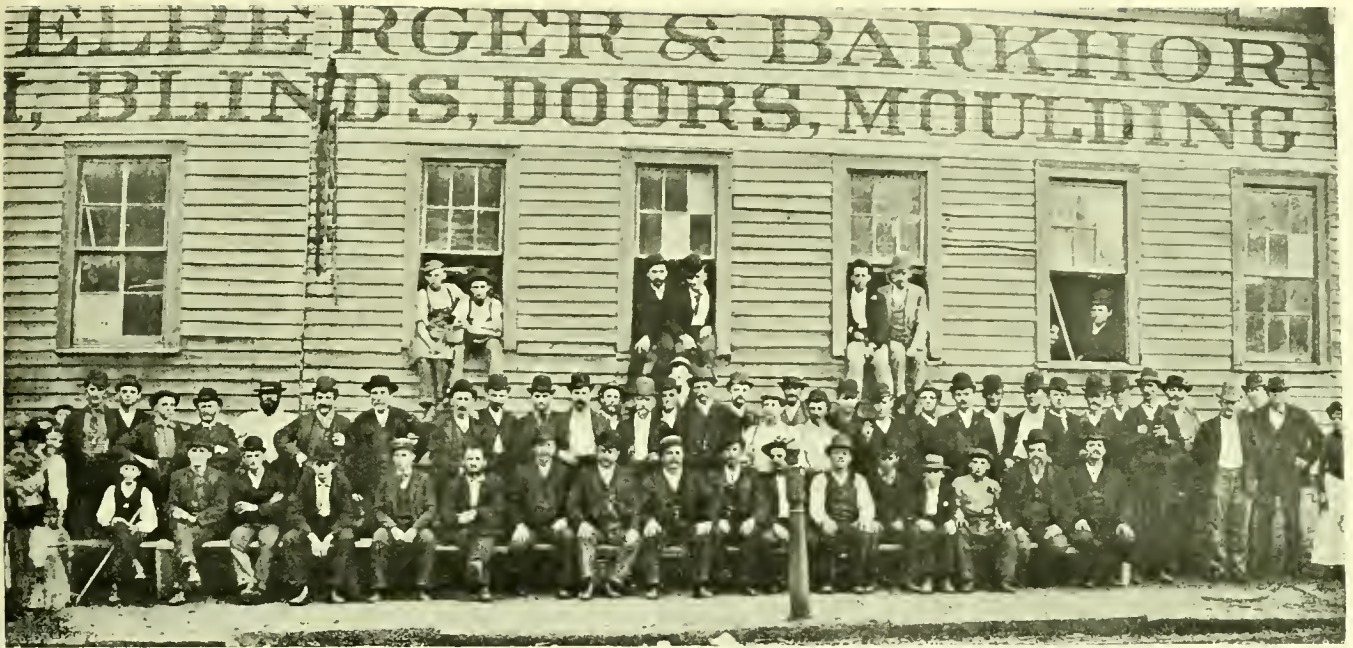
During the war, the firm was not without opposition from both foreign and domestic sources, but they were enabled to persevere, and their business was not only maintained, but they were able to increase their trade, and to supply the wants of the most extensive trade.

In 1872, James E. Heller, from the firm, and in 1874, George E. Heller, from the firm, they returned to their plant on the N. Y. & G. E. R. R., on MI. Prospect Avenue and VFRONA Avenue. With the new works and new and improved machinery, the quality of the goods was still further improved, and in the fact that they were compelled to supply the wants of the most extensive trade, they did not only maintain their business, but they were able to increase their trade, and to supply the wants of the most extensive trade.

almost every individual inhabitant. In early days crude files were constructed from the dried skin of a peculiar fish; next they were made from copper and used in working the soft metals; iron was next substituted, and this was finally replaced by steel, which metal is unsurpassed for the purpose. At the present time, fully ninety per cent of all the files consumed are not only cut, but entirely manufactured by machinery. The file of the present day, made by machinery, surpasses in every respect those made by the old and less progressive method.

Heller & Brothers manufacture every description of files and rasps, running in size from two to thirty inches, and in grade of cut, from twelve teeth to the inch, up to the number so large that the teeth become so fine that they are undetected by the naked eye, yet will withstand the most severe test.

The birds-eye view of the works illustrating this page, was sketched by our fellow-townsmen, C. Durand Chapman, the well known artist, and they speak volumes for the determination, pluck and enterprise of Heller & Brothers.



WORKS OF ENGELBERGER & BARKHORN, CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STREETS.

ENGELBERGER & BARKHORN.

GETTING right down to solid facts, it will be found that among those industries which tend most to the maintenance of the high character which Newark is celebrated for, in its buildings wherein is domiciled the capitalist and workman alike, is that of door, sash and blind, frame, bracket and that of general light wood-working as also that of the factory buildings which rear their lofty heads far above their less pretentious neighbors. This branch of the wood working industries carried on in this city, must needs take the lead of all others, so far at least as its output is designed for home consumption, unless we make an exception of the saw mill and carpentry, than to the former must be rightfully awarded the first place or real initiative, unless we are permitted to follow the woodman into the depths of the forest, to see him bury the

bit of glittering steel into the giant oak, cloud-sweeping pine or deep-sighing hemlock.

While there are nearly, or quite a hundred of great establishments where the buzz-saw and planers by the score are kept running like the flash of lightning, and where hundreds of men and boys are kept busy, yet there never seems to be an over supply. All the product from these great establishments which is not caught up and consumed by the home builders, finds a ready sale in the markets of the world, and indeed, quite a large percentage of the output goes direct from mills to shipboard for exportation.

Among the great concerns engaged in the manufacture of doors, door frames, window sash and frames, brackets, moldings, etc., is that of Engelberger & Barkhorn, who have their plant housed in the great buildings erected for the purpose on the



FRED. ENGELBERGER.

corner of Howard and Mercer Streets, with warerooms at 305, 307 and 309 Springfield Avenue. The beautiful illustration here seen, gives but an introduction to what the concern in reality is. This industrial business was begun in the early fifties by the Augster Bros., they being succeeded by Engelberger & Barkhorn, as now constituted. It was in 1881, a little more than a decade of years ago, when the young firm with a capital all told, of less than three thousand dollars, flung their business banner to the breeze, and at this writing they stand at the head of this industry.

The partners are Newarkers and men of standing. Mr. Engelberger not only handles the plank himself, but sees to it that his workmen do their share, while Mr. Barkhorn keeps his eye on the ledger and bank account.



WM. C. BARKHORN.

THE CORY-HELLER COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J. The Cory-Heller Company, which is one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city, is located on the corner of Mt. Prospect Avenue and the Passaic River. The building is a large, modern structure, and the company is engaged in the manufacture of wall-paper. The company is owned and operated by Mr. J. Stewart Cory, President, and Mr. E. G. Heller, Vice President. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of other goods, and is a prominent firm in the city.

The Cory-Heller Company is one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city, and is engaged in the manufacture of wall-paper. The company is owned and operated by Mr. J. Stewart Cory, President, and Mr. E. G. Heller, Vice President. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of other goods, and is a prominent firm in the city.

floor, this saving in the item of expense for handling. Running the full length of the shipping floors, along the whole building, is a side track accomodating eight cars, which, after loading, may be transferred to any railroad within the territory of the United States. Goods may also be shipped by way of the Passaic River to all points accessible by water. These transportation facilities are equally as valuable for the reception of all material to be used in the manufacture of the goods. The establishment is also in rapid communication with Newark by trolley cars, which run to its door.

Mr. J. Stewart Cory, the President and General Manager of the Company, is widely and favorably known in the wall-paper business, with every department of which he is thoroughly acquainted. Mr. E. G. Heller, the Vice President, is a successful manufacturer, a man of large means, the senior partner in the extensive business of Heller & Brothers, of Newark, file, steel and tool makers, and has long been identified prominently with public affairs. His sons Paul F. and Arnaud G., who are



FIGURE OF THE CORY-HELLER CO., ON N. Y. & N. J. R. R. AND MT. PROSPECT AVENUE

long of the city, and the practical knowledge of the manufacturing and commercial details have made them well-qualified to take care of the business. In the construction of the building, therefore, no labor or expense has been spared to perfect the arrangement of details generally known in the manufacturing world to be the latest and most efficient arrangements of the type.

The building is situated on the corner of Mt. Prospect Avenue and the Passaic River, and is one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city. The company is engaged in the manufacture of wall-paper, and is a prominent firm in the city.

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respectively Treasurer and Secretary of the company, have long been associated with their father in his varied undertakings, and their natural abilities have been supplemented by a thorough schooling in substantial and honorable business enterprises. The Superintendent and Colorist, Mr. Benjamin Hous, also a member of the company, has spent all his working life in this business.

With ample money, perfect equipment and the best technical and business organization, the Cory-Heller Co. is determined to make a grade of goods well suited to the trade, and in time will no doubt prove to be a successful investment for the enterprising men who have founded the industry here. The manufacture of wall-paper is a business which calls for the utmost attention to details before a reputation can be achieved, and is sustained only by unrelaxed watchfulness.

The illustration presented on this page gives an idea of this house plant which adds a new industry to the numerous others which have made the city of Newark so well noted.

THE E. E. HOGAN SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.

THIS concern whose factory we illustrate, is one of the oldest members of the shoe trade in New Jersey. It was established in November, 1866, by the late Patrick Hogan, and its career has been invariably characterized by the energy and sterling integrity of its management. Beginning with very limited capital, the venture was a success from its inception, and rapidly assumed a position as one of the foremost shoe manufacturing firms of the State. After successfully weathering the financial panic of 1873, Patrick Hogan was forced to the wall by heavy and successive losses in 1881. The creditors, realizing that the failure was due entirely to misfortune and that

expanded until new and more commodious quarters became a necessity, and accordingly the present fine building, 150 x 40, four stories and a basement, was erected, and the firm took possession January 2, 1896.

Mindful of his promise made to his creditors, Patrick Hogan, during all this time was accumulating a fund that was to redeem that pledge, but overwork defeated his noble ambition, and after a short but painful illness, he died on March 3, 1889, with the dying injunction to his children to redeem his promise.

The story of that incident is still fresh in the public mind; hardly a child in Newark but knows how Miss Hogan paid



THE E. E. HOGAN SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.'S PLANT ON CENTRAL AVENUE.

no taint of dishonesty attached to the house, very readily accepted a settlement of their claims on the basis of twenty per cent., and Patrick Hogan, with shattered health, but indomitable energy, set out to retrieve the past, and, as he had promised, to repay his creditors in full. In this effort he was most ably assisted by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth E. Hogan, and by his adopted son, George Higginson, the former in charge of the fitting room, the latter as general superintendent.

The new firm was conducted under the name of E. E. Hogan, and continued at the old stand, 337 Plane Street. Success followed the new firm from the start; the business rapidly

forty thousand dollars to her dead father's creditors, in full settlement of all their claims, and how this act was hailed as a most extraordinary proof of the sterling integrity and rugged honesty of the Hogan family. The desired end having been accomplished, Mr. George Higginson, to whom in a great measure was due the success of the firm, and Mr. Matthew W. Hogan became partners in the concern, under the name of the E. E. Hogan Shoe Manufacturing Company, which began business on July 15, 1889, with a paid-up capital of \$60,000. Starting under such auspicious circumstances, it is hardly necessary to say that the firm has been successful. They

MAHER & FLOCKHART.

THE lower section of the city east of the Pennsylvania Railroad is steadily advancing as a manufacturing centre. Here are situated many large industrial plants, located among them being the large iron foundry of Messrs. Maher & Flockhart, corner of Polk and Clover Streets.

This firm had a very humble beginning. In May, 1882, they rented a small building on Polk Street, and with the assistance of one employee, commenced the manufacture of grey iron castings. Being practical men and thoroughly conversant with the foundry business, they soon established a



W. E. F. OF MAHER & FLOCKHART, ON POLK STREET.

The success of this business has inspired them with the spirit of enterprise, and they have now become the largest producers of New Jersey. They are producing all sorts of machinery, from the small engine to the large steam engine, and they are also producing all sorts of castings, from the small casting to the large casting. They are also producing all sorts of machinery, from the small engine to the large steam engine, and they are also producing all sorts of castings, from the small casting to the large casting. They are also producing all sorts of machinery, from the small engine to the large steam engine, and they are also producing all sorts of castings, from the small casting to the large casting.

reputation for making heavy and light machinery castings of a superior quality. The result was that their business increased to such an extent that each year saw an addition to their plant, until every available foot of ground was occupied.

In 1889, they purchased a large plot of land bounded by Polk and Clover Streets and the New Jersey Central Railroad, upon which they erected a brick building 80 x 200, with additional buildings for boiler and engine rooms and pattern shop, which forms the illustrations herewith given. In 1891 they again found it necessary to increase their capacity, and erected a building 65 x 85 for the manufacture of light castings exclusively. They employ over 100 men, the majority of whom are skilled mechanics. Being progressive business men and thorough mechanics, their foundry is equipped with the latest improved cupolas, power cranes, and every appliance to facilitate the manufacture and handling of castings. A siding connects the works with the main line of the Central Railroad.



WORKS OF THE H. P. WITZEL COMPANY, WRIGHT STREET, AVENUE A. AND MILLER STREET.

H. P. WITZEL COMPANY.

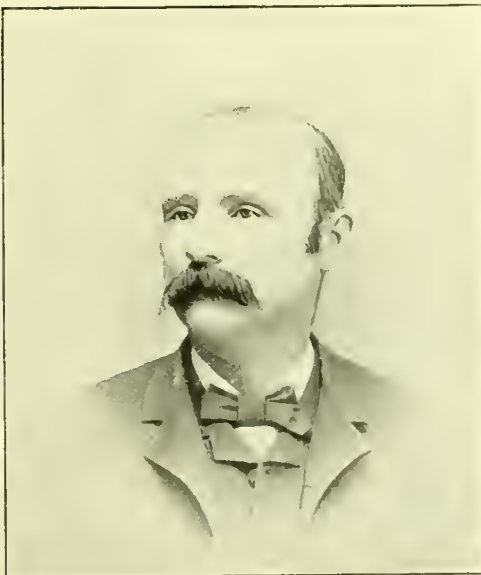
THE foundation of Newark's greatness as a manufacturing city was laid in the tanning of hides and the making of leather. From the beginning, this industry has seemed to draw the most active and business-like men, as well as the thoroughly skilled mechanics and artisans around its, in many respects, uninviting exterior. The reason for this lies in the fact that the great incentive which draw men on—the rich results—were ever present. Whether the purity of the water and high quality of the materials used has done its part, results alone can tell. The facts are before us that no set of men can make a better showing on the tax books of the assessor than can those engaged in the manufacture of the great staple—leather.

Among the nearly one hundred firms engaged in this branch among the thousands of Newark's teeming industries, is that of the H. P. Witzel Company, who carry it on extensively in the capacious factory buildings, photographs of which grace this page.

This factory was established in 1879, and has now been run-

ning most successfully for nearly a decade and a half of years. Mr. H. P. Witzel, who honors the concern with his name, and is President of the company, is a thorough tanner, and takes pride in his art, never ceasing to labor for its exaltation by turning out the very finest leather that human ingenuity can produce. Close application to business, deep study and painstaking care has produced such results, which, when studied with care by others, redound to his credit and make him an authority.

In 1889 Messrs. August Loehnborg and Daniel Kaufherr were admitted as partners in the concern, and thus bringing to conduct the industry, genius, talent and business acumen which soon confirmed the promises which Mr. Witzel saw in the proposed combination and enlargement. But many a brilliant promise has been nipped in the bud, and so it proved to this firm when the apparent certainty of an early future of success in business was checked by fire, when on Dec. 25, 1890, the entire plant was destroyed. Nothing daunted by this catastrophe however, the go-ahead firm, which knew no such word as fail, set to work immediately to clear away the charred remains of the debris out of the energy of years of labor, and began the construction of larger, better and more modern and convenient buildings in which to rebuild the stricken industry, and in a marvelously short period of time the wonderfully capacious and convenient buildings now occupied by the firm, and which the photographer's artist has transferred so truthfully to these pages, were ready to receive all the very latest and best improved labor and time-saving furniture and machinery necessary for carrying on the manufacture of leather. The fire took place on December 25, 1890, and the new factories, to take the place of the old, were ready August 1, 1891. The present officers of the company are: H. P. Witzel, President; Frank Schwarzmaekler, Vice-President; Daniel Kaufherr, Treasurer. Located convenient to railroad facilities, where an easy and cheap transportation of the raw material and finished productions are enjoyed, this prosperous firm carry on their growing business, making all kinds of patent and enameled leathers for domestic and export trades. The tanneries of this firm also make a fine grade of fancy morocco finish leather for upholsterers' use, which finds a ready sale wherever there is a demand for this line of leather productions. Into the vats of this firm, 250 hides find their way each week, which are put through and finished by the nearly fifty workmen.



H. P. WITZEL.

WAGON BUILDERS

Wagon building is one of the oldest and most important industries of Essex County, New Jersey. It has been carried on for many years by the Finter family, who have built a reputation for themselves as wagon builders. The Finter family has been in the wagon building business for over a century, and their wagons are known throughout the State of New Jersey. The Finter family has built many fine wagons, and their wagons are known for their quality and durability. The Finter family has been successful in the wagon building business because of their skill and experience. They have built many fine wagons, and their wagons are known for their quality and durability. The Finter family has been successful in the wagon building business because of their skill and experience. They have built many fine wagons, and their wagons are known for their quality and durability.

Mr. Frederick Finter, one of the founders of the Finter family, was born in Germany, June 7, 1814. He came to Newark, N. J., in 1834, and worked for the Finter family for many years. He was a very hard worker, and he was very successful in the wagon building business. He was the first to build wagons in Newark, N. J., and his wagons were known for their quality and durability. He was the first to build wagons in Newark, N. J., and his wagons were known for their quality and durability. He was the first to build wagons in Newark, N. J., and his wagons were known for their quality and durability.

His success in the wagon building business followed his efforts to show how a man could work in an indomitable spirit of determination. He was the first to build wagons in Newark, N. J., and his wagons were known for their quality and durability. He was the first to build wagons in Newark, N. J., and his wagons were known for their quality and durability. He was the first to build wagons in Newark, N. J., and his wagons were known for their quality and durability.



WORKS OF FINTER & CO., MARKET AND CONGRESS STREETS.

was ever peering away into the future and endeavoring so far as possible to reach out for new ideas to build the very best he knew, and with this end in view he made wagons better and better as the years went on, but never, so far he could divine, did he build "better than he knew." When the time came that this father of one of Newark's important industries, and one who had laid the foundations in such of the virtues that should make them enduring as time itself and had cemented it with his own good name, should lay aside his apron and tools for the last time, he could turn the institution over to his son, that he might continue its conduct under the name of its founder.

After the death of Mr. Finter, his son, William F. Finter, took full control of the business and, as it increased year by year, and the factory became too small to meet the requirements of the trade, he purchased the ground, in 1891, at the corner of Market and Congress Streets, and erected one of the finest and most complete wagon factories in the State. He is a

thorough mechanic, having learned the trade with his father before he took charge of the business.

As the reader turns the pages of this *ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED*, and art treasure, and reads the short and succinct histories of the various industries, there are few who will find that this illustration speaks a better language than that representing the great establishment of Finter & Co., on this page, one of the oldest in its line in Newark, and conducted by his son. Thousands of owners, dealers all over Essex County and the State of New Jersey have abundant reason for giving praise of the good work done by this combination of wagon builders. For nearly a half a century the name of Finter, branded on a wagon, has been the sign of its high quality in the State of New Jersey.

The hands, both of the founder and his son, who have carried on the business, are among the best of the men who have been factors in promoting the carriage and wagon industry in Newark, N. J., and have become so justly noted.



FREDERICK FINTER, FOUNDER.

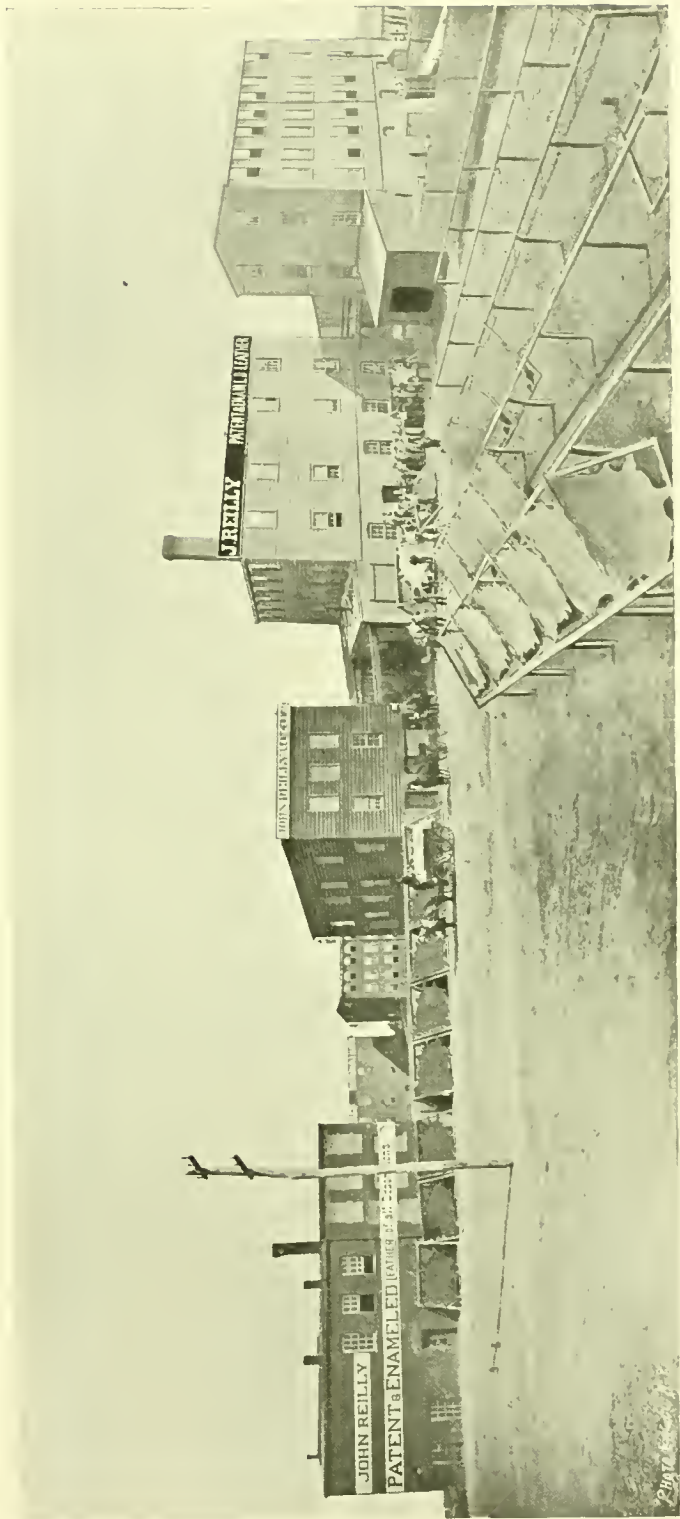
JOHN REILLY.

THE future of Newark as a manufacturing point is not a matter of guess-work. It would have been made a certainty by its leather interests alone. The magnitude of this industry can scarcely be related without exciting a doubt as to the credibility of the narrator and the credulity of the reader, but in commercial circles the immensity of the business is well known.

In the front rank of the patent and enameled leather manufacturers, stands Mr. Reilly, who, in 1871, established the factory on Avenue C, Murray and Astor Streets, near Emmet Street Station, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, now one of the most prominent plants of its kind in the country. Every process through which the leather passes from its crude state to its finished state is under his personal supervision, and its market is the world. A thoroughness of manufacture and an enterprising policy of doing business, coupled with the known integrity of the man in commercial circles, compass the reasons of his exceptional success. Time was when Newark's leather industry was confined to a few tanners of hides, and those who put them in shape for carriage use or for that matter any use to which enameled leather may be put—were few and far between.

Their product was the poorest, and would have driven the trade away from Newark but for the work of such men as Mr. John Reilly. He is one of those who brought to bear upon the industry a wealth of energy and brain which would have ensured success to any enterprise. It was attention to detail, a keen knowledge of the requirements of business, and a determination to win, characteristic of the man, which won the way. The half tone engravings, from photographs, represented on this page, convey to the reader an idea of the works which Mr. John Reilly founded, and has presided over for nearly a quarter of a century.

The golden value of a practical and thorough business



PATENT AND ENAMELED LEATHER WORKS OF JOHN REILLY,
AVENUE C, MURRAY AND ASTOR STREETS.



JOHN REILLY.

education for men who embark in the manufacturing pursuits, has seldom found a more forcible illustration than in the case of Mr. John Reilly. Here is a man whose steady success has frequently led citizens to inquire the cause, which was principally his entering the patent and enameled leather industry with a keen understanding of its many intricate demands. He has labored strenuously to produce the very best of leather.

JOHN B. & SONS.

THE JOHN B. & SONS' MANUFACTORY, located on the corner of Broome and Third streets, is one of the largest and most complete in the State.

The building is a three-story brick structure, 50 x 80 feet, giving a floor room in each story of 4,000 square feet.

Along with this they have quite extensive yard room for storing timber and lumber, and yet the demand comes up for still more room than can be commanded from plots Nos. 20 and 22 Broome Street.

The great variety of styles, forms, patterns and shapes of wood articles which come forth from the doors of their factory would create something of amazement in the mind of anyone unacquainted with the wood-working industry.

The firm makes a specialty of carpenters' sawing and turning, and among the multitudinous products may be mentioned, columns, balusters, line and hitching posts, circular moldings and scores of articles in a great variety of patterns are reckoned among the output.

Strangers have been known to stand for hours in the presence of one of their turning lathes while the expert turner dexterously fashions the article of beauty or utility, close watching him as he guides the sharp tool over its swift-flying form of seasoned wood of oak, mahogany,

rosewood, pine, hemlock, or whatever kind of wood the heart of the operator may be for the time inclined to use for the purpose intended or to fill an order.

The buzz, upright and scroll saws, the planers and moulders as handled by this firm have done their part in the revolution in house trimming in the last fifty years. It is surprising, indeed, how beautifully many of these machines—automatic to a great extent—walk through the timber boards and planks placed before them, and it does seem as though by and by they would begin to talk—yes, in their own peculiar way they do even now speak a language that is easily interpreted by the manufacturer and banker, and we opine, as the years go by and the wealth of

the capitalist unfolds more and more clearly to the view of the genius of inventions, and the guardian and key-holder of the still hidden mysteries of mechanics is forced to listen to the persistent rapers to unlock the inner doors of science, and set free for the uses of mankind that which, which pervades, and we hold that the great revolution now in progress is but a world-wide revolution.

As the great revolution of the industry is being carried on in the United States, the great usefulness of the great American industry is being demonstrated.

The factory buildings are a good example of the architecture of this page, and

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JOHN B. & SONS, STEAM SAW, PLANING AND TURNING MILL.

very capacious, and have steadily progressed as the increase of business demanded. The manufactory building is a three-story brick structure, 50 x 80 feet, giving a floor room in each story of 4,000 square feet. Along with this they have quite extensive yard room for storing timber and lumber, and yet the demand comes up for still more room than can be commanded from plots Nos. 20 and 22 Broome Street. The great variety of styles, forms, patterns and shapes of wood articles which come forth from the doors of their factory would create something of amazement in the mind of anyone unacquainted with the wood-working industry. The firm makes a specialty of carpenters' sawing and turning, and among the multitudinous products may be mentioned, columns, balusters, line and hitching posts, circular moldings and scores of articles in a great variety of patterns are reckoned among the output. Strangers have been known to stand for hours in the presence of one of their turning lathes while the expert turner dexterously fashions the article of beauty or utility, close watching him as he guides the sharp tool over its swift-flying form of seasoned wood of oak, mahogany,

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the capitalist unfolds more and more clearly to the view of the genius of inventions, and the guardian and key-holder of the still hidden mysteries of mechanics is forced to listen to the persistent rapers to unlock the inner doors of science, and set free for the uses of mankind that which, which pervades, and we hold that the great revolution now in progress is but a world-wide revolution. As the great revolution of the industry is being carried on in the United States, the great usefulness of the great American industry is being demonstrated.



HENRY A. SCHMIDT.

HALEY & SLAUGHT

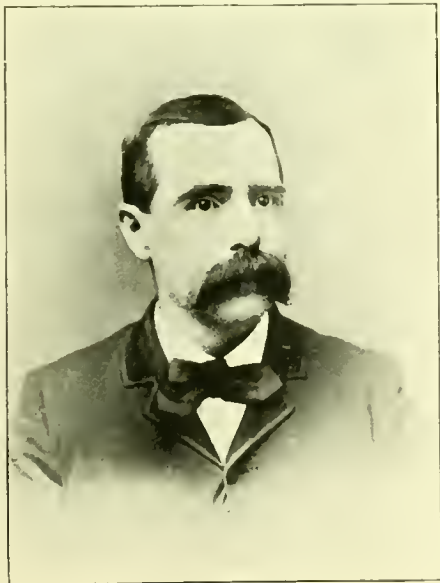
THE city of Newark, N. J., has become noted throughout the civilized world, principally on account of the finely finished and durable qualities of its manufactured products. In this connection it will not be out of place to call some attention to the manufacture of cigars, which has now become a prominent factor among the numerous industries for which the city has become famous. Among the many enterprising firms engaged in the cigar trade there is, perhaps, none better or more widely known than the firm of Haley & Slaughter, proprietors of the "Lincoln Cigar Factory," which form the illustrations on this page.

The business was originally founded a quarter of a century ago by the senior member of the present firm of Haley & Slaughter, whose life-like photos are herewith presented. Both gentlemen are well-known Newarkers from away back, Mr. Haley being a practical cigar maker by trade, while Mr. Slaughter is a salesman of considerable experience. The factory is thoroughly equipped with every known improvement to the trade, the choicest brands of leaf tobacco are selected for stock, and practical cigar makers only are employed on the numerous brands of cigars which are manufactured by the firm. The following popular brands are well and favorably known in the city and suburbs: "Haley's Original Lincoln," "Little Phil Sheridan," "Sweet Marie," "Governor Griggs," "Henry Clay," "New Style Perfecto," etc., etc. The "Lincoln" brand has become famous to lovers of a good, quiet smoke, and are, without doubt, the best ten cent cigar produced in the United States.

Mr. Haley is a veteran of the war for the Union, a member of Lincoln Post, and is connected with many other organizations which reflect credit on our city and its wonderful progress in the mechanical trades. The members of the firm devote their personal attention to every detail of the cigar business, and by their diligence and honorable dealings with customers have built up a fair trade in genuine



HALEY & SLAUGHT'S CIGAR FACTORY, MARKET STREET.



GEORGE W. HALEY.

hand-made cigars. Of late years adulteration and deception have been carried on to a considerable extent in this country in the manufacture of cigars, so that the difficulty of obtaining a first-class smoking article has become a by-word among lovers of the weed. There are, however, some firms that steadfastly adhere to honorable methods, who manufacture and handle only genuine goods, and among such doing business in this city we mention with pleasure the "Lincoln Cigar Factory," whose founder, Mr. George Haley, is a recognized authority on the grade and quality of leaf tobacco.

The brands made by this house are maintained at the highest standard of excellence, and for quality, finish and flavor are unrivalled by any similar product in the country.



HENRY L. SLAUGHT.

JOHN SCHICK

THE COAL AND WOOD DEPOT, which is situated on Garden Street, Newark, N. J., is a large and well-known establishment. It is the property of John Schick, who has been in the coal and wood business for many years. The depot is a large building with a wide entrance, and it is surrounded by a large yard. The depot is a very important part of the coal and wood trade in Newark, and it is a very successful business.



VIEW ON GARDEN STREET, SHOWING JOHN SCHICK'S COAL AND ICE DEPOT.

The depot is a very important part of the coal and wood trade in Newark, and it is a very successful business. The depot is a large building with a wide entrance, and it is surrounded by a large yard. The depot is a very important part of the coal and wood trade in Newark, and it is a very successful business.

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coal, George's Creek Cumberland coal a specialty. A view of the office and yards which form an illustration on this page, located at Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Garden Street, Newark, N. J., between N. J. R. R. Avenue and Pacific Street. The business was established in May, 1875, and during the past twenty-two years, through hard work, energy and integrity, Mr. John Schick has built up a trade of which he may be proud. He has been before the public in general nearly twenty-five years, and during all that time he has demonstrated his reputation of conducting the business on strictly honest basis.

The liberal patronage which the public have accorded this gentleman demonstrates that Mr. Schick has always dealt in the best quality of coal; and he always gives full weight, twenty hundred pounds to the ton. The facilities which Mr. Schick possesses are in every respect A No. 1, and he is prepared to furnish the very best coal in any desired quantity at

the lowest possible price.

For the past ten years he has been most fortunately released from much of his business burden by his son, Albert Schick, who has taken the place of his honored father in the general management of the business. Mr. Albert Schick, whose portrait is displayed before the public as a city active young business man, having graduated from the Essex Business College in 1887. He has been very active in the management of his father's business, and has been very successful in his efforts to improve the business and to increase the trade.



ALBERT SCHICK.

FREUDENTHAL & ADLER.

THE industries of Newark are so numerous and varied, that it would be difficult to name any known branch of trade which is not represented among them. Few cities, if any, can be found of similar size and population where so many diversified industrial plants have been organized and established. The handiwork of Newark artificers have been in steady and ever-increasing demand in all the countries of the world, and in this connection, we desire to call the attention of the readers of *ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED*, to the merits of Freudenthal & Adler, proprietors of the Post Office cigar factory.

The demand for cigars and tobacco has grown to such large proportions that the trade necessarily involves considerations of great importance. But even this rule applies to the trade at large. It will be observed, readily enough, that some firms possess advantages over others in the same line of business, the result, in some cases, of long experience, while in other instances, the fact comes about through a natural aptitude for the particular trade in which these firms are engaged. In the making of a fine cigar, for instance Messrs. Freudenthal & Adler, of No. 276 Market Street, have obtained an enviable reputation for the famous brand of "Post Office" cigars manufactured by this firm. The illustrations here displayed show life-like photos of the firm, also their factory and salesroom. Both gentlemen are Newarkers, and practical cigar-makers of considerable experience, having a reputation for the various brands of cigars which are manufactured by their house. The firm have made a success with their superior "Post Office" brand, which is claimed to be one of the best ten cent cigars that can be had; reliable and always the same.

Their other brands are known as, "Gold Prize," "True American," "Our Captain," "Captain C.," "F. & A. Specials," "F. & A. Ponies," "Flor De Leopold," "Newark's," and numerous others. The firm give steady employment to over



POST OFFICE CIGAR FACTORY, ON MARKET STREET.

twenty-five men and boys. A choice stock of chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, fancy pipes and smokers' articles, are always carried in stock, which are offered to customers at reasonable prices. All orders are carefully filled at the lowest market rates. The firm is well and favorably known in the trade, with good business qualifications combined with pluck and energy, having for their motto, the only rule whose guidance means success—the rule of commercial truth.

The consumption of cigars by the people of the United States, has increased to immense proportions during the past quarter of a century, while the trade of manufacturing them has steadily increased, and has now become one of the noted industries of



WILLIAM ADLER.

the country. Millions of capital is invested, and thousands of people find employment in the production of this luxury, which has become so popular among lovers of the weed. Messrs. Freudenthal and Adler, proprietors of the "Post Office" cigar plant, have, by their thrift, skill and attention to business, raised themselves up from the position of journeymen, to their present standing in the trade. The products of their factory, consist of the choicest brands of "Union made cigars," which are shipped to the leading cities of the country, and their home trade is of considerable importance in this city and its suburbs.

The firm enjoys a well earned reputation in trade circles, and the good-will and esteem of all with whom they have business relations.



LEOPOLD FREUDENTHAL.

EISELE & KING.

WITH thoughtful men, and women too, life insurance is a part of their business life. Prosperity as well as adversity, demonstrate its importance in the affairs of men. It is an effective means in securing the rewards of prosperity, and frequently fills the gap made by adversity. Among the many noted life insurance companies transacting business here, we take pleasure in mentioning the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States, which is so ably represented in New Jersey by our well known fellow-townsmen, Messrs. Eisele and King, life-like photos of whom are presented in the illustrations on this page.

The senior member of the firm, John C. Eisele, was born in this city August 1, 1865, and was educated in the Morton Street Public School. Starting in life as an errand boy in the employ of Benjamin F. Mayo, continuing with him until 1885, when he embarked in the life insurance business, as a soliciting agent for the Prudential of this city, and later with the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States. By his untiring industry, attention to business and perseverance, in four years he had risen to the management of the Society's affairs in the State of New Jersey, increasing the business from a few hundred thousand a year, to the proud position it occupies to-day as the largest producing agency under one management, in the United States.

He has been connected with the building and loan associations of this city, and is an active member, being President of the Norfolk, and Treasurer of the Lincoln Building and Loan Associations. His career in real estate transactions has also been unusually successful, being to-day a large owner in Newark real estate, and deeply interested in all projects for the advancement and welfare of the city of Newark. In 1893 he was elected to represent the people of the 13th Ward in the State Legislature and was re-elected in 1894, by the county, having received the the largest majority ever given to any candidate for Assembly in Essex County. Mr. Eisele is connected with many well-known charitable, benevolent, social and



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. EISELE, ON AVON AVENUE.

political organizations, being a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M., Union Chapter, No. 7, Lucerne Lodge, No. 181, I. O. O. F., Corinthian Council, Royal Arcanum, Arion Singing Society, North End and Garfield Clubs. He also an active member in a large number of Republican associations.

Inability to personally attend to all the details of the ever increasing business in which he is engaged, necessitated a division of labor. He, in 1894, associated with himself in the business, Mr. Nathaniel King, who is the junior member of the firm. Nathaniel King was born in Washington, D. C., October 29, 1866, and came to the city at an early age. Graduating from the time-honored Newark Academy, he commenced to study the profession of law with our present City Counsel, Col. E. L. Price, but gave that up to enter upon his present business of life insurance, in which he has made an unprecedented success, being recognized as one of the largest personal writers of insurance in this section of the country. In 1894 he entered



JOHN C. EISELE.

into partnership with Mr. Eisele, and has been a potent factor in placing the New Jersey agency of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States in the position it occupies to-day.

The offices of the firm, located in the Firemen's Insurance Building, north-east corner of Broad and Market Streets, is one of the most central places in the city. The entire second floor is taken up with the business of the company, which continues to grow steadily in favor with the best citizens of this city and the State of New Jersey.

The honorable and successful career of the New Jersey agency in the past, is a happy argury that the same policy will continue in the future, which has heretofore directed the business affairs of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States.



NATHANIEL KING

THOMAS H. CONNELLY,

A photo of whom is given in the illustrations, is a resident of the borough of Vailsburgh and a young business man well known in the tea, coffee and spice trade among many families of Essex County. Mr. Connelly makes a specialty of and devotes himself exclusively to selecting, buying and selling the finest grades of Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and many other noted brands of teas; Mocha, Java and Rio coffees, and spices of all kinds. Regular weekly deliveries are made by wagon to families, restaurants and hotels throughout the county, and on the most liberal terms. In that special trade he is enabled to offer the public a superior grade of goods which for freshness and flavor are unsurpassed, and wherever his goods have been given a fair trial, additional orders have resulted therefrom. Mr. Connelly is a Newarker by birth, education and enterprises, and is identified with many charitable, benevolent and social organizations.



RESIDENCE OF RICHARD E. COGAN, ON CLINTON AVENUE.

WILLIAM F. HAMILTON,

A PHOTO of whom is presented among the Freeholders on page 126, is a well-known and highly respected citizen of Orange, in which city he was born, educated and conducts a general flour and feed business. He is connected with many social, benevolent and political organizations and has ably represented his fellow-citizens in the Assessor's office for three terms —1888-89-90—in the council chamber, in 1891, and in the Board of Freeholders in 1893. His executive ability was recognized when he entered the board, by his appointment on important committees, and finally by his election as director. In 1896 he was again re-elected to represent the people of his ward in

the council. His record in all the various positions in which he has served is noted for his ability, fairness and honesty of purpose in the discharge of public duty.

JOSEPH SMITH SUTPHEN,

A LIFE-LIKE photo of whom is given in the illustrations representing the aldermen of Newark, N. J., on page 141, first saw the light of day at Bedminster, Somerset County, N. J., in April, 1839. He was educated in the public school of his native village and graduated at Chester Institute, N. J. In 1861 he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. P. J. Sutphen, at Peapack, N. J. After four years of preparation, including six months of practical service rendered in the Ward United States General Hospital, at that time located in Newark, N. J., he graduated from the University of the City of New York, in 1865. After six years' practice of medicine in his native county he removed to this city and located in the Fifteenth Ward, continuing in his profession in connection with a drug store. In 1878 he was elected to represent his Ward in the Board of Chosen Freeholders and served during the years 1878-79 80. In 1891 he represented his Ward in the Board of Education, and in 1896 was chosen by the people of his Ward to represent them in the Common Council.



THOMAS H. CONNELLY.



BOROUGH HALL, VAILSBURGH.

have his own home, every large manufacturing interest its suitable site not available elsewhere, and this become a model region, miniature of what the true patriot and statesman could wish the nation to be—an industrial republic.

About midsummer of the year 1892, a few well-known young men, perceiving the unusual advantages for the development of that beautiful rolling piece of land then known as the Howell Farm, located on South Orange Avenue, just above the Newark Shooting Park, in that pleasant suburban town of South Orange, now the thriving Borough of Vailsburgh, combined their wealth and knowledge, and on July 29, 1892, they organized the corporation now known as the West End Land Improvement Company, the subject of this sketch. The first officers of the company were: Mr. Henry J. Bloemecke, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Brooklyn, President; Mr. Camil P. Nagel, of the firm of Nagel & Kautzman, coal dealers, Vice-President; Mr. C. W. Heilman, undertaker and liveryman, and at present a Freeholder of Essex County, Treasurer; and Mr. Ernest Nagel, Secretary. To these gentlemen, in a large measure, is due the company's phenomenal success. They still serve the company in the same capacity, with one exception, Mr. Ernest Nagel having in 1893 been appointed as the company's Manager, at which time Mr. Charles H. Burgessser was elected Secretary.

The company purchased the Howell Farm, which has a frontage of 1,200 feet on South Orange Avenue and consisting of over 700 building lots, and the property was opened to the public on Saturday afternoon, August 20, 1892, by President Henry J. Bloemecke, who, after outlining the company's policy, introduced as the orator of the day, the oldest resident of the borough, the then County Superintendent of the Public Schools, editor of the *Newark Item*, Dr. M. H. C. Vail, who, after delivering an eloquent address, unfurled and flung to the breeze the American stars and stripes and formally christened the plot Columbian Heights, to the tune of "Hail Columbia," struck up by Voss' full First Regiment band, who were in attendance during the remainder of the afternoon, and discoursed popular and national music.

The property is all restricted for residential purposes only, no building to cost less than \$2,000, and all to stand back ten feet from line of street, a very wise precaution as the present appearance of the streets will show. The company has ful-

filled all of the promises then made. They have laid throughout all the streets as handsome an artificial sidewalk as adorns any property and which, if laid in a continuous line would be over four miles long. The streets are all graded and curbed and adorned by fine maple shade trees.

A pure water supply has been brought to the property from the Pequannock water sheds by way of Newark and a perfect drainage system established. The first home on the property was begun during the winter of 1892, and was occupied by Mr. Emil Schweg, its owner, January 1, 1893, just four months after the formal opening of the property. Other dwellings followed in rapid succession until at the present time of writing, no less than forty-two residences of as pleasing an architecture and structural stability as will be found in any municipality in the State adorn this beautiful property. The company's terms are very reasonable and of a special character and of unusual advantage to purchasers. It assists home builders not only financially but also in an advisory manner which, owing to the vast experience of its individual members in that line, it is fully qualified to do. It has engaged the services of a competent and experienced architect who, owing to the originality of his designs and completeness of interior arrangements and details, and close attention



CAMIL P. NAGEL, VICE-PRESIDENT.



C. W. HEILMAN, TREASURER.

to the interests of his clients, has given complete satisfaction. He is at the service of all intending investors and home seekers.

The West End Land Improvement Company is certainly supplying a long-felt want, by assisting persons of moderate means to own their homes, without extortion, on a perfect and sound basis, dealing fairly and honestly with its customers. May success always crown its efforts and serve as an example for others to follow.

The company has a pleasant and conveniently located business office on the first floor of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company building, 766 Broad Street, near Market, where its popular and congenial manager can be consulted every morning. At all other times he can be found at the company's office on "Columbian Heights." In the illustrations are represented life-like photos of the officers.



CHARLES H. BURGESSSER, SECRETARY.

CORNER SPRINGFIELD AND BELMONT AVENUES.

Mr. A. J. Gless, who has been in the real estate business for over twenty years, is a native of Newark, N. J., and is a member of the Essex County Board of Supervisors. He is a man of high character and integrity, and is well known to the community. He is a man of high character and integrity, and is well known to the community. He is a man of high character and integrity, and is well known to the community.

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Mr. Gless is a man of high character and integrity, and is well known to the community. He is a man of high character and integrity, and is well known to the community. He is a man of high character and integrity, and is well known to the community.



OFFICE OF A. J. GLESS, CORNER SPRINGFIELD AND BELMONT AVENUES.

convenience for the accommodation of his numerous clients, and his wide experience and thorough knowledge of the real estate market enables him to transact the business of his clients with promptness and dispatch. A glance at the life-like photo presented on this page, tells the manner of man he is, and speaks louder to the reader of this page than anything the writer could say.

Mr. Gless is rated as one of the foremost real estate insurance brokers in Essex County, and is a worthy representative of the profession. Among the many able and enterprising men who have chosen this calling, in order to gather the necessities of life from its proceeds, or to build up a fortune, all do not succeed. Many yield to its bright allurements, and witnessing the marvelous success won by men of the pattern of A. J. Gless, enter but the portals, wait but a brief time, and then retire.

Had they but learned the way from those on whom dame fortune smiled, they would have heard the same old honest answer, "Commence with a determination to win;" read the motto carefully, "by industry we thrive;" study the self-reliance which speaks from every lineament of his countenance, and learn from him how to win in the real estate business.

There is no doubt in the minds of wide-awake business men as to the western section of Newark being the locality, that, in the near future, will furnish unsurpassed opportunities for investors, who are continually seeking for the most profitable investments for their funds. That part of the city is now open for solid improvement, and its development, in the near future, will increase more rapidly and become permanent, especially when Canton Township is annexed to the city and admitted as a new ward, towards creating a "Greater Newark." The extremes will never run away from the centre of the city, Springfield and Belmont Avenues being now one of the centres. It is this fact that induced Mr. A. J. Gless to establish his office on that corner. His office hours are usually from 9 to 11, and again in the late afternoon, during which time he may be found faithfully engaged with the interests of his customers. Mr. Gless takes a great delight in his honored profession, and devotes to all its various details, a continuous study, which has enabled him to become an expert in values. A view of his elegant new residence will be found on the following page.



FRANK WISIJOHN.

AMONG the many real estate men who are rapidly gaining prominence, few are making more steady progress than our fellow-townsmen, Frank Wisijohn, one of the youngest representatives in the business, who began his real estate career under Mr. Thomas J. Gray, in 1882. Mr. Wisijohn occupies very pleasant office rooms, corner Broad and Bank Streets, over the National Newark Banking Co., where he devotes his personal attention to the general real estate and insurance business, in selling, buying, renting and exchanging city and country property, procures loans on mortgages, invests money without expense to the lender, and writes lines on insurance. Mr. Wisijohn, whose photo is herewith presented, makes a specialty of collecting rents and caring for estates, on the most reasonable terms. He is a Newarker by birth and education, and a worthy representative of the real estate fraternity.



RESIDENCE OF A. J. GLESS, ON HUNTERDON STREET.

THOMAS J. GRAY.

IN calling the attention of our fellow-citizens to the numerous engravings presented on the pages of *ESSEX COUNTY, N. J. ILLUSTRATED*, we are justly proud of the life-like photo of our fellow-townsmen Thomas J. Gray, who has done much in advancing the growth and prosperity of Newark. Mr. Gray is a worthy representative of the real estate profession, and for more than a quarter of a century has handled large estates. Watching the interests of his clients, and being just and true to all, is what has gained for him the confidence of the public. His appraisements for executors, by order of courts, have never been questioned. Since 1870, he has been so closely identified with values, that we do not wonder that prudent investors, who desire to buy, sell or exchange real estate, or loan money on mortgage, wherein, like a savings bank, security is first to be thought of, frequently remark, "What is Mr. Gray's opinion." That settles it. A good name is like precious ointment.

Mr. Gray's present office in the Clinton Building, is almost within a stone's throw of where he commenced business, in a

modest way, twenty-seven years ago. If knowledge of values of property located anywhere in our city, county or State, are requisites as appraisements of value, coupled with excellent judgement and prudent counsel, the subject of this sketch fully merits all we have said. The business looks to be on the eve of recovery from long depression. Real estate has suffered but is fast coming to the front. Mr. Gray is a gentleman in every sense, and is a worthy representative of the profession.

JAMES MARLATT.

A PHOTO of whom is presented on page 127 of this illustrated work, was born at Beatystown, Warren County, this State, January 6, 1840. Coming to this city in 1865, he started in the grocery business with John Robertson, his brother-in-law. In 1872, he purchased the store and property of J. H. Richardson, and continued in the grocery trade until February 1, 1884, when he commenced a wholesale trade in

the prepared flour, feed, grain and hay business, acting as agent in this city for E. H. Larrabee & Co., Chas. H. Paul & Co. and Hetfield & Ducker's crackers and biscuit. Mr. Marlatt represented the citizens of the Tenth Ward in the Board of Education and the Common Council, and for two terms he represented the people of the Ninth Assembly district in the State Legislature.

Few men indeed have represented the people with a more painstaking care than Mr. Marlatt. None but words of praise fall from the lips of his constituents. The potent results of his well applied legislative and business acumen, will long remain as an example to future generations. Few men are better known in the business community, and his character will remain an heirloom to his family.



FRANK WISIJOHN.



THOMAS J. GRAY.

E41.2EFG-1 1/8"

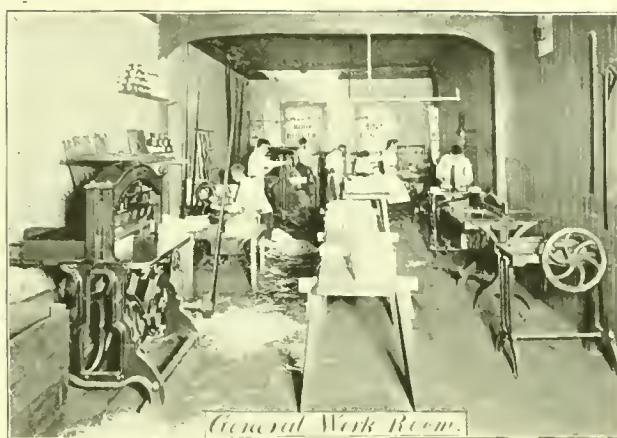


DEPOSITORY OF THE AMBERG & CO., ON MARKET STREET.

be so noted. The educational industries, in a measure, take care of themselves, but it is the class of enterprises that depends wholly on the industrial perseverance of the wide-awake merchant, that after all tend most widely to the building up of the city's commercial reputation. Prominent among this class of industries, is the dry and fancy goods trade that is ably represented by L. Bamberger & Co., "the always busy store," and one of the most noted houses in this line of goods in Newark." The firm is located on Market Street, in the busiest part of the city, on the block bounded by Broad and Halsey Streets. The plant is one of the finest structures on the street and the stock is the largest and best selected in its line of any house in the city. The employees are polite and anxious by every means to please the purchasing public.



Office



General Work Room

JOHN C. SCHELLER.

THE art of bookbinding is one of the ancient industries and is a useful and valuable invention to mankind. Among those engaged in this particular trade, we mention with pleasure the name of our fellow-townsmen, John C. Scheller, interior views of whose shop is presented on this page, with a life-like photo of the gentleman under consideration. During the past eighteen years he has been connected with the bookbinding trade of this city, and through enterprise, artistic skill and mechanical ability, has succeeded in establishing one of the best equipped plants to be found in Essex County. The bindery is located in the Central Railroad building, 834 836 Broad Street. Mr. Scheller being a thorough, practical mechanic in the business, and devoting his personal attention to every detail with careful supervision and good taste, he is enabled to execute the higher grades of work, such as Levant (crushed and inlaid), genuine Russia, Sealskin, Alligator, Turkey Morocco, polished and Tree Calf, etc., in style and finish equal to any binder in the world. Special attention is devoted to public and private libraries, colleges, etc. Single books of every description are printed, ruled and bound to any pattern required; and perforating,



JOHN C. SCHELLER.

numbering, punching, stamping, embossing, round corner cutting, wire stitching, eyeletting and edge gilding is promptly executed with neatness and dispatch for the trade. The highest premiums, silver medals and diplomas have been awarded to

Mr. Scheller for the superiority of his workmanship in the bookbinding line. He is also the inventor of several useful styles of self-binders which have fulfilled a long-felt want among literary people. Promptness, neatness and dispatch is the motto of Mr. Scheller's establishment.

The following is what a Berlin (Germany) professor has to say:

"I take great pleasure in extending my sincere thanks for the beauty of binding of the volume of our family genealogy, just secured.

Prof. D. MICKLEY."

From Ambassador Runyon, Berlin, Germany:

"DEAR MR. SCHELLER.—I thank you, my dear friend, for the beautifully bound copy of "Newark, N. J., Illustrated."

A souvenir from Kane Lodge, of the late Ambassador Runyon, in full Turkey Morocco, flexible, is a rare sample of his handiwork, as well as one of the same of John M. Randall, by the State Bank; also an elegant volume in full Morocco, a souvenir to Hon. James L. Hays, of the Board of Education,



Gilding Dept and Stock Room



Finishing and Forwarding Dept.

R. WALSH & CO.

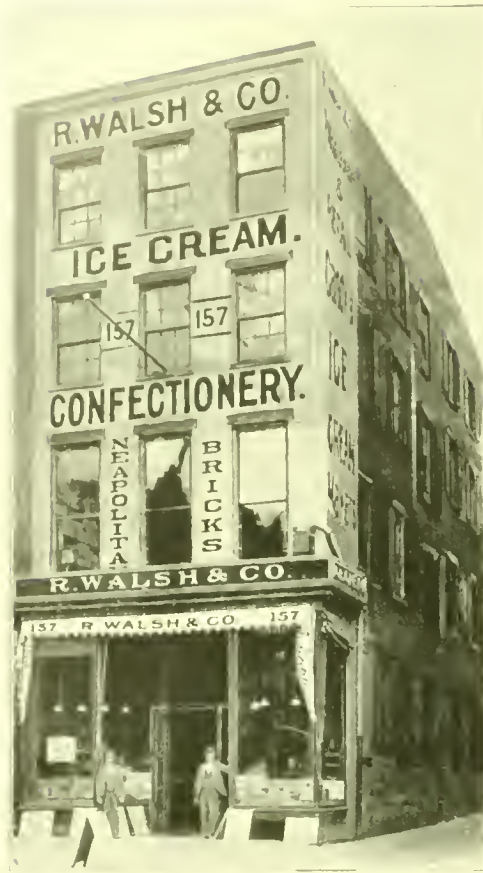
THE BUILDING OF R. WALSH & CO., ON MARKET STREET, IS A MONUMENT TO THE SUCCESS OF THE FIRM. THE BUILDING WAS DESIGNED BY THE ARCHITECT, J. H. WILSON, AND WAS COMPLETED IN 1897. THE BUILDING IS A THREE-STORY STRUCTURE, AND IS THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN BUILDING OF ITS KIND IN THE CITY. THE BUILDING IS A MONUMENT TO THE SUCCESS OF THE FIRM, AND IS A MONUMENT TO THE SUCCESS OF THE FIRM.

The building, at 157 Broad Street, is the headquarters of the firm, and is a monument to the success of the firm. Since the firm was started, nearly a quarter of a century ago, at the old stand, 121 Market Street, its owners have made a steady progress to their present position as the popular confectioners. Both the owners, whose portraits appear on this page, are graduates of the University of the Well-Known.

Two other pictures show an exterior and interior view of the Market Street store, with large ice cream saloon in front. The ice cream parlor is capable of turning out 200 quarts of ice cream in 20 minutes, and is fully equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances adapted to the industry.

The firm is also equipped with a large ice-breaker, whose main motor is capable of breaking up a ton of ice in five minutes. That Old Business, for the firm has been kept busy, may be granted, when the first of the season of 1906, 3,500 tons of Hudson River ice was used.

All the machinery is run by electric power, with steam as a reserve force in case of accident. A large force of men are employed in this firm in the various departments of the business. The firm is a large and successful one, and is a monument to the success of the firm.



BUILDING OF R. WALSH & CO., ON MARKET ST.

to all parts of the city and suburban towns, and further, ship to all parts of the State. At time of writing (1897) they have in mind still further extensions and improvements, which will, in all probability, be carried out ere this book meets the public's eye.

In their particular lines, the manufacture and sale of ice cream, candies and confections, R. Walsh & Co. have kept even pace with those of the citizens of Essex County engaged in the same or like callings, who have marked the highest degree of success, and have outstrode many who had looked down upon them when beginners, as business foemen not worthy of their steel. Always modest and unobtrusive, the senior member of the firm, Mr. Robert Walsh, has pursued his way up the slippery sides of the hill of fortune, holding firmly every inch gained on the perilous way. No blare of trumpets announce his advance, as each season for his always seasonable goods approached, but the people, always wide awake to the best possible chances to procure the very best of goods at the most moderate prices, always found the promises made in the modest advertisements to be seen in all the leading newspapers, to be founded on truth and honest business

endeavors. So as the business years opened and closed, evidences of thrift and success were seen accumulating on every side of the Walsh "Candy store," as the snug little caboose at the old, old stand at No. 121 Market Street was then called.

The fact that such evidences were apparent, made another fact no less, with the proofs drawn from such unimpeachable witnesses as the largely increased bank accounts. So many orders left unfilled owing to a lack of space wherein to conduct his manufacturing and to transact his business, did prove to possess enough persuasiveness to cause the projection of the new project which resulted in the securing of the great building the firm now occupy. Mr. Frank Wadsworth proving himself most acceptable as a brother-in-law, there would be no mistake in his acceptance as a business partner, and results prove that the combination was a good one.



FRANK WADSWORTH.

ANDREW A. BURKHARDT,

WHOSE photo appears in the illustrations on this page, is one of Newark's highly respected citizens and a well-known business man in the eastern section of the city, where he has been connected with the grocery trade for more than half a century. He is prominently connected with numerous German-American associations and is the President of the Twelfth Ward German-English School, on Niagara Street, in which he takes great interest. He is a man of sterling integrity whose word is his bond, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and all who have dealings with him on business or public affairs.

JOHN O. HUNT.

A LIFE-LIKE photo of whom appears in the illustrations herewith presented, is a well-known and popular business man of the Tenth Ward, having conducted a meat and vegetable trade for over a quarter of a century, on the north-west corner of Walnut and Jefferson Streets. A well-selected stock of beef, mutton, lamb, veal and pork, salt and smoked meats, fish, oysters and clams, sausages, lard and other food supplies, including vegetables in season, are kept on hand. The store has excellent refrigerating facilities, enabling the proprietor to furnish his customers with the freshest of meats during all seasons of the year and upon the most reasonable terms. Mr. Hunt has represented the people of the Tenth Ward in the Board of Education in a very creditable manner, and is identified with many benevolent, social and political organizations.

JAMES J. MULLIN,

WHOSE photo forms one of the illustrations in the school department of ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED, first saw the light of day in Newark, N. J., on October 20, 1863. He received his early education in St. James' Parochial School and at the evening sessions of the South Market Street Public School, graduating from Prof. Mulvey's Newark Business



INTERIOR VIEW OF R. WALSH & CO.'S CONFECTIONERY, MARKET STREET.

College with credit and satisfaction to himself. In 1890 he was elected from the Twelfth Ward to represent his fellow-citizens in the Board of Education, and served his constituents faithfully as School Commissioner from January, 1891, to May, 1895. By trade he is a steel worker and is now and has been for a number of years employed in the New Jersey Steel Works.

WILLIAM HARRIGAN.

THE subject of this sketch, a striking photo of whom is presented in the illustrations displayed on page 140 of this souvenir, first beheld the light of day in the beautiful land of the shamrock, October 31, 1838. Few men are better or more widely known in this city, where, for a number of years, he has successfully conducted the manufacture of mineral waters. He served with ability on the Essex County Public Road Board for three consecutive terms, and was a delegate to the National



JOHN O. HUNT.

Democratic Conventions at Chicago in 1884 and St. Louis in 1888. He has represented the people of the Iron Bound District of this city in the State Legislature for seven terms, during which he advocated in the House of Assembly with success, the passage of several important bills, notably the one providing for the stamping of all goods manufactured in the State Prison with the name of that institution, and the bill providing for the police and fire commissioners of Newark, which has been highly approved by the people. He was the pioneer to introduce



A. H. BURKHARDT.

SPIELMANN, STRACK & CO.

THERE are, perhaps, but few cities in the United States better or more favorably known in the trade centres of the industrial world than the city of Newark, N. J. This result has been achieved principally through the finely finished and durable quality of its manufactured products.

Among the numerous industries which have contributed to make the city famous, that of making clothing to cover and protect the human body, is one of the oldest and most important. Many able and enterprising citizens have been, and are now, engaged in this time-honored branch of trade. Among these stand the well-known firm of Spielmann, Strack & Co., the one-price clothiers and gent's furnishers, whose place of business, located on the northeast corner of Market and Washington Streets, forms an illustration on this page.

The firm, photos of whom appear in the combination presented here, consists of E. W. Spielmann, F. P. Strack and A. Eschenfelder, all well-known Newarkers and practical business men, each of whom devotes his personal attention to the various processes of manufacture. Thus they are enabled to fully guarantee the quality of all goods leaving their establishment. Each department is admirably equipped with every modern appliance known for the successful prosecution of the business, and the greatest attention and care is given to the selection of the entire stock, and especially to their Woolens and Suitings, which are unexcelled; and as they employ only the very best talent in their custom departments, the trade and the general public have confidence in this trustworthy and enterprising firm.

The garments of this house are unrivalled for quality of materials, fit, style, durability and workmanship. In their ready made clothing and furnishing departments the range of sizes are designed to fit all proportions of the human form, while the grades of style and quality are sufficient to meet the wants of the most critical and exacting.

Newark has ever been noted as a great centre for the manufacture of clothing, and many of her prominent citizens have been identified with this useful and important industry. The United States census of 1890, states that in that year, there were ninety-three establishments engaged in manufacturing clothing, with a combined capital of one million two hundred and fifty-one thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven dollars, invested in the business. Since that time there has been a considerable increase in this trade, notwithstanding the depres-



SPIELMANN, STRACK & CO.'S CLOTHING HOUSE, CORNER MARKET AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

sion that has existed in all industries during the past four years. However, there is every prospect of brighter times ahead, and no doubt the clothing trade will be one of the first to regain its former prestige among the industries of this city.

The wide awake firm of Spielmann, Strack & Company, are noted as one of the most energetic, courteous and reliable houses engaged in the clothing trade of Newark. Their store is most eligibly located on a prominent corner, presenting a handsome expanse of elegantly dressed plate show-windows, facing on Market and Washington Streets. This house never varies from the one uniform standard, and that is always the best. In addition, they carry a most complete and tempting stock of fine furnishing goods for gentlemen—dress and outing shirts in all materials, stylish hats and fashionable neck-wear, etc. A large staff of courteous and alert assistants attend carefully to the wants of customers, who can rely upon the quality of all goods purchased here. The proprietors are business men who acknowledge no superiors in their line, and are confident that the public will recognize the superior merits of their establishment by comparison of goods and prices of other houses.



MEMBERS OF THE FIRM OF SPIELMANN, STRACK & CO.

THE COMMISSION HOUSE OF J. P. CLARKE.

The Commission House of J. P. Clarke, located at the corner of Mulberry and Commerce Streets, Newark, N. J., is a large, four-story building, which was erected in 1886. It is one of the most modern and commodious buildings of its kind in the city. The building is owned and operated by J. P. Clarke, a prominent merchant and commission merchant. The building is used for the storage and sale of various commodities, including grain, oil, and other foodstuffs. The building is well-lighted and well-ventilated, and is equipped with modern elevators and other conveniences. The building is a landmark in the city, and is a source of pride to the community.



COMMISSION HOUSE OF J. P. CLARKE, MULBERRY AND COMMERCE STS.

WALTER P. DUNN

The Commission House of J. P. Clarke is a source of pride to the community. It is a well-known landmark in the city, and is a source of pride to the community. The building is well-lighted and well-ventilated, and is equipped with modern elevators and other conveniences. The building is a landmark in the city, and is a source of pride to the community.

THERE is no trade that requires a more thorough knowledge of details than that which relates to the health of the people residing in large cities, and the sanitary condition of the homes, workshops and public institutions, in which we are confined. Plumbing has, of recent years, become practically a science, and upon its proper application and study, much will depend on the solution of numerous questions regarding drainage, ventilation and sanitary conditions. Much sickness and disease in cities has been traced to the effects of poor plumbing, in the homes of many people who where in ignorance regarding this terrible evil existing in their household.

It has been clearly demonstrated by the most eminent and disinterested physicians, that defective sewers and drains produce malaria, with all its attendant evils. Hence, it becomes the duty of every person who values health, to make a thorough inspection, from time to time, of the plumbing work in their homes and workshops, as the very best work in this line gets out of repair with remarkable ease. In connection with these remarks, we take great pleasure in calling the attention of the people of Newark to one of the best known sanitary plumbers in the city, Mr. Walter P. Dunn, a photo of whose business place is here presented in the illustration on this page. During the past thirty years this enterprising and industrious citizen has conducted, in all its various branches, the plumbing business and has at all times given to his numerous customers entire satisfaction in this all-important branch of industry.

The plant is located at No. 98 Market Street, and is one, among the many, well-equipped sanitary plumbing and heating establishments, for which the city of Newark is noted. Since the death of the founder, which occurred in August, 1895, the business affairs of the house have been ably conducted under the title of Walter P. Dunn, Incorporated, and the public can rest assured that the same treatment will continue in the future that has directed its business in the past.

They have installed numerous heating plants throughout the State in many public and private buildings. The system of heating by hot water has been made a specialty by them.



WALTER P. DUNN, PLUMBING & HEATING, 98 MARKET ST.

J. J. HENRY MULLER

THE foundation of Newark's greatness rests upon her manufacturing interests. These have at all times been regarded as her crowning glory, and through the genius of her enterprising mechanics and inventors she has achieved a world-wide reputation, not alone because of their great volume and general excellence, but also on account of their wonderful variety. Over two hundred different branches of industry are successfully carried on within her corporate limits, and these are continually attracting others to locate here. There are but few cities to be found in the United States whose people are occupied in employments at once so important and yet so distinct. For this vast diversity of pursuits, her citizens have reason to feel grateful, and for the accruing benefits which have so frequently been enjoyed. In the often recurring panics and financial distresses, the affairs of the people of Newark have never been as desperate as have been those of other sections of the country where the prosperity of the inhabitants has mainly depended upon the condition of a single industry, no matter how important it may have been. In the darkest hours, when the workshops of Newark have seemed to languish in despair, work has never ceased in many of the factories. Great credit is due to the foresight of her business men, as well as to the genius and skill of her mechanics and inventors.

In this connection we take pleasure in placing before the readers of *ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED*, the name of a worthy and enterprising citizen, whose place of business is represented in the illustration on this page. Mr. J. J. Henry Muller, who conducts one of the largest and most complete furniture houses in the western section of the city. The furniture trade of Newark, like every other staple branch of commerce, comprises every class of dealer, with corresponding ratios of value and excellence. As in everything else, so in furniture, it always pays to get the best. An establishment which stands in the front rank of the choicest furniture trade of this city is that of Mr. J. J. Henry Muller, whose offices and warerooms are situated at Nos. 113, 115 and 117 Springfield Avenue. This extensive business was founded in 1885 by Messrs. Muller & Schmidt, who, on April 1, 1890, moved into the premises now occupied by Mr. Muller. In January, 1894, Mr. Muller succeeded to the sole control of the business and occupies a spacious four-story and basement building, 75 x 100 feet in area, fitted up with all modern appliances, elevators, handsome plate-glass front, etc.

The first floor is devoted to offices and general lines of furniture; the second, to carpets, oil-cloths, etc.; the third floor, to dining-room furniture; and the fourth floor to chamber suits, etc. This is the finest establishment of the kind in Newark, and the stock also includes hall, library and kitchen furniture, stoves, ranges, refrigerators, upholstered goods, sofas, lounges, fancy chairs, rockers, sideboards, baby carriages, etc., which are offered to customers at prices that defy competition. Only the best grades of furniture are handled, and the terms are either spot cash or on the installment plan by easy weekly or monthly payments, thus presenting to all an opportunity of obtaining what they want for housekeeping. Mr. Muller deals with all classes of citizens, and makes a specialty of completely



FURNITURE HOUSE OF J. J. HENRY MULLER, ON SPRINGFIELD AVENUE.

furnishing all sizes of houses and flats. He was born in Germany, but has resided in the United States for the greater part of his life. He is highly esteemed in social and business circles for his strict integrity, and his establishment is a prominent feature of Newark's activity and enterprise. The stock is valued at over \$50,000, and fifteen clerks, assistants, etc., are employed.

The large and well-selected stock contained in this house is the just reward of industry, thrift and business morality, and from the start the characteristics of Mr. Muller have been shrewdness, prudence and integrity, combined with honorable dealings with the public.

Just here we may be permitted the interpolation of a fact which has contributed greatly towards Mr. Muller's success as a business man, and that is, he possesses the faculty of being a good buyer. When he goes into the marts of trade to make his purchases, he sees at a glance the goods which will meet the wants of his customers for whom he caters, and the materials which will work up to the best advantage under the skillful manipulation of the artists who handle the tools in his large and commodious factory.

THE HASSINGER

A

Peter Hassinger, of Newark, N. J., was born in Darnstadt, Germany, on the 10th of January, 1824. His father was a man whose name was Peter Hassinger, and his mother was a woman whose name was Anna Hassinger. Peter Hassinger was the youngest of five children. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the gymnasium of Darnstadt. He was a very bright and talented boy, and he was very fond of reading. He was also very fond of music, and he played the piano and the organ. He was a very kind and generous man, and he was very popular among his friends and acquaintances. He was a very successful business man, and he was very wealthy. He was a very good father, and he was a very good husband. He was a very good citizen, and he was a very good neighbor. He was a very good man, and he was a very good example for all of us.



RESIDENCE OF PETER HASSINGER, ON CLINTON AVENUE.

Peter Hassinger first saw the ocean in the year 1854. His father was a man whose name was Peter Hassinger, and his mother was a woman whose name was Anna Hassinger. Peter Hassinger was the youngest of five children. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the gymnasium of Darnstadt. He was a very bright and talented boy, and he was very fond of reading. He was also very fond of music, and he played the piano and the organ. He was a very kind and generous man, and he was very popular among his friends and acquaintances. He was a very successful business man, and he was very wealthy. He was a very good father, and he was a very good husband. He was a very good citizen, and he was a very good neighbor. He was a very good man, and he was a very good example for all of us.



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and the putt of steam and furnace smoke had a charm for his eyes. Instead of waiting for employment to seek him, he sought and soon found with Henry C. Jones, the well-known locksmith of Pennsylvania Railroad Avenue, the place to exercise his peculiar genius and demonstrate his adaptiveness in the field of mechanical arts. Fortune smiled on the young mechanic, and in eight short years he associated with himself the well-known inventor and mechanical genius, C. W. Romer, and together they bought the concern which they conducted till 1870, when they sold out to John Burkhardt, of Louisville, Kentucky.

To such an extent had he prospered, that when the business was adjusted and profits embanked, he felt there was no longer a necessity for a denial of the right of satisfying his daily longings for a visit to dear old Darnstadt, a look once again into the face of those he had left behind, when he turned his footsteps westward and quit the Fatherland. As mutations and changes follow in rapid succession, and our subject realizing the fact that delays are dangerous, immediately set about the business, and before the year had closed, surrounded by his little family, he was en-route for the land of his birth and the scenes of his boyhood and royal young manhood.

The gratification of his longings to renew his acquaintance with the scenes within and around the "pent-up Utica" of his early life past, did not alone wait upon and urge his crossing the ocean, but two other very laudable purposes he had in view. The first of these was the education of his three sons, which, soon after his arrival, he placed in school where they were constantly kept in attendance until his return to Newark, three years later. His second of these purposes was the visitation of the great art galleries and the study of art, for which, from boyhood, he had had a longing and for which he had sought opportunities for gratifying; and that he has so done to much purpose, the lover of the beautiful in art has only to visit Mr. Hassinger's capacious and comfortable home on Clinton Avenue. On his return from Europe, after a sojourn of three years, Mr. Hassinger went into the building business, and in this line prosperity waited on his every move, and success marked his every venture.

Not alone did Newark feel the touch of his almost magic hand but great structures for business purposes, elegant villas

and modest homes, in New York, Orange and East Orange, grew up and turned into money at his command. Many a barren acre he made to bloom in the growth of peoples' homes, and many a man is now the owner of his own domicile through the easy terms on which he could buy from Peter Hassinger. His first real estate move was the purchase of the property on which the immense harness manufacturing establishment of the late Nicholas Demarest & Son now stands.

It is well to remark in passing, that the business arrangements with Mr. Romer were always pleasant, and with the sale to the Louisville man, the friendly old business word, "ours," which had been the pass between the two, was never forgotten, and their social relations have ever continued close indeed; very like brothers have they been. Many of the specimens of Mr. Hassinger's ideal structures may be seen on Broad and Market Streets and many others of Newark's business thoroughfares, as well as in the residential portions of our city, notably Clinton and Belmont Avenues, Alpine and other streets, stand monuments of his skill and business foresight.

The old taste for gardening and floriculture had not been allowed to cramp, but on the contrary, had been cultivated, and the same growth and progress is now seen to manifest itself wherever the impress of his genius and master hand is felt. His home at 368 Clinton Avenue, situated in one of the choicest home parts of Newark, can be said, and verily, too, to be within a garden of sweet incensed flowers and plants, and a veritable bower of roses. The great green-houses are filled with delicate plants, ferns and rare exotics, abounding in amazing variety. There, on the home-plot, the master has erected buildings for every variety of purposes to keep every thing about the two or three acres given up to the fruits, plants and flowers, par-excellence, and in marvellous abundance. Ere we close, it must not be forgotten that his home is a bower not unlike Hawthorne's, of Seven Gables, in many of which are hung and stored beautiful works of art which this connoisseur has collected, and which, were it not on the border of sacrilege to say it, he almost worships and truly adores. On the walls of his gallery, constructed for the purpose, and on the walls of his parlors and halls, hang gems, many of which are from the pencils of the greatest of ancient and modern painters; in fact, it can be said that from every nook and corner of his home come whispers of his love for art, and samples are seen which

speak praises of his devotion to art and its studies. Every lover of art should see Peter Hassinger's collection of rare paintings, both old and new, and no one can spend a few hours more delightfully than among his selections. Among Mr. Hassinger's collection is seen Rombout's celebrated scriptural and historical painting, "The Slaughter of the innocents." This great picture, completed in 1629, by Theodore Rombout, a rival of the skilled painter, Rubens, was (it is said) once in the collection of the Duke of Orleans, who sold it for 10,000 guineas. This picture earned for its owner, before it came into the hands of Mr. Hassinger, by being exhibited in many cities, the munificent sum of \$120,000. Another notable picture is the "Decision of Solomon." This great painting, Mr. Hassinger thinks he is thoroughly justified in believing, from the evidence he has at hand, is a genuine Rubens. Among the other beautiful and striking paintings in Mr. Hassinger's collection which the writer had the pleasure of examining, is one by Gilbert Stewart, of the revolutionary patriot, General Knox. It will be remembered that Stewart painted the very best portraits extant of George Washington. A "Cleopatra," by the celebrated Guido Reni. The figure is of life-size, and is said to be one of his grandest works. A "Nell Gynne," by Peter Leyly, is a work highly prized by its owner. "Two Cows," by Paul Potter, painted in 1530, is very much admired. Thus we might move on among the rare old works which this lover of true art has gathered. It is to be regretted the real lovers of art among our wealthy people are so few, for had we more like Peter Hassinger, who not alone possesses the love for art, but also possesses the wherewith to cultivate that love, artists need not go begging. That Peter Hassinger is eminently a self-made man, goes without the saying, and that he deserves all the good things which his own-earned competency can bring, none who know him will deny.

ADAM KAAS.

THE manufacture of gold and silver ornaments for the harness and saddlery trade, has, for generations, been a noted industry, largely carried on in this city of workshops. Among the many able and well-known firms, we take pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr. Adam Kaas, who has been identified with the trade for more than half a century, an

excellent photo of whom will be noticed on this page, and speaks louder than anything we could say. The plant is located in the Wilson Building, cor. Mechanic and Lawrence streets, and is one of the oldest and best equipped for the manufacturing of fine harness ornaments, letters, monograms, etc. Mr. Kass is an ornament maker by trade, and is principally noted in the harness market for the fine grade of goods that he is enabled to produce, which are widely known all over the States of the Union, Canada and South American ports, and used on the finest grades of harness, etc., with great satisfaction.



HENRY C. KLEMM.



ADAM KAAS.

CHARLES B. DUNCAN.

THERE are but few, if any, names better or more widely known to the people residing in what is commonly designated as the "Ironbound District," situated east of the Pennsylvania Railroad, than that of our fellow-townsmen, now under consideration. This public-spirited and enterprising citizen has been identified with everything that has aimed to advance or promote the welfare of the district or its inhabitants during the past half a century. The illustration shown on this page represents his place of business, which is one of the oldest in the neighborhood, and a first-class photo of Mr. Duncan is presented in the illustrations on page 126 of this work. Mr. Duncan is one of the oldest and most reliable real estate and insurance brokers in the city and devotes his personal attention to the buying, selling and exchanging of property, renting of houses, caring for estates, procuring loans on bond and mortgage, placing lines of insurance in the most reliable companies and on the most favorable terms. He makes a specialty of drawing up and writing deeds, wills and agreements in all their various forms. In connection with this he conducts one of the largest and best equipped news and stationery depots in that section of the city, where everything in the stationery line will be found; and in addition to this, a large and well-equipped library is maintained for the use of the general public. Mr. Duncan, while being a very busy man, has always found time to act the part of a good citizen, having represented the people of his district in the State Legislature for three successive terms, serving with ability on



OFFICE OF CHARLES B. DUNCAN, CORNER PACIFIC AND ELM STREETS.

several important committees. He is prominently identified with the building and loan associations of the city, and is connected with numerous patriotic, political, religious, benevolent and social organizations.

C. H. SLAUGHT.

A GREAT and useful work has been commenced by the Park Commissioners toward the embellishment of the city and its suburbs by the conversion of city squares into parks and by the planting of shade trees and shrubbery to beautify them. Of the great benefit that will accrue to the people and of the immensely improved aspect of the whole County of Essex

there can be little doubt.

There is another question which requires consideration—how far will these improvements tend toward advancing real estate? There is no doubt but that all property fronting upon or adjoining these parks will continually increase, and investors will constantly be on the lookout for wide-awake agents to handle their bargains.

We here take pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr. C. H. Slaughter, whose office is located at No. 122 Roseville Avenue, opposite the Roseville station of D. L. & W. R. R. This enterprising citizen conducts a general real estate and insurance business.



WILLIAM A. BIRD.



C. H. SLAUGHT.

H. BUCHLEIN.



H. BUCHLEIN.

ON the first day of April, 1871, Mr. H. Buchlein associated with himself Mr. Sisserson and purchased the business which he owns to-day, from Dodd Brothers. In 1872, Mr. Sisserson withdrew from the partnership, thus leaving Mr. Buchlein sole owner and manager. Thus we see the young man who began work as a bookbinder for the Dodd Brothers in 1868, in the short space of five years becoming sole proprietor—another example of success wrought out of the old adage, "Where there's a will there's a way." Mr. Buchlein's resolve thus early made, to conduct a manufacturing business, has been proven over and over again, was no wild venture but was born of a fully developed business tact, and he had the push behind to make a success of what is a branch of manufacturing business carried on in the city of Newark, known as the designing and making of seals, stamps, engraving and die sinking for jewelers and ornamental brass work, also for leather and paper embossing, and which probably contains a greater number and variety of industries under a single head than any other known industry. This business in all its varieties is now conducted by Mr. H. Buchlein at 787 Broad Street, corner Market Street, third floor. For such an extensive business as Mr. Buchlein carries on, in all probability he occupies, comparatively speaking, a very small floor space. Mr. Buchlein has now been engaged in business more than a quarter of a century, and elegant specimens of the handiwork which he turns out are seen in all parts of the country and, in fact, wherever stamps are used and embossed paper or leather is manufactured or used the marvellous skill of Mr. Buchlein in the manufacture of dies is exhibited, and whatever comes from his

work is the result of his genius and mechanical skill.

His work is not without effect of any pretensions at all, but his for a part of its clerks' paraphernalia and its Secretary's

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Mr. Buchlein is a marvel in his line and, in fact, his line has no boundaries. His out-spreading genius

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KK UPTON YONTER HOME.

WILLIAM LOGEL.

IT would be difficult to select out of the whole miscellany of Newark's domestic industries, one which has had a more important bearing upon the commercial affairs of the city than the trade in general, family groceries. This important and necessary business stands foremost in line with the many commercial enterprises that have contributed to the steady growth and prosperity of the city. In reviewing the many able and honorable names identified with this particular industry, we take pleasure in mentioning that of Mr. William Logel, a faithful picture of whom appears in the illustrations shown on this page. The business is located on Springfield Avenue, corner Fifteenth Street, and is one of the neatest and best equipped grocery plants in that section of the city.

Stocked with a large and well-selected line of general family groceries and provisions, including new crop teas, coffees, spices, dried foreign and domestic fruits, hermetically sealed goods of every description—in fact, everything in the line of food supplies known to the trade, all of which are received from first hands, from the best and largest markets in the country, enabling the enterprising proprietor to supply the customers at the lowest, rock-bottom prices. In connection with the grocery business, a well-regulated meat market is a prominent feature of the house, which is very convenient for the people residing in the neighborhood. Polite assistants are in attendance, and free deliveries are made to customers in all parts of the city and its suburbs. Mr. Logel was born in Newark and was educated in the schools of the city, and has been identified with the industries of Newark for nearly half a century.

WILLIAM K. SCHOENIG.

A VISIT through the western section of Newark will convince the visitor how rapidly that part of the city is being built up with elegant, useful and substantial business places and residences. In this connection we mention with pleasure the many able architects of this city who are an honor to their profession, among whom stands Mr. William K. Schoenig, a first-class photo of whom is presented on this page. The skilled and talented efforts of this gentleman include many of



WILLIAM LOGEL'S NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,
COR. SPRINGFIELD AVENUE AND FIFTEENTH STREET.

the more noted architectural features that have been perfected within the past twenty years, and the results of his handiwork are apparent in many neat residences, useful dwellings, handsome flats and numerous other buildings in the western section of the city. The plans of Mr. Schoenig are conspicuous for original ideas and display a masterly genius for architectural effect. His drawings or designs also show a deep study and a thorough knowledge of his profession. Mr. Schoenig's office and drawing rooms are located on the corner of Springfield and Littleton Avenues. He takes great pleasure in his business and his services are in constant demand.

WILLIAM A. BIRD.

ONE of the oldest and best known representatives of the real estate and insurance business in this city is Mr. William A. Bird, whose photo appears on the preceding page. Mr. Bird



WILLIAM LOGEL.

transacted his first deal in this profession in June, 1862, and during the thirty-five years which he has devoted to this calling, few men, if any, will be found with a clearer record. He is rightly characterized as one of the many gentlemen who have chosen the real estate profession, a fact which is demonstrated by his success. Mr. Bird's office is located in the Bolles Building, 729 Broad Street, adjoining the Post Office. He is engaged in a general city and county business, covering the buying, selling and exchanging of real estate, securing loans on mortgages and effecting insurance in the most reliable companies. Mr. Bird is thoroughly posted in all of the details of the trade, and as a reliable appraiser of real estate in every section of the city and its suburbs, he stands without a peer.



WILLIAM K. SCHOENIG.

ARTHUR HINDL

THE HINDL family, which has been prominent in the business and social life of Newark for many years, is one of the oldest and most influential in the city. The family name is of German origin, and the first of the name who came to America was a German immigrant who settled in Newark in 1792. He was a successful merchant and a prominent member of the community. His descendants have continued to be active in the business and social life of the city, and the name of Hindl is well known in Newark and throughout the State.

Mr. Hindl, a photo of whom is presented in the illustration on this page, was born in Manchester, England, in 1844, and is regarded among the clever and capable of the city of architects and bricklayers. He has brought prestige into his country, and during his career with some of the leading business men of Newark, and he is honored with the full and respectful attention of his patrons, who have learned to place their complete confidence in his abilities.

PHILIP MILLER

PROMINENT among those who have built up a wide-spread and profitable connection with property owners is Mr. Philip Miller, real estate and insurance broker, of Room 5, No. 111, Market Street. He embarked in business in 1878, as a partner in the firm of Hedden & Miller, and at the death of his partner in 1902, he assumed sole control. Mr. Miller has built up a successful and profitable patronage, and occupies a position of prominence in the city, where he continues to conduct his business in all its branches, buying, selling, leasing, and letting lands and buildings of



RESIDENCE OF MR. ENGELBERGER, ON SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.

every description in city and country. He has been a resident of Newark for nearly half a century, and is familiar with the present and prospective values of all kinds of realty in all parts of this city and State. He has always on his books advantageous bargains in stores, houses and lands, as well as lists and descriptions of stores, dwellings, flats, etc., to let. He negotiates loans on bond and mortgage, at five and six per cent., on commission, and is a reliable medium between borrower and lender. Particular attention is given to the management of estates, which are kept in the highest state of repair and productiveness. Responsible tenants are secured, and rents are promptly collected. Insurance is also placed with reliable companies. Mr. Miller, a striking photo of whom is presented on this page, was formerly engaged in the meat business, and during eleven years served as City Meat Inspector. He is an active member of the Masonic Order and numerous other well-known organizations.



GO where you will, through any part of this city there is nothing that will attract the attention so much as the many useful and elegant residences that everywhere adorn the streets and corners.

These are monuments that speak of the thrift and enterprising of the inhabitants, and disclose the advance made in architectural art. Among the illustrations presented on this page we find the residence of our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Engelberger, on South Seventh Street. The grounds about the house are kept in the most orderly manner, befitting the dwelling place of a gentleman who makes business a pleasure and home a sacred retreat.



ARTHUR HINDL.



RESIDENCE OF ELIAS G. HELLER, ON ELWOOD AVENUE, FOREST HILL.

FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION.

THE Forest Hill Association was incorporated in 1890, with Elias G. Heller as President. The Association purchased several large tracts of land located in the northern part of Newark on the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, and named the place and station Forest Hill. Through the foresight, energy and push of its President, the tracts of woodland was transformed into the most delightful suburban place in Newark. Forest Hill is the highest, coolest, healthiest and most beautiful suburban place within the city limits and only twenty minutes' ride from Market and Broad Streets on the Forest Hill electric car, and thirty minutes' ride from Chambers Street or Twenty-third Street, New York, on the N. Y. & G. L. R. R. In fact, Forest Hill has all the city privileges, such as flagged, curbed, sewered and macadamized streets, gas and electric lights, pure water, private and public schools, church and club, mail delivery, telegraph and telephone service, police and fire protection, etc., with the advantage of a healthy country surrounding of an elevation one hundred and sixty-five feet above the tide water. The entire tract of about a mile square is restricted against all nuisances, and lots or plots are only sold for residential purposes, which is a guarantee every person has who locates his or her home at Forest Hill.

The Association, through its present (1897) officers—Elias G. Heller, President; J. Edwin Keene, Treasurer, and Paul E. Heller, Secretary, life-like photos of whom are presented in the illustrations, offers the most liberal terms to those desirous of owning a home, which enables all to procure one who can afford to pay rent, and thus have a warrantee deed to show for their savings as against an abundance of rent receipts.

The environs of Newark have been endowed by the lavish hand of nature with a charming diversity of gifts. Look where you will, some delightful view of hill, or wood, or water arrests the eye. These picturesque topographical features have been turned to good account in the making of homes, which are the fitting architectural jewels for so beautiful and bounteous a setting. Any description of the city, therefore, would be incomplete if we were to omit to direct attention to the attractions of the suburbs, which are occupied not only by the citizens of Newark, but also by thousands of families whose heads do business in New York, and find it in all respects more advantageous to live outside the crowded city. But of all the pleasant suburbs of Newark, the flower is the Forest Hill section, in the north-western part of the city. Here are combined in equal proportions the advantages of urban and suburban life, making this locality a perfect place of residence.

In salubrity of situation and in charm



ELIAS G. HELLER, PRESIDENT.



FOREST HILL PARKWAY, WEST FROM LAKE STREET, FOREST HILL.

of Forest Hill are streets not surpassed by any other place in the county of Essex. The most extended view of any part of the compass are commanded, including Newark and our cutting places, including her harbor, the city of Staten Island, and also a glimpse of the Statue of Liberty. Eastward are the hills of the New York Hills, dotted here and there with small trees and groups of shade trees. To the south are the Orange Mountains, veiled

ground, while the outline of the dark blue hills toward distant Pompton bounds the horizon northwards. Here, indeed, is a very kaleidoscope of natural beauties of field, river, bay, forest and mountain.

And yet these glimpses of nature, in all her varying aspects, would not be sufficient in themselves to attract home-makers. Rapid transit, frequent trains and comfortable cars are also indispensable to the suburban resident. With all these necessities Forest Hill is amply provided. The centre of Newark is easily reached by means of a well-equipped line of electric

street railway cars, with a liberal system of transfers in operation, affording cheap transportation to every part of the city, as well as to the Oranges, Bloomfield, Belleville and other suburban places. Easy access to the great city across the Hudson is obtained by taking the cars of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, either at the Forest Hill station of the Orange branch or those of the main line at Forest Hill station, which is only one and a half miles distant, and the commuter is landed at the foot of Chambers Street in about thirty-five minutes. From the moment he leaves his home, at a cost of but a few cents, he is on his way to the city, and the journey is made in the most comfortable and convenient manner.



PAUL E. MILLER, SECRETARY.

of New York than are the citizens of Harlem or the remoter parts of Brooklyn, while the comforts of the transit to and fro is incomparably superior for the New Jersey suburban resident. This is a fact beyond dispute. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, taking into consideration the high rents, impure air and generally unwholesome surroundings of city life, that so many New York business men have shaken the dust of the metropolis from their feet and established themselves in homes at Forest Hill, where their houses are larger and more comfortably arranged than are any that could be secured, even by a far greater expenditure of money, within the limits of the city.

But the advantages which give this suburb its distinguishing character and make it a place of happy and contented homes are not yet exhausted. Situated within the corporate limits, it is subjected only to the low tax rate for which Newark

from every point of view. Therefore, the Forest Hill Association was organized and at once set to work upon well-considered and practical plans for developing the undertaking. Not a foot of ground has been sold, nor will be sold, except under the reasonable restrictions and guarantees which were originally established. When a purchaser presents himself he is informed that, while the largest liberty is allowed in the exercise of personal taste, certain stipulations must be inexorably regarded. The deed which conveys to him his property binds him, his heirs and assigns, neither to occupy nor to sell his premises for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors, fertilizers or other undesirable occupations, which are duly specified. Moreover, there are covenants which preclude building within a certain distance of the street line, erecting houses of an undesirable grade, or putting up barns, stables or outhouses within prohibited limits.



MONTCLAIR AVENUE, EAST FROM DE GRAW AVENUE.

deserves credit and under which she makes many and satisfactory civic improvements. The public schools of Forest Hill are also part of the excellent educational system of Newark, than which there is none better. The same may be said of mail, express, telegraph and police service, which are, respectively, parts of the municipal organization. The streets are curbed, flagged, macadamized and to some extent sewered, while they are lighted either by gas or electricity. The water supply comes from the Pequannock, and is of a purity almost unequaled and of a quantity inexhaustible.

And yet Forest Hill, as it stands to-day, with its pleasant and commodious homes, its well-kept lawns, its wide and graded streets, its churches, schools and fine shade trees, appeared only seven years ago as the mental vision of its founder and principal promoter, Mr. Elias G. Heller, a successful manufacturer residing in the district. To him belongs the credit of bringing this model enterprise into being. He resolved upon building up a suburb which would be entirely unobjectionable

The result of this extreme care has been to secure the very best kind of residents, to double the value of all the property within five years, and to obtain a class of houses which range in cost from \$3,000 to \$25,000. The pictures herewith given of a few residences and parts of streets sufficiently indicate the character of the suburban homes which have sprung up in this beautiful section of Newark. And to cap the climax of good things which have already fallen to the residents of Forest Hill, the founder, Mr. Elias G. Heller, has generously donated eighteen acres of land to the Essex County Park Commissioners, who have secured about three hundred acres adjoining Forest Hill, which will be transformed into a public park at an early day.

An elaborate park system for Essex County is now under way, controlled by a Board of five well-known citizens who were appointed by Justice David A. Depue, under an act of the legislature, in whom full and ample powers are invested to provide a park system at an expense of two and one-half millions of dollars.

THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, in its annual report, has published a commendable list of names of persons who have been successful in the city of New York. Among these names is that of Mr. J. C. McQuinn, who is now president of the Board of Education. Mr. McQuinn is a native of New York, and has been a resident of this city for many years. He is a man of high character and high ability, and has been successful in many of his business enterprises. He is now president of the Board of Education, and is doing a very good work for the city. He is a man of high character and high ability, and has been successful in many of his business enterprises. He is now president of the Board of Education, and is doing a very good work for the city.

THE A OHL MACHINE WORKS.

Philadelphia, an acknowledged prominent industrial expert, thus concluding, located in the machine trade, from a needle to a sewing-machine, to be found in the work-shops of Newark, and some of the goods from the fact that the machinists, and tool-makers in a large measure, have been prominent factors in attracting business from other places to locate their plants in this city. We mention this, of course, to give the well-known name of the A. O. H. of New York, one of the founders of the celebrated A. O. H.



RESIDENCE OF IN-SHIEF L. W. HINT, ON PARK AVE., ORANGE, N. J.

Pituit Water Filters, and patented Paint and Varnish Machines, general machinists and tool-makers, inventors and designers of special machinery to order. A life-like photo of the proprietor is presented herewith, and the well-equipped machine plant is located in the Wheaton Building, corner Market street and Pennsylvania R. R. avenue - Nos. 365-367 Market street and Nos. 25-31 Pennsylvania R. R. avenue, opp. Market Street Station. This enterprising mechanic is noted for his skill and ability in designing and improving upon the invention of others, having in his employ some of the most thorough and experienced workmen known to the trade.

This, combined with his personal knowledge, enables him to execute promptly the most delicate order in the machinists' trade. The plant is known for having produced some of the finest dies and tools, presses, engines and a variety of ordinary machinery of the heaviest and most approved style, Mr. Ohl being the owner of several valuable patented inventions which are a great help to the trade.



J. B. FAITOUTE.

ESSEX County, New Jersey, is famous throughout civilization as the home of numerous co-operative associations, including religious, patriotic, educational, industrial, fraternal, social, benevolent, charitable and various others too numerous to mention. All of these exist in a flourishing condition, and meet with the approval and indorsement of the people, for whose good they exist. There are, perhaps, but few of our fellow-citizens who really consider the amount of good that is continually being done, through the offices of these time honored organizations. Among them we mention with pleasure, and exhibit a striking photo of, Mr. J. B. Faitoute, who so creditably discharges the duties of Supreme Secretary of the Golden Star Fraternity.

Besides being connected with the Supreme Council of one of the most thriving fraternal insurance organizations, Mr. Faitoute has been carrying on a large and most extensive insurance business, representing nearly all of the well-known and largest insurance companies in this country. For a number of years he has also been Secretary of both the Fireside and Hearthstone Building and Loan Associations. Both associations are well-known in business circles. His office is situated in the Clinton Building.

The organization is a social, fraternal and benevolent association, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, January 21, 1882. The incorporators were residents of the city of Newark and well-known among the business community, hence it is absolutely a home institution. Its objects are to promote industry, morality and charity among its members, and to provide and establish a beneficiary fund from which, on satisfactory evidence of the death of a member, a sum not exceeding \$2,000, shall be paid to the beneficiaries.



J. B. FAITOUTE.



HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM, ON MULBERRY STREET.

twenty-five years. The photo presented on page 214 is a good likeness of the gentleman under consideration, who is engaged in the grocery and dairy business located on the northwest corner of Pacific Street and New York Avenue. Mr. Rittenhouse devotes his attention to the success of his calling, and while a strict business man, has found time to discharge the duties of citizenship, he having represented faithfully the people of the Tenth Ward in the Board of Education for four years and served with ability on some of the most important committees of the board.

Mr. Rittenhouse, in connection with the grocery trade, conducts a dairy and produce business, supplying everything in these lines in their season.

OTTO K. SCHILL

It is a true saying, that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." This may or may not be true; it all depends upon one's definition of music, and this again relies upon one's education. Then the savageness of the beast must be inversely proportionate to the savageness of the music. What might bring tears to the eyes of the savage, might bring tears to our eyes, too, but from a vastly different reason. Uncouth strains that might have a soothing effect upon a Chinese widow, might sooth us also, on the same principle that a policeman's club has a soothing effect if judiciously applied. A glance at the striking photo which the artist has so successfully transferred to this page, will satisfy anyone who has the least smattering of phrenological

science, that the artist whom it represents is musically inclined, and that music is a natural characteristic.

The elegant studio of this musical genius is located in the Clinton Building, No. 22 Clinton Street, between Broad and Beaver Streets. Here he devotes his personal attention in giving lessons to those desiring to learn the art of playing the soul-entrancing violin. Newark is justly proud of her many excellent artists, but few, if any, possess the qualifications to impart their knowledge of this particular instrument to others better than our well-known fellow-townsmen, Mr. Otto K. Schill, who is noted as one of the most painstaking, untiring and devoted instructors, whose ambition is to graduate musical artists who will be a credit to themselves and an honor to him.

STACY B. RITTENHOUSE.

AMONG the business men of the Tenth Ward, the name of Stacy B. Rittenhouse is well and favorably known, he having been identified in the industrial pursuits for the past



OTTO K. SCHILL

JOHN NIEDER.

THE history of the world is filled with the amazing deeds of heroic men, and women, too, who have won honors on bloody fields, but the pages of this illustrated souvenir has been devoted to recording the names, and presenting photos of men whose genius has contributed to make Essex County great and famous in the industrial world. The numerous interests that have contributed towards this grand result, are to be congratulated for the parts played in accomplishing it, and prominent among them the tanning and manufacturing of leather has played an important part. Newark at the present writing being the centre of this trade in the United States. Attention is directed to the enterprise of our well-known fellow-townsmen, Mr. John Nieder, manufacturer of every description of book-binders' and pocket-book brands of leather, which are creditable to the push, enterprise and ability of this young and wide-awake mechanic.

The plant is located on Emmett Street and Avenue C, near the Emmett Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is one of the best equipped factories of its size and kind in the city. Mr. Nieder, a photo of whom is seen on this page, is a practical mechanic with a thorough knowledge of the leather business, especially those brands that he represents, and these are noted principally for their quality and finish. He is a self-made man, having raised himself up from the bench to his present standing in the leather trade, and has on various occasions acted the part of a good citizen, having ably represented the people of the Tenth Ward in the Board of Education, and his district in the State Legislature.

JACOB GAHR.

THE accompanying illustration represents a typical self-made man, the story of whose life clearly demonstrates what can be accomplished by energy, integrity, sobriety and reliability. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, December 31, 1856, in humble circumstances. At the age of sixteen his parents emigrated with him and the remainder of the family to this country. Shortly after his arrival he secured

by the various organizations with which he is connected, mainly the Orpheus, Liederkrauz, Bethoven Maennerchor, St. Leonard Council, No. 448, Catholic Benevolent Legion, of which he is vice-president; St. Benedict's Benevolent Society, of which he is the president, having been connected with St. Benedict's Church since his arrival in this country. Mr. Gahr takes a deep interest in educational matters, and is an active member of the St. Benedict's Parochial School and the Twelfth Ward German and English School Societies.

The story of Mr. Gahr's career in his trade reads somewhat like a fairy tale, and at the same time demonstrates what can be accomplished by attention to business, and the secret he claims to be honesty, pluck and determination to win.



THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, ON BANK STREET.

a situation in a cigar factory, and by strict attention to his business soon gained the reputation of an expert cigar maker.

By hard work and economy he succeeded in laying aside sufficient to launch out as a cigar manufacturer on his own account, which he did February 2, 1883. Commencing in a very small way, his business soon began growing and steadily continued step by step, until to-day he occupies a well-equipped factory in the rear of 153-155 Hamburg Place, in which he now employs several experienced workmen. This is a remarkable growth considering the competition he had to contend with. It must be noted that the chief source of his success was the never failing reliability in the goods he manufactured. A customer once secured, he rarely lost. In June, 1896, he also embarked in the dry and fancy goods business in his store at 155 Hamburg Place, and it is safe to say that he will employ the same traits, energy and reliability, to make his new business as great a success as the cigar business. On the front of 153-155 Hamburg Place he has erected a handsome three-story frame and a two and one-half story brick structure.

Mr. Gahr is possessed of a genial disposition which has won him a host of friends, and the popularity he enjoys is attested



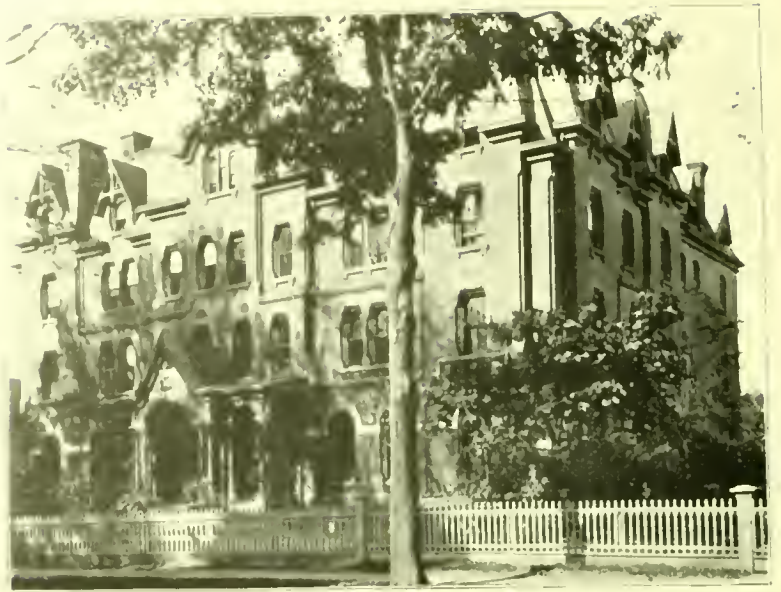
JACOB GAHR.



JOHN NIEDER.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

THE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, located on Pleasant Avenue, is a fine example of the architecture of the Essex County National Bank. The building is a three-story structure with a mansard roof and a central tower. It was designed by H. Galloway Teneyck and is one of the many fine buildings erected in this city and its suburbs.



HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, ON MT. PLEASANT AVENUE.

H. GALLOWAY TENEYCK

TO POSSESS a practical and thorough knowledge of one's profession is one of the most commendable features of a man's business life. The man who carefully classifies his work is sure to attract the attention of the leading men of business and finance, and bring to his support, commissions from the highest walks of life. A notable citizen in this connection, we are pleased to mention the name of Mr. H. Galloway Teneyck, architect, located in the Firemen's Insurance Building, corner Broad and Market streets, whose life-like photo is herewith presented. The elegant and well-equipped office and draughting rooms of this worthy representative of the architectural profession, disclose at a glance the prominent features of his honored calling, and the numerous residences, stores and other structures erected in this city and its suburbs attest his skill and ability in the trade he so ably represents. He is a

thoroughly competent draughtsman and general architect of ample experience and is, in a word, master of his art in all its branches. It would be useless to mention here the names of any particular buildings, as this enterprising citizen is willing to forward a beautiful souvenir to the public for asking. Mr. Teneyck is prepared to make plans for all classes of buildings, furnishing designs, specifications and estimates of cost and cost of construction. Particular attention is given to interior decoration, model his personal supervision and execution.

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H. GALLOWAY TENEYCK, ARCHITECT.

DIXON & RIPPEL.

THERE is, perhaps, no one interest in Newark to-day which has shown such a healthy and continued growth as the brush business. The manufacture of high grade brushes constitutes a very important industry. The establishment of Dixon & Rippel is not only the most prominent, but is also the oldest established in this city. In the year 1857 this house was founded by Mr. Edward Dixon, the senior partner of the present firm. In 1866 he admitted Mr. W. Dixon to partnership, and the firm became known as E. & W. Dixon. In 1891 the above firm dissolved and Mr. Edward Dixon continued the business under the name of Newark City Brush Manufactory. A few months later Mr. Albert A. Rippel was admitted to partnership, and the firm became known as Dixon & Rippel.

Mr. Edward Dixon, the founder of the firm, is an old citizen of Newark. He is a practical brush maker and has been actively identified with the brush business in this city since 1852. The old sign (Newark Brush Factory) can still be seen on top of the factory building, at Nos. 50 and 52 Market Street.

Mr. Albert A. Rippel, the junior partner, is a native of Newark, and has been actively identified with the brush industry since 1880, having grown up in the business from boyhood. He represents what is called young blood in business, and since his connection the firm has experienced a continued increase in business. He is one of the few men who are to-day called successful salesmen. The high grade brushes manufactured by this firm are fast becoming celebrated for their superior construction, durability and practical working qualities. Always



DIXON & RIPPEL'S BRUSH WORKS, CORNER MARKET AND PLANE STREETS.

using the best materials, and combining the highest mechanical skill with thorough experience, they feel confident in claiming to produce the best brushes in the market. This firm enjoys the distinction of carrying on a general brush manufacturing business. They are not confined to any one particular branch, but manufacture everything in the line.



EDWARD DIXON.



ALBERT A. RIPPEL.

O

always certain to be found in this establishment, and that is polite attention. An application made for a rig in which to ride, be it for one of his swift steppers or high lookers, or one of the patient, safe and steady plodding dobbins for the keeper of every variety—and turnouts of elegance or comfort, common or for a saddle horse to take a gallop on, is always met in a business way, and the want supplied as though everybody was in a hurry. Elegance, care, cleanliness and dispatch are the leading words in Mr. Munn's business dictionary. That Newark is fortunate in the class of men who are engaged in the livery business is a fact that goes without the saying, and F. W. Munn, who is the sole proprietor of the business, is only a representative of this large class of business men engaged in letting horses and carriages in the city of Newark. From very modest beginnings the business of this concern has grown to its present immense proportions under the fostering of this man



NEWARK AND COLUMBIAN, ON CHESTNUT STREET

of pluck and vim, and he can trace his success to the original motto, "determined to please," which has been earned out to the letter, not only by himself, but by all his employees. A visit to the stables is well worth the making by the lovers of the horse and the admirers of the stylish in harness, saddles, carriages or sleighs, stylish and elegant representatives of either kind being found in the stables and repositories for vehicles and boudoirs and closets for the harness, robes, blankets, harness, clusters and the fly nettings, a variety of which are constantly on hand, for use when necessity or emergency or efficiency demands. Mr. Munn always delights to show those around the establishment, in which he takes a personal interest and pride, who are in pursuit of pleasure or information as to where is the proper place to procure, at a moderate price, just such a turnout as they would like when they wish to

ride or drive through the city or its suburbs.

Every year the establishment sends out a neat circular, notifying the people as far as possible of the greatly increased facilities he has made, in order to please and gratify his old customers and point to others whom he is ready and willing to please. Mr. Munn is one of those men who believe in having a good thing—the very best the markets afford, and put into exercise the full measure of his push and vim to furnish everybody with "a good horse and carriage for a very little money."

There is little doubt of this being one of the most thoroughly equipped livery stables in the city of Newark. Besides the paraphernalia proper, he has his own blacksmith, wheelwright and harness makers' shops with skilled mechanics to operate them, all of which a wide-awake, thinking public appreciate. He makes a specialty of furnishing horses and wagons separate or together by the day, week or month. Also two and four horse stages for pleasure parties and immense vans for moving merchandise or furniture. Mr. Munn is a well-known business man with a thorough knowledge of the livery industry which he so ably represents. He is a veteran of the war for the Union and a member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of this city. A first-class photo of him is herewith given in the illustrations, with that of his elegant new residence, and they speak for him louder than anything we could say.

WILLIAM J. KEARNS.

COUNSELLOR William J. Kearns, whose photo is presented on page 125 of this work, was a member of the legislature during the year 1893. In the legislative manual of that year the following facts are given concerning him: "Mr. Kearns was born in Newark, N. J., August 12, 1864, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in St. Patrick's Parochial school and St. Benedict's College, Newark, and also in the University of the City of New York, where he received the degree of L. L. B., on May 26, 1892. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law at the June term of the Supreme Court, in 1887, and as a counsellor-at-law at the February term, in 1892. He was made Master in Chancery, February 14, 1888."

Counsellor Kearns, whose offices are located in the Globe Building, corner Broad and Mechanic Streets, commenced his professional career by opening an office as a law stenographer in Newark, his native place, in January, 1883, at the age of nine-

teen. At that time he had already acquired the reputation of being one of the most expert court reporters in this State. He practiced his profession for several years, at the same time continuing the legal studies he



F. W. MUNN.



RESIDENCE OF F. W. MUNN, ON CHESTNUT STREET.

had already begun. During this period in his career he frequently filled the place of the official stenographer of Vice-Chancellor Bird's court, generally accompanying the Vice-Chancellor on his circuit into Warren, Morris, Sussex, Hunterdon and Somerset Counties. After his admission to the Bar in June, 1887, as stated above, he abandoned his stenographic practice and has since been devoting himself exclusively to the practice of the law, at which, for a young man, he has achieved a large measure of success. At the April term, 1890, of the Essex Court of Oyer and Terminer, he was assigned by Justice Depue to defend James Smith, who was indicted for the murder of Hastings. This murder trial attracted considerable public attention at the time, because of the novelty of the defense—an insane delusion of persecutions—which Mr. Kearns ingeniously prepared, and which, together with the able assistance of Mr. Samuel Kalisch, whom he asked to have assigned as his associate counsel, succeeded in saving Smith from the gallows.

Latterly, Counsellor Kearns has been giving more especial attention to the civil branch of his profession. In the legislature of 1893 he served as chairman of the House Committee on State Industrial School for Girls; he was also a member of the Committee on Federal Relations, and one of the committee on the Judiciary. On the Judiciary Committee he earned the reputation of being one of its most useful and hard-working members. He was also the Secretary of the Essex Democratic Assembly Caucus, for in politics he is a staunch Democrat. It was this caucus which determined to make the Hon. James Smith, Jr., a candidate for United States Senator, and it was Mr. Kearns who, as Secretary of the caucus, made public announcement of the action of the Essex lawmakers at their memorable meeting on the night of December 5, 1892.

In the November elections, 1892, in the Seventh Assembly District, Mr. Kearns defeated the popular Ex-Freeholder Huegel, who was then considered invincible, by a majority of 239 votes, but was defeated in 1893 by Dr. Edwards by 24 votes.

ENGELHORN & SON.



OF the many well known
furnishing houses long
established in this city of T.
& Son. The house was
established some thirty-five years
ago by John Engelhorn, and
after his death in 1893 the busi-
ness was continued by Mrs. F.
Engelhorn, his daughter, Mr. Otto
Engelhorn, his son, and
others. The ware-rooms and
office are located at 16 Hamburg
Place, and are neatly fitted up with
everything connected in the funeral
direction line. Mr. Fischer was
born in this city, being educated in
the public schools of Newark, and
graduated from the Massachusetts
School of Embalming. He is a
practical expert in embalming and
has a thorough knowledge of every
detail connected with the duties of
a funeral director, from the moment
of death to the last sad rites at the



W. HEILMAN.

He has been in the profession
for twenty years, and is noted for the courteous and
efficient manner in which he transacts his business with
the public. His office is located on this page.

W. HEILMAN.

FURNISHING & Co. W. Heilman, of the Third Ward,
Newark, was born in Germany, near the Rhine, in 1857,
& after coming to this country and learned the
business of a funeral director. At present he is proprietor
of the funeral home, located at 24 West Street, Newark.
He is president of the Newark Singing Society, and is a
member of the Mount Zion Society, the Odd Fellows,
Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W. He is also Director of the
Lodge of the Newark Association. Mr. Heilman,
being a native of Germany, is a native Republican, and
has been a member of the Third Ward, Republican Executive

Committee for six years. He is also a member of the Third
Ward Republican and the U. S. Grant Clubs, and is also Chair-
man of the Committee on Public Buildings, of the Board of
Chosen Freeholders, a member of the committees on Finance
and Lunacy and is identified with the West End Land Improve-
ment Association.

G. L. ERB.

WE take pleasure in mentioning, on these pages, the name
of one of the many men who are worthy representatives
of the funeral directors of this city, Mr. G. L. Erb, a truthful
photo of whom is herewith produced. The office, ware-rooms
and morgue are located at 22 William Street, and are admir-
ably equipped with everything in the line of a first-class funeral
furnishing plant. The business was established in 1840 by
A. L. Erb, who died in 1883, and was continued by his widow,
Eva M. Erb, with G. L. Erb as manager, until 1890. Since

then the undertaking branch, which is one of the best equipped in the city, has
been conducted by the former
manager, Mr. G. L. Erb, and the
business is carried on jointly
by Mr. and Mrs. Erb. Mr. Erb has
grown up with the business, and
is endowed with all the traits of
character for the successful carry-
ing on of this peculiar calling. He
devotes his personal attention to
everything of which he has made
a specialty. He takes the en-
tire charge of funerals, furnishing
everything desired, on the most
reasonable terms. Caskets are at-
tention to all details of the day
of service. Mr. Erb is a native of
Germany, and possesses a
thorough and efficient knowl-
edge of the German language, and is dis-
charging his duties in the burial of the



E. R. WOODRUFF, DECEASED.

W & J. MULLIN.

THERE are few men engaged in the funeral furnishing or undertaking profession that are possessed of the various business qualities enjoyed by Messrs. William and Joseph Mullin, managers of the estate of Peter Mullin. The house was established in 1870, and since the tragic death of the founder, which occurred in 1891, the business has been ably conducted by his sons, both of whom are graduates of the New York College and the Cincinnati School of Embalming. The ware-rooms and morgue, which is illustrated on this page, are located at 91 Lafayette Street, and are thoroughly supplied with everything in the line of funeral furnishing goods.

Messrs. W. and J. Mullin, the managers, devote their personal attention to the business of their honored father, and are noted for their courteous and obliging treatment towards the bereaved families of those who intrust them with the last sad rites of decently interring their sacred dead. The house is one of the most honorable and trustworthy to be found in the business. Calls are promptly attended to at all hours of the day and night, and on the most reasonable terms.

AUGUST BERNAUER.

IN reviewing the various industries that are represented in this city, it is difficult to select a calling that attracts a more able set of men than the profession of an undertaker or funeral director. Newark has many honorable citizens who have chosen this business, and among them we take pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr. August Bernauer, undertaker, whose ware-rooms and morgue are located at 55 Barbara, corner Niagara Streets. Mr. Bernauer first beheld the light of day in this city in September, 1854, and was educated in the schools of Newark. He has been connected with the undertaking business for fourteen years, during which time he has officiated at the funerals of many well-known citizens, and always represented the dignified profession of the honorable funeral director.

He is prepared to assume entire charge of obsequies, secure burial plots in any cemetery, and supply hearses and coaches in any required number, and his services can be obtained at all hours of the day and night on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Bernauer, a photo of whom is displayed on this page, has demonstrated his ability in the profession of



AUGUST BERNAUER.

the undertaking line, under the name of James P. Dowling & Son. The office and ware-rooms are located at 40 Bowery Street. The house was founded in 1881, by the honored father of the present proprietor, who died in 1893. Since then he successfully continued it. Mr. Dowling seems to be endowed with those qualifications necessary to carry on his profession. He is a Newarker by birth and education and under his father's care learned his profession. Mr. Dowling is prepared to take entire charge of funerals, and furnish everything required. He makes a specialty of embalming on the most scientific methods. He is well-known in the eastern section of the city, and is esteemed by everyone.



MULLIN'S UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
ON LAFAYETTE STREET.

undertaker, and is respected by those who know him for his courtesy and sterling integrity. He is associated with many fraternal, benevolent and charitable societies and has been treasurer of St. Leonard's Council, C. B. L., since its organization.

J. P. DOWLING & SON.

A YOUNG, enterprising and honorable representative among the funeral directors of this city worthy of mention on these pages is Mr. James P. Dowling, who conducts business in



JAMES P. DOWLING.

JOSHUA BRIERLEY

THERE is an old saying that "a new broom sweeps clean." The assertion does not always hold good unless it penetrates into the glades of life far enough to ascertain of what kind of stuff the broom is made up with, and only after frequent trials can we find out whether or not its qualities are durable. It is with feelings of this kind that we take under consideration the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, Mr. Joshua Brierley, one of the most reliable and courteous funeral directors of Essex County. Mr. Brierley was born in England, coming to this country in 1882, and has successfully conducted the undertaking business in this city and its suburbs for the past fifteen years, during which time he has won great favor from the public by his courteous and sterling business qualities, and established one of the finest and most complete undertaking establishments of be found in the City of Newark or State of New Jersey.

He thoroughly understands his profession, having graduated from Clark's School of Embalming, and is a practical expert in this particular branch of the business. He makes a specialty of embalming in accordance with the latest and most approved scientific methods, and his services are in constant demand on account of his skill and ability in satisfactorily performing these operations. Mr. Brierley's office and warerooms are located at No. 374 Broad street, and are admirably fitted up and equipped with everything appertaining to a first-class funeral furnishing undertaking establishment. He is prepared to take full charge of remains, procure burial plots or graves in any cemetery, furnish hearses and coaches, flowers, etc., at all hours of the day or night, and on the most liberal terms. All details receive his personal attention and everything intrusted to him is attended to with promptness. His dignified and sympathetic bearing in bereaved homes have modified and alleviated the sorrowful situation attendant upon the burial of their dead.

In connection with his undertaking business, Mr. Brierley conducts a large and commodious livery and boarding stable,



JOSHUA BRIERLEY, FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

located at the corner High and Clay streets. A large number of fine horses, and a great variety of coaches, carriages, light wagons, sleighs, etc., are constantly on hand for the use of the public, on the most reasonable terms. Safe and courteous drivers are furnished whenever desired. Some of the finest turnouts to be seen on the streets and ave-



JOSHUA BRIERLEY'S STABLES, COR. HIGH AND CLAY STREETS.

nues of this city and its suburbs come from this neatly-arranged and orderly establishment. The illustrations on this page represent the well-equipped and commodious livery plant, and a life-like photo of Mr. Brierley, who is looked upon as one of the most successful undertakers and liverymen of the city, and is noted as one of the most scientific embalmers in Essex County. His reputation has steadily grown upon the rules of professional integrity laid down when commencing his business career in 1882, when he first began to carve his way through business rivalry, and his reward lies in a bright past record and hopeful future.

Mr. Brierley is highly esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact in business or social relations, and is connected with several of Newark's well-known societies, being an active member of the Golden Star Fraternity, the K. of P., and the I. O. O. F. He is one of those large-hearted men who associate with their fellows more on account of the benefits which they can confer, rather than those, like too many, whose selfishness and greed send them flying to the lodge-room in order to secure the full modicum of benefits which are supposed to accrue, and which all, too often, find the way into unworthy pockets. Here, in passing, we might indite the fact that the number of good samaritans, even when bound by the mystic tie, are all too few when the clarion call of relief for the sick, the wounded and distressed of their fellows is sounded. We feel entirely safe in the assertion that at least two pass by on the other side while one stops to pour oil into the wounds which gap and fester before the greedy. Much of the neglect of duty may grow out of a lack of thoughtfulness, but herein lies a bane just as much in need of cure as the great primary wrong of utter selfishness.

There is no better place to give exercise to the virtues learned in the lodge-room than where death has entered the family and broken the ties which bind the household. 'Tis here that such men as Joshua Brierley have found the field where temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice can have full play—the virtues, when combined, bring solace to the afflicted and hope to the bereaved, and help to dispel the shadows which conceal for a time the bright sides of life. The life, character, prosperity and business standing of Mr. Brierley is highly commended by all.

JOSEPH HARBURGER

THE subject of this sketch is a gentleman well and favorably known to the citizens of every section of the city. Mr. Joseph Harburger, the courteous and able manager of Harburger's Hall, an illustration of which is presented on this page, was born in the city of Mainz, German, in 1854. He was educated in the schools of his native land and was, in early life, trained in the culture of grapes and the production of wine, which was one of the principal industrial occupations of the people of his native country. Coming to America in 1871, he entered the employ of D. Dreyfus & Co., wine merchants, of New York City, and continued with the firm for a period of seven years, when he entered into business on his own account, opening what is known as the Jersey House, on Cortlandt Street, New York City, which he successfully carried on for ten years.

During the past seven years Mr. Harburger has conducted the well-known place of amusement located at Nos. 80 and 82 Hamburg Place, and deserves credit for the able and courteous treatment rendered to the patrons of this popular resort, upon all occasions. Harburger's Hall is one of the most popular amusement places situated in the Iron Bound District, and is largely patronized by the numerous religious, patriotic, educational, industrial, fraternal, musical, social, benevolent and political associations that flourish in the eastern part of the city. Attached to the hall is a large and well-kept garden capable of accommodating over five hundred people. The grounds are neatly laid out with shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, etc., planted in profusion. The hall is heated throughout by steam and lighted well, and has every convenience tending to accommodate the public. The genial proprietor is courtesy itself. He embodies in one man, traits that are rarely found together; common sense and sterling business tact, and united with these, the highest order of personal accomplishments. He is one of the finest caterers in the city, and is widely noted in this line.



HARBURGER'S HALL, ON HAMBURG PLACE.

ADOLPH POORTMAN

IN the illustrations presented on this page will be found a view which takes in the southeast corner of Ferry and Prospect Streets, showing Poortman's Hall, which is much used by many well-known organizations for a meeting place. The building is of brick, and is a substantial structure, lately erected, in a style of architecture very attractive for that section of the city. The proprietor of the hall, Mr. Adolph Poortman, was born in Zevenaar, Holland, November, 1845, receiving his early education in the schools of his native village, and by trade is an engraver, having followed the occupation for many years. Coming to this country in 1880, he found employment at his trade, and after a few years he started in business for himself on Elm Street, in the Tenth Ward, where he kept a hall known as Democratic Headquarters, and removed from there to his present elegant location. In catering to the refined and delicate palates of the section of the city where he is located, he has built up and established a flourishing business. Mr. Poortman is one of the representative men of this calling. He carries continuously a general line of high-class wines and liquors, some of the better qualities of his stock being fit articles with which to grace the table of a cultured epicure. He is an expert and seldom goes astray when called upon for a decision as to the qualities of wines. His numerous patrons are enthusiastic in support of this fact, and place implicit faith in his judgment in this respect.

Mr. Poortman, a photo of whom is shown on the following page, is experienced in catering, and is noted for the orderly manner in which he conducts the business which he represents. He is public spirited and generous, and has ever been identified with the progress of the district in which he resides. Mr. Poortman is a member of all nearly the associations that abound in the eastern section of the city. His establishment has a wide patronage which has been drawn there through the customers' respect for him.



POORTMAN'S HALL, FERRY AND PROSPECT STREETS.

JOHN GREGORY
DETECTIVE



JOHN GREGORY.

born at the village of Kew-Forest, England, serving there for years. When still but a young man, he made several very important discoveries in the case of the burning of \$12,000 of the company's bonds, one of which he succeeded in getting back. He came to this country's employ in 1889, and has since been successful in many cases. He then started in business for himself, opening a branch office in this city of the N. J. State Detective Agency, having in office at 188 Market Street. He is now one of the N. J. State Detective Agency for large companies, and he is now general manager of a large insurance company.

This organization, the N. J. State Detective Agency, was organized by the State Police. It was organized December 1, 1891, and dissolved April 1, 1891. The original organizers were James W. Wadsworth, president of the police department at the time, James M. Wilson, ex-chief of police, Thomas Wadsworth, John J. Mahon, and W. Mahon, William J. Mahon, and Thomas J. Mahon. This organization has

been successful in many cases, and has been successful in many cases. He was next appointed as superintendent of the N. Y. Globe Gas Light Co., of New Brunswick, N. J. He was next appointed as a night sergeant of the police force, and from there was tendered a position as des-



ADOLPH POORTMAN.

amongst his members some of the cleverest and sharpest detectives in the U. S. Mr. Gregory, a photo of whom appears on this page, has been a member of the association for several years. He was not long located in Newark when the great strike of the Clark's Thread Co., in 1891, took place, and which he brought to a peaceful issue. In the fall of 1893, the great strike on the Lehigh Valley Railroad took place, which was placed in his hands and which he handled and saved the company thousands of dollars, which was highly appreciated by the company. He also does work for the large fire insurance companies of N. Y. and N. J. At present he has a large force of skilled detectives and is doing a large business in private work. Mr. Gregory owns his home at 78 Murray Street.

WM. F. VAN HOUTEN.

WM. F. Van Houten, a photo of whom appears on this page, was born in the city of New York, 1839, coming to Newark with his parents in 1844, where he has since made his

home. He attended the public schools until he was ten years old and then went to sea as a cabin boy with his father on a coasting vessel, continuing his studies when not engaged at his duties, and going to school in the winter months. When he was fifteen years old, his father died, and he then went to sea with his mother. He entered the navy in 1855 as first-class apprentice boy and served three years and one half on the U. S. ship San Jacinto in the East India and China Seas under Commodore Amoy, who commanded Perry's treaty with Japan. He was then sent to the United States to erect the first American flag that ever waved on shore in the town of Simsbury, Conn. He is now Consul



WILLIAM F. VAN HOUTEN.





JOHN A. RODRIGO.

General Townsend Harris as the representative of America. He was also one of the suite of the Commodore's in Bau Kok, the capital of Siam, when the United States obtained one of their most important treaties with that government, and was also engaged in the battle of Barriers Forts, near Canton, in 1856.

On his arrival in New York he was discharged, and again entered the merchant service. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the army in Kearny's Brigade, and was with it in all the battles on the Peninsular under McClellan, but was compelled by sunstroke and sickness, to go to the hospital after the army had



ANTON STEINES.

arrived at Harrison's Landing. From there he was sent home. When again able for duty he entered the navy, and was discharged in 1865, and was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He then became master of several coasting vessels until 1869, when he left the water and went on the Newark Police force until 1880, when he resigned and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as detective, where he is still employed. Mr. Van Houten is a past commander of Phil. Kearny Post, No. 1. In October, 1895, he organized, in this city, the Admiral Boggs Association of naval veterans, and was elected its Captain and he is still its commanding officer. He connected himself with the New Jersey Detective Association in 1882, and has continued an active member ever since, having served two terms as its Captain.

JOHN A. RODRIGO.

A STRIKING and natural photo of a well-known citizen is presented on this page. Mr. John A. Rodrigo, who first beheld the light of day in this city, in August, 1838, and was educated in the public schools. By trade he is a carriage trimmer, having served his apprenticeship with the well-known firm of M. C. and J. H. Green & Co., who at that time were located on N. J. R. R. Avenue. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and after serving two and one-half years, was promoted to the medical staff of the United States Army, serving until the termination of the war for the Union. Since that time his pursuits in life have been various. As a private citizen he was called to preside as police justice, under the Republican rule in 1888, and served with distinction until removed by the

change in administration in 1892. He is connected with the New Jersey Detective Agency, which has its headquarters in Jersey City, and is also the treasurer and manager of the Merchants' Protective Association of this city.

Mr. Rodrigo is closely identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member of Phil. Kearny Post, No. 1. of this department, who celebrated their thirtieth anniversary on October 26, 1896, and he is connected with many other patriotic, fraternal, industrial, social and political associations.

A. STEINES.

NEWARK is no doubt one of the greatest consumers of coal among the cities of the American Union, and a well-known dealer in the black diamond trade is the subject of this sketch, Mr. A. Steines, a photo of whom is presented on this page. He was born in Germany, October 29, 1831, and came to America in June, 1852. He was educated in the schools of Newark, and is by trade a moulder, having served an apprenticeship with a well-known firm in this city.

Mr. Steins commenced business on his own account in 1875, starting a brass foundry which he successfully conducted for fourteen years, and during the past eight years has been identified with the coal trade. His office and yards are located at 706 Market, at the junction of Ferry Street, and all coal delivered by this enterprising citizen is well screened and guaranteed, to consumers, to be in every respect the highest standard of excellence. Mr. Steines also deals in new and second-hand machinery of ever description, and has earned by his thrift and enterprise an enviable name in all his business transactions.



RESIDENCE OF W. J. KEARNS, ON EIGHTH ST.

HILL-TOWN BREWERY COMPANY

On the 1st of January, 1876, the Hill-Town Brewery Company was organized, and since that time has been steadily increasing its business. The company is now the largest and most successful in the State, and its products are sold in every part of the country. The company is now the largest and most successful in the State, and its products are sold in every part of the country. The company is now the largest and most successful in the State, and its products are sold in every part of the country. The company is now the largest and most successful in the State, and its products are sold in every part of the country.



PLANT OF THE HILL-TOWN BREWERY CO., SPRINGFIELD AVENUE.

as drawn from the wood wherein is housed the lager of his make. By hard work, close study and with the utmost care, Mr. Reiser has succeeded in putting forth a brand of beer which has popularized itself and been named the A-1 American. Mr. Reiser is justly proud of his success, and his friends, and he has lots of them, feel that, without a doubt, his A-1 American brand is the foremost American beer on the market. Mr. Reiser is of a retiring disposition, and it is only when he has pleased his employers and the public that he has pleased himself.

Here comes in the fact that without rasp or jar the wonderful truth that the A-1 American lager beer is found in many a gentleman's cellar in New York City where the strong and intoxicating liquors once held the front but are now driven out, but not without leaving the rich consolation to hearts no longer made sad, since temptation no longer lingers but has taken its departure, giving place to the mild German beverage which, while cheering the dispirited, gives tone to the digestive organs and stimulates to renewed health.

The brewery itself is a land-mark, the old building in which the business offices are now situated being erected in 1876. Old Union Park, which was laid out where the new storage house now stands, was the place where many of Newark's German-American citizens congregated in the days gone by, talked over the scenes where their homes were built away from the sea, sang the songs of the fatherland, and unwittingly, perhaps, made history for Newark by reason of the gathering of politicians who on occasions assembled there. Could some of those who have gone to their final reward return to take a stroll over the grounds where they tended their gardens, they would exclaim, "We built better than we knew." The reputation of their beer is daily increasing and it will soon be the power of the present plant to supply the demand.

Under the management of Mr. A. H. A. Hill, the company has been steadily increasing its business. The company is now the largest and most successful in the State, and its products are sold in every part of the country. The company is now the largest and most successful in the State, and its products are sold in every part of the country. The company is now the largest and most successful in the State, and its products are sold in every part of the country.

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THE AMERICAN BUILDING LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY.

THOUGHTFUL men, and women too, frankly admit that the building loan and savings associations established throughout the United States are doing more to educate and encourage the people to become provident and thrifty than any institution in the country. Every one appreciates the fact that the monthly accumulation of small sums from many sources and the investment of the funds thus obtained in good real estate mortgages at fair rates of interest, with the risk improved each month, not only by the natural appreciation of values, but by the steady reduction of the principal of the loan by the monthly payments of the mortgage, together with the mutual division of the profits between the borrower and the lender, as their interests appear, is undoubtedly one of the surest as well as most profitable means of reaching an end desired by most men, viz., the ownership of a home and the providing for a competency in old age. The American Building Loan and

paid shares issued at \$100, withdrawable at any time, worth six per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually. These shares are intended for those who wish to make a short term investment and are without an equal when safety is considered. On payment of \$50 per share, a dividend of eight per cent. per annum will be paid semi-annually in lieu of other profits in of excess fixed dividends.

Another feature which commends itself, and not be found in many other similar organizations, is its suspension clause which provides that if a member is unable to pay dues at any time through sickness, loss of work, or other unfavorable conditions, he can obtain a suspension certificate for a reasonable period, allowing him to resume payments after his circumstances improve, without sustaining loss of dividends, and no dues or fines are charged pending resumption of payments.

To sum up, the whole plan of the American is one of equity and justice, and we recommend its shares to those desiring a safe depository for their surplus earnings as an investment without an equal. The management is in good hands. Mr.



RESIDENCES ON HELLER PARKWAY, FOREST HILL.

Savings Association, of New Jersey, with home office at 673 and 675 Broad Street, Newark, is making rapid strides to the front, and not only in this city, but local branches have been and are being established throughout the State in all the principal towns. They are in a flourishing condition and report steady progress.

The American was organized as a national association in August, 1895, and commenced business in the latter part of September, since which time it has realized the promoter's fondest expectation. Of course, the primary object of the association is to enable every man who buys its shares to become his own landlord, and what grander purpose could any institution have than this? John Howard Payne immortalized himself by writing those beautiful lines, "Home Sweet Home," and yet he died an exile. But thanks to such institutions as this, no man inclined to be provident need ever be an exile, for its whole aim and plan is to preach economy to the improvident and help them to better things.

The American issues two kinds of investment shares—prepaid at \$50, to mature at \$100 in ninety-six months, and fully

E. J. Murphy, a real estate man of many years' experience, is the President; W. H. Rowe, Vice-President; S. W. Chapman, Secretary, and Arthur Hinde, Manager of Agencies, also the organizer of this association and other similar institutions in the Old Country. The Board of Directors is composed of Messrs. Harvey C. Pearce and John Rowe, of Arlington, Hon. C. H. Baake, of Atlantic City, and Hon. Fred. Schuehardt, of Egg Harbor City. Mr. Frank C. Wilcox, who was for a number of years connected with the government of this city as assistant attorney, is counsel for the company. The mission of the American Building Loan and Savings Association, of New Jersey, is a laudable one and well worthy of public patronage, and all its operations are open to the fullest investigation.

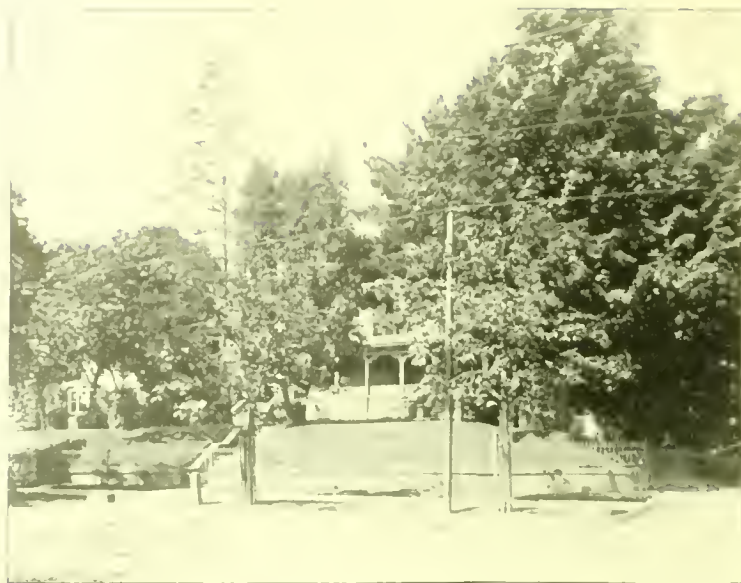
It has been a settled fact for years that the public institutions known as building and loan associations have come among us and to use an old and hackneyed expression, "have come to stay." No institution which was new and untried was ever received by the working and middle classes, who are ever watchful and chary, with more implicit faith in its innate goodness than the building and loan societies.

JOHN J. KEARS & COMPANY

THE NEW YORK STATE SADDLERY MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, 100 E. 12TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003, is the leading and thought-provoking trade organization in the saddle and harness industry. This country's forming the basis of our industry have been established in 1871, and its membership, since its inception, has been growing steadily and sure progress in the manufacturing of the product. The plant is located on Madison Street and is well equipped with machinery and equipment operated by experienced workers. The plant is also employed in the manufacture of leather, bridle, pocket books, buttons, rosettes and numerous other accessories for use in the harness and saddlery trade.



WILLIAM B. KLASING.



RESIDENCE OF L. J. EVANS, 411, PROSPECT AVENUE.

E. B. WOODRUFF.

AMONG the undertakers of the city of Newark few have risen to a more deserved prominence than Enoch B. Woodruff, whose offices and ware-rooms are at 846 Broad Street. Here at all hours of the day and night he is found ready to respond to the call of those who are so unfortunate as to need the services of an undertaker. An experienced female is always in attendance. For convenience of location the establishment has few equals and no superiors. Enoch B. Woodruff is one of the oldest undertakers in Newark, and is a worthy representative of the calling and a citizen of high standing. His photo, on page 236, is truly life-like and natural.

JAMES A. MC CARTHY.

THE subject of this brief sketch was born and educated in the Fifth Ward of this city, and is a practical sanitary



WILLIAM B. KLASING.

FREEBORN G. SMITH.

WE have only to run back over the history of music and musical instruments, in Essex County, but little more than a quarter of a century of time, to find the record of how and when the now celebrated Bradbury piano began its marvelously successful career, an instrument which in all probability has achieved a greater popularity than any other which has been put on the market, during any period of time since music was made to spring from pearly lips through Æolian harp and sound-board combination in harmonic time. The Bradbury was named in honor of the late song writer and sweet singer, William B. Bradbury, of Montclair, who first manufactured the piano which now bears his name.

The health of Mr. Bradbury failing and his physician and friends advising him to discontinue the business, he sold out to Mr. Freeborn G. Smith, his superintendent, who has since conducted the business, his manufacturing establishment, depositories, stores and salesrooms keeping pace with the "Bradbury's" growth and popularity, and the increasing demand for this beautiful instrument among people of culture. At present

The following editorial notice which appeared in the *Newark Item* about the time the Bradbury piano concern moved into the present Newark quarters, corner of Broad and West Park Streets, voices a tribute richly deserved.

"As we were passing up Broad Street a day or two since, our attention was called to the elegant new quarters wherein is housed part of the piano interests of F. G. Smith, where the music-loving public will find the sweet-toned instruments which continue to speak the name and musical fame of the lamented Bradbury in the same notes of gladsome harmony which leaped from the ivory keys under his skillful touch and from his almost inspired lips.

"Curiosity bade us call in the familiar old store building at the southwest corner of Broad and West Park Streets, Nos. 679 and 681 of the former, yet so elegantly altered and attired was it that nothing short of a formal introduction from the polite and business-like manager, Mr. F. R. Feehan, would satisfy us that it was the very same but metamorphosed place known to us of yore. Behind the great plate-glass windows, reposed on carpets of velvet, the very prettiest and costliest of pianos and the richest in tone of the Bradbury make, while all

along down the sides of the extensive exhibition and salesroom were ranged instruments which for style, price and richness of tone could not help satisfying the most fastidious buyer. As we drew forth the richness of tone by touching the keys as we passed, our wonder grew at the modest sum which we learned they could be bought for as we asked the price, and still the wonder grew, why so many households, otherwise artistically finished and furnished, are yet without a "Bradbury," and this, too, when everybody knows how elevating, refining and educating piano music is. Just here may as well be interpolated a fact worth knowing, viz.: That instruments can be bought direct from the manufacturer at the very lowest possible prices and on the easiest terms imaginable, the profit which ordinarily finds its way into the middleman's pocket remaining with the purchasers of these beautiful pianos.

"On ascending the easy flight of stairs leading to the second floor, we were amazed to find that the story 'had but half been told,' for here was another extensive exhibit and sales room, carpeted with rich Axminster, moquet or Brussels, where the buyer can move from the rosewood or cherry, or from the exquisite upright (superior) grand concert, new upright or the familiar old square, and from either of which the tones will give out their sweetness for the satisfaction, delectation and with unalloyed pleasure, without disturbing sensitive or musical ears. And this reminds us that it might be well in this connection to say how easy an instrument the piano is to learn to play, it requiring but little study, while persistency in practice wins the day. Our readers may call as they pass that way, purchase an instrument and our voucher for it, if you try you will soon learn to play. Then, O, ecstatic satisfaction, even though life's journey is far beyond the month of May. We know, having tried,



PIANO WAREHOUSES OF FREEBORN G. SMITH, CORNER BROAD AND WEST PARK STREETS.

the stores where the "Bradbury" is sold direct from the factory, number twenty-seven. Among these are the stores in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Saratoga Springs, Washington, Chicago, Kansas City, Newark, etc., Brooklyn alone having five handsome warerooms and three large manufacturing factories. For the past few years Mr. Freeborn G. Smith, Jr., has been a member of the firm, he taking to the business as naturally as a duck to the water, his father reposing great confidence in his business ability.

Mr. Smith, being a capital judge of human nature, has been able to keep about him such praiseworthy assistants and salesmen, that his great business has been run with very little friction. The "Bradbury" is represented in Essex County by Mr. F. R. Feehan, a gentleman who thoroughly understands the piano trade, and has presided over the business with a dignity and care which made it a success from the beginning.



COAL AND WOOD YARD OF S. TRIMMER & CO. CORNER NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AVENUE AND LAFAYETTE STREET.

S. TRIMMER & CO.

ONE of the most important of the commercial interests of Lehigh County is the coal and wood trade. Among the firms engaged in this industry, the firm of S. Trimmer & Co. is one of the oldest and most successful. The firm was founded in 1840, and has since that time been engaged in the coal and wood trade. The firm's office is located at the corner of New Jersey Railroad Avenue and Lafayette Street. The firm's business is divided into two main branches: the coal trade and the wood trade. The coal trade is the larger of the two, and the firm has a large stock of coal on hand at all times. The wood trade is also a very important part of the firm's business, and the firm has a large stock of wood on hand at all times. The firm's success is due to its long experience in the trade, its large stock of goods, and its excellent service to its customers.

specialty in coal is then noted Lehigh No. 2 nut coal, to which they pay particular attention, and the enormous quantity of this size that they handle speaks for the quality and popularity of this coal.

Then again, at New Jersey Railroad Avenue and Lafayette Street is 175 by 100 feet in dimensions, and contains large sheds for storing coal, charcoal and wood, and a fully equipped cutting power kindling wood plant for sawing and splitting the wood into any desired length and size. Besides the very large quantity of coal carried at their yard, they also have a large storage capacity at the Lehigh Valley Coal Co.'s pockets, and are therefore able to supply every demand for the best grades of hard and free-burning coal for household use, steam coal for manufacturing, and bituminous coal for blacksmithing and forging, and charcoal especially adapted for jewelers' and dentists' use. The business conducted by this firm is very extensive, for beside the almost countless number of private families that they supply, they count among their customers a large number of the representative manufacturing houses of the city. In addition to this they do a very large car-load business,

supplying many plants throughout the northern part of New Jersey.

The firm is composed of Mr. S. Trimmer and Mr. Ernest C. Stempel. Mr. Trimmer is a native of New Jersey, and has been in the coal and wood trade for many years. Mr. Stempel is a native of New York, and has also been in the coal and wood trade for many years. Both men are well known in the trade, and their partnership has been very successful. The firm's success is due to its long experience in the trade, its large stock of goods, and its excellent service to its customers.



ERNEST C. STEMPEL.

The firm's business is divided into two main branches: the coal trade and the wood trade. The coal trade is the larger of the two, and the firm has a large stock of coal on hand at all times. The wood trade is also a very important part of the firm's business, and the firm has a large stock of wood on hand at all times. The firm's success is due to its long experience in the trade, its large stock of goods, and its excellent service to its customers.

JOSEPH LOGEL.

IT would be difficult to select out of the whole miscellany of Newark's domestic industries, one which has had a more important bearing upon the commercial affairs of the city than the trade in general family groceries. This important and necessary business stands foremost in line with the many commercial enterprises that have contributed to the steady growth and prosperity of the city. In reviewing the many able and honorable names identified with this particular industry, we take pleasure in mentioning that of Mr. Joseph Logel, a faithful picture of whom appears in the illustrations shown on this page. The business is located on Springfield avenue, corner Fifteenth street, and is one of the neatest and best equipped grocery plants in that section of the city.

Stocked with a large and well-selected line of general family groceries and provisions, including new crop teas, coffees, spices, dried foreign and domestic fruits, hermetically sealed goods of every description—in fact, everything in the line of food supplies known to the trade, all of which are received from first hands, from the best and largest markets in the country, enabling the enterprising proprietor to supply the customers at the lowest, rock-bottom prices. In connection with the grocery business, a well-regulated meat market is a prominent feature of the house, which is very convenient for the people residing in the neighborhood. Polite assistants are in attendance, and free deliveries are made to customers in all parts of the city and its suburbs. Mr. Logel was born in Providence, R. I., and was educated in the schools of the city. He has been identified with the industries of Newark for nearly thirty years.

H. E. SCHWARZ.

THERE are many of our citizens who pursue the occupation of real estate and insurance brokers and who have earned a well-merited reputation for the conscientious and efficient manner in which they handle all interests intrusted in their hands. Prominent among the number is Mr. H. E. Schwarz, whose office is now at 836 Broad street, but was formerly located at 210 Market street. He established the business of real estate and insurance in 1873, at Elizabeth, N. J., and in 1875



STORE OF JOSEPH LOGEL, SPRINGFIELD AVE., COR. FIFTEENTH ST.

removed it to Newark. Mr. Schwarz has a wide range of practical experience and a large and influential acquaintance in business circles. As a real estate broker he has paid special attention to large tracts of lands for building purposes and farms, and upon his books are full descriptions of the most eligible bargains available in tracts of land to be laid out in building lots as well as farms, in every part of the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, etc. Mr. Schwarz, an excellent photo of whom is presented on this page, is a veteran of the late war, having been an officer in one of the Pennsylvania regiments of infantry, and is a member of James A. Garfield Post, No. 4, G. A. R.

MILES F. QUINN.

THE striking photo of Miles F. Quinn, presented on page 88 of this illustrated souvenir, will be readily recognized by his many friends and admirers, and it is hardly necessary to go



JOSEPH LOGEL.

into details concerning him or his business qualifications. He conducts a general real estate and insurance business at No. 16 Mulberry street, on the very location where he first beheld the light of day, and devotes his personal attention to the buying, selling and exchanging of property, writing lines of insurance in the most reliable companies, procuring loans on bonds and mortgages, collecting rents and caring for estates. Mr. Quinn is also a commissioner of deeds as well as a notary public for New Jersey and several other states, and possesses a masterly knowledge of these duties. His ability and courtesy have won for him the respect of his many clients.



H. E. SCHWARZ.

HOOPER & CO.

ARCHITECTURE has flourished since away back in the ages when mankind first quit his nomadic life where the tent was his home, and began the building of dwelling places of wood and stone. Just how much of this science was displayed in the lines of the Tower of Babel and the great temples scattered through the eastern world, we have little means of divining. But from the time Solomon reigned in Jerusalem it is clearly shown by bible history that this beautiful science of architecture flourished and has left its footprints on every page of history. It is hardly possible that from the genius alone of Hiram, from whose tracing board sprang the beautiful ideal of David, the Temple of Solomon, which shone in its richness like a galaxy of stars in the firmament at night, came with the inspiration of the moment, but rather from the result of his deep study of the thoughts and labors of other scientific men and the garnering by this brilliant student of what they had accomplished in the ages gone by and flashed on the world from the beautiful lines of the temple as they came in full combinations from his tracing board. So clear, so concise, and with such marvelous perfection they came from his pencil, that no sound of hammer, saw or any other metal tool was necessary to be heard in its erection, every huge stone and cedar stick being prepared in the quarries and on the hill sides from this great architect's working plans. Contemporaneous history gives examples in multitude of the growth of this beautiful science which has left its marks in the ruins of Balbec, the Pyramids, and ruins all along the great river Nile and where dash the cruel waves of the heartless Mediterranean. And so as time moves on to the hours when we reach this grand science in its perfection, as demonstrated in the work of the pencils of the famed Michael Angelo and Raphael and their contemporaries, when the beauty of poetry and the marvels of architecture rose and fell like the waves of the storm disturbed ocean.

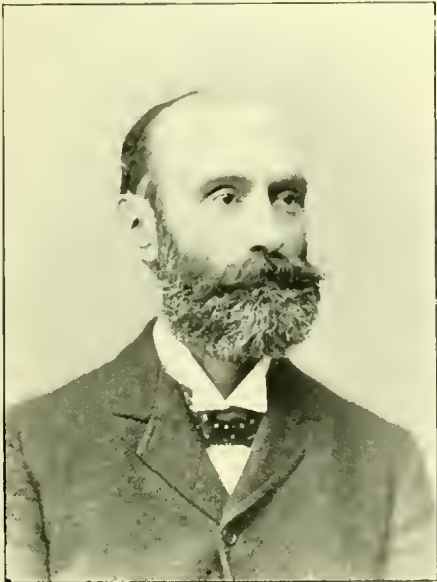
Enough of the past. It is not of the men under whose genius the science of architecture grew and prospered with which we

Centennial fair, each startling the world with their grandeur, their beauty and strength, and all carried away in wonder at the mighty proportions of the one Manufacturers Building, covering 32 acres of ground and mounting heavenward nearly five hundred feet, not to say a single word for the Ferris wheel, the engineering feat of the ages. Among these men, architects of Newark city, it is our pleasure to speak in this souvenir work of Hooper & Co., Irvin G. and George B., who have their studios in the Credit System's Building, corner Washington and Market streets, where they are earning fame for themselves and adding to the mighty treasures of architectural art and adorning their profession, in modesty of assumption of the degree of their skill and advancement.



WHEATON'S BUILDING.

have to do in our ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., ILLUSTRATED, nor is it of the men who wrought to bring out the fine lines of London's St. Paul or New York's old landmark, Trinity, the men of our era who have been and are to-day engaged in the work of dotting the world over not alone with such mighty examples of their wonderful capabilities as are seen in the Washington and Grant monuments, the Capitol building, where the representatives of the nation, the defenders of liberty assemble each year, the great building, which leaped from their plans and flew over thousands of miles of our domain to where towered all along marvels of their exploits, to the banks of Lake Michigan and Jackson Park, to become the mightiest exhibits of the great



GEORGE B. HOOPER.



IRVIN G. HOOPER.

THILO I. MÄGG &



PHILIP L. BOWERS & CO., NO. 189-191 MARKET STREET.

tion. All this activity in no way interferes with these energetic and wide-awake young brokers from giving personal attention to all the details of their insurance department, which would be considered by itself a large and successful business for any firm so recently established. In this department they are ably assisted by our well known fellow-townsmen, Mr. E. A. Johnson, who has been connected for many years with several well known and reliable insurance companies, having a thorough knowledge with all the details and methods of fire and accident risks. The firm represents only the leading and most reliable companies in these lines and the countersign of Philip J. Bowers & Co. on a policy is a guarantee that it is correctly drawn and that the terms of the contract will be carried out. The secret of their success in all the branches of this business is due to the energy, activity and precision in all particulars and the most thorough care given to all transactions committed to their care, whether the amount involved is a few dollars or runs into hundreds of thousands. From their present beginning it is easy to predict



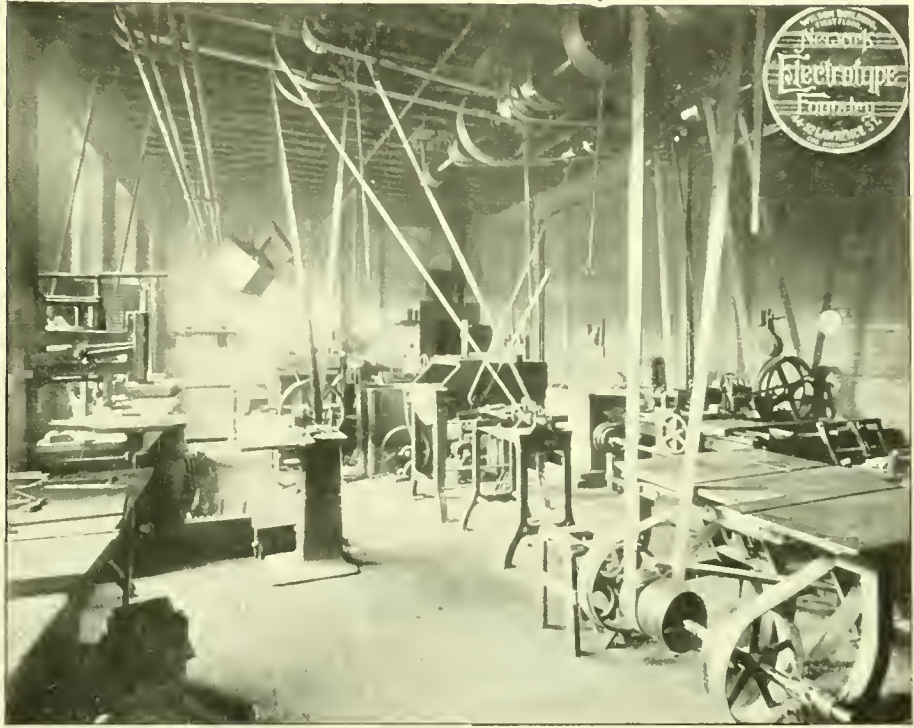
for their future a foremost position among the real estate firms of Newark, founded upon strict attention to business, untiring energy and unvarying integrity. To the efforts and business transactions of men like Messrs. Bowers & Co., the city is indebted to a great extent for its healthy growth and advancement as an industrial centre, and with their ideas before others it would be soon possible to realize a greater Newark, embracing the territory east and west of the present city limits from and including Union City to the east, to and including the base of the Orange Mountains to the west, are stopping only at one end of a line with the cities of Elizabeth and Jersey. Such a district covering some 100,000 to 150,000 of the most fertile and attractive land in the State, and distinguished as the most valuable and profitable district in the State, would be a boon to the State.



WALTER H. GILLY.

OWEN M'CABE.

THE subject of this sketch, whose excellent photo appears below, is a well known citizen, whose career in the struggles of life is worthy of record on the pages of this illustrated souvenir. He was born in Ireland in 1836, and came to this country in his early teens, receiving a limited education in the schools of this city, after which he was apprenticed to Mr. L. J. Lyons, with whom he learned the trade of steam boiler making. In 1864 he associated with Mr. Samuel Lyons, a son of his former employer, and together they purchased the plant and conducted the business under the firm name of Samuel W. Lyons & Co., until the death of Mr. Samuel W. Lyons, which occurred in 1866, when the present well known firm of L. J. Lyons & Co. was organized, and has been successfully continued ever since that time. The plant of this firm is located on Commerce street, and occupies all the ground running through to Passaic avenue, and is admirably equipped with all the necessary machinery, and appliances for conducting the trade. It is a fact that the firm have made a great deal of noise in the conduct of their business, but this has been done without bluster or show. A large corps of experienced mechanics and skilled workmen are constantly employed in manufacturing steam boilers of all grades and sizes, also in constructing revolving barrels, iron tanks, dryers, etc. The boilers of this firm are located in the churches, schools, institutions, factories and homes of the people all over the Union, and have a reputation for safety and durability as extensive as the land they live in. This is another demonstration of what pluck, determination and honesty can accomplish in the struggles of life, combined with attention to business. Mr. McCabe is, strictly speaking, a self-made man, having raised himself steadily to his present position by close attention to busi-



NEWARK ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY.

ness. He is well known in the industrial circles of this city and is honored for his integrity to business principles. He is a director and treasurer of St. James' Hospital, located in the eastern section of Newark, N. J.

F. C. EDWARDS.

IN the illustrations presented on this page will be found an excellent and life-like portrait of Mr. F. C. Edwards, the well known broker and negotiator of loans, located in rooms 6-7, at No. 191 Market street. He first saw the light of the world in May, 1853, and has always resided in Newark, having attended the public grammar and high schools, graduating from the old Bryant, Stratton and Whitney Business College. Mr.

Edwards was connected with the old firms of C. Walsh & Son and Weiner & Co., as bookkeeper. He made an early start in business on his own account, at the age of twenty-one, having founded the Phoenix Lock Works, which is still in existence on Halsey street. After ten years he severed his connection with the above concern and took up his present business. He is also the secretary and treasurer of the American Wall Paper and Paint Company, doing business at 255 Market street, which was incorporated in 1895. They are the general agents for the Corey-Heller Company for this section of the State. Mr. Edwards is well known in business circles as one of the most successful negotiators of stocks and bonds in this city. He is connected with several of Newark's industries and during his business career has aided many who were financially embarrassed.



OWEN M'CABE.

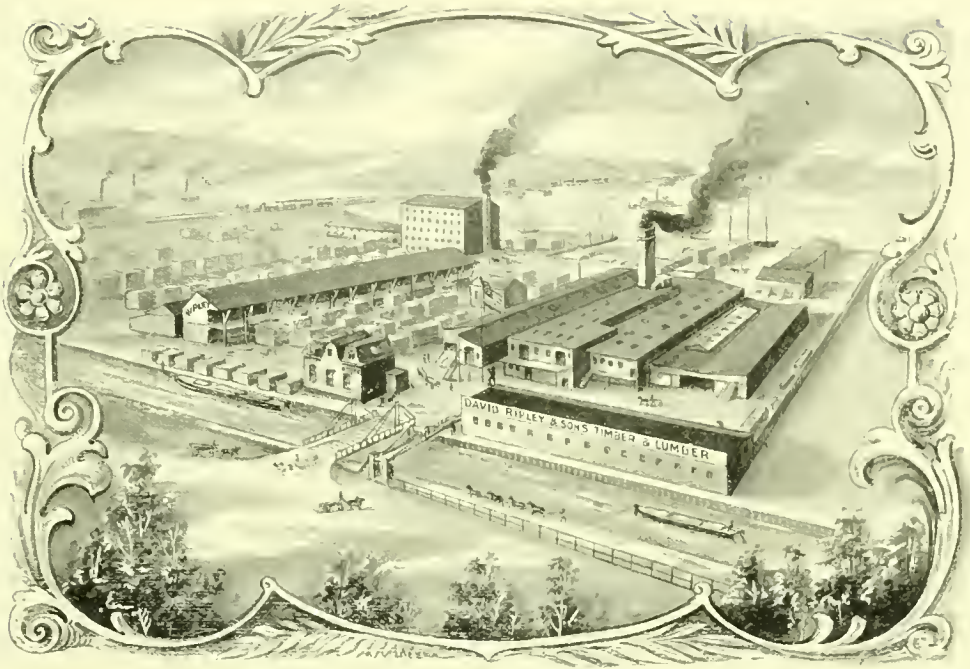


F. C. EDWARDS

DAVID RIPLEY & SONS, TIMBER & LUMBER.

FOR more than half a century there has been conducted in this city an industry which, in extent and usefulness of its production, stands univalled. We refer to the steam saw and planing mills plant conducted under the firm name of David Ripley & Sons Timber & Lumber Co., a remarkable and telling photo of which appears in the beautiful illustration presented on this page. The business of this great concern has a convenience of situation surpassed by few, if any, similar industry in any city in the United States. More than half a century of years have passed away since David Ripley, the founder, then a poor and almost friendless boy, came to this city from Green's Farms, in Connecticut, where he was born in 1803. He brought with him little or no cash, but possessed what was far better—an active brain, a healthy physique and a strong right arm, great and mighty factors in the upbuilding of a home and a fortune.

His business foundations were laid firm and deep in the great and lasting principles of the virtues of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice, and he was never known, during all his long business career, extending over a period of more than fifty years, to deviate or part from them. Early in life he imbibed a strong hatred for the institution of slavery and was always a fearless champion of its abolition. In the latter part of the fifties he brought down on his head not a few maledictions on account of his sentiments in this regard, but his convictions of right were so strong and his inbred love of honor still stronger, that he was never happier or showed up to his neighbors in better form than when withstanding the taunts of the thoughtlessness of those who opposed him. He was the founder in



PLANT OF DAVID RIPLEY & SONS TIMBER AND LUMBER CO.

organizing the Clover Street Industrial School, and contributed generously towards the support of the poor children in that section of the city. A marked specialty of the business was the sawing of logs into timber, boards, planks, joists, sills, studding, etc., to order. The trees, being purchased on forest lands in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, were chopped down and rafted on the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers and brought into his own plant via Passaic River and Morris Canal, both of which run past his doors. Many of the logs which were felled in the forests of Georgia and Alabama were sawed into boards and planks in this time-honored mill.

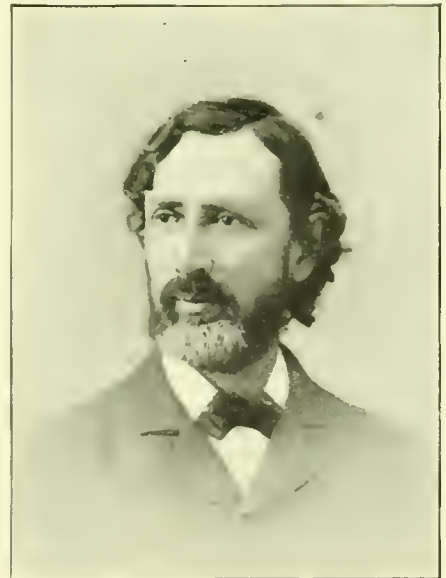
Few industries have, perhaps, done more toward advancing the manufacturing interests of this city than the lumber industry carried on under the well-known name of David Ripley & Sons. Along with their extensive sawing and planing mill, the sons and grandsons who have succeeded the founder have added a

box plant on a very extensive scale.

Thousands of boxes go forth from their works to the great manufacturing establishments engaged in other lines of trade that requires them to ship their product to the marts of trade throughout the country. Besides filling successfully all the responsibilities attaching to such a large business, the present proprietors have kept untarnished the badge of good citizenship, Mr. William A. Ripley having served as one of the first police commissioners of this city, and represented his ward in the Board of Chosen Freeholders and his assembly district in the State Legislature with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. Mr. John Wattles Ripley has also filled the responsible office of Alderman, representing the people of his ward with ability. After the death of John Wattles Ripley the new company was incorporated.



WILLIAM A. RIPLEY.



CHARLES O. RIPLEY.

M. & M. CUMMINGS & CO.

N

EWARK, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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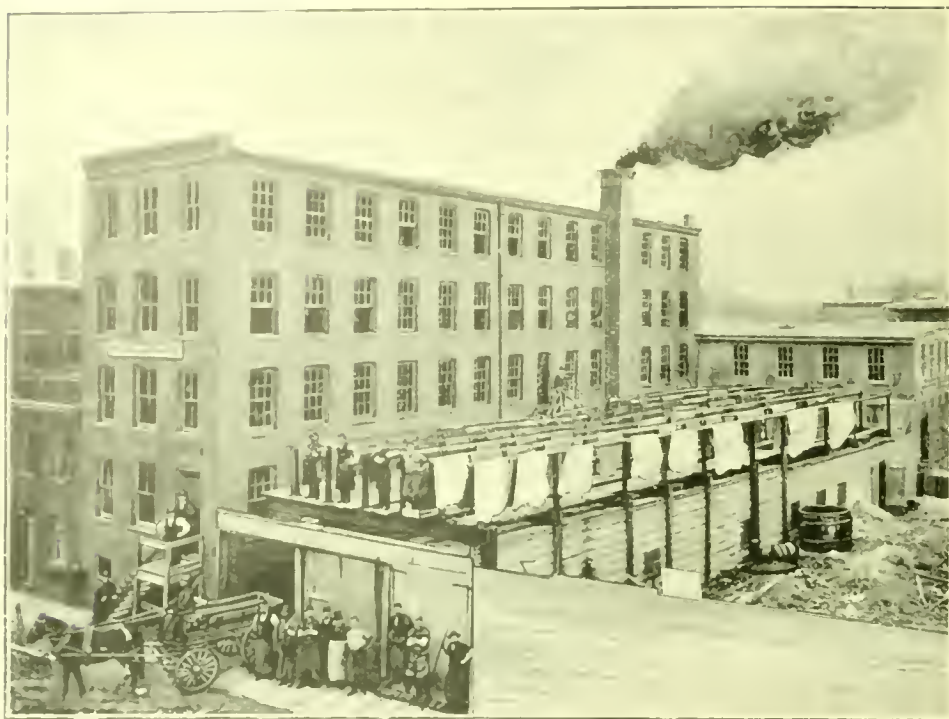
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEWARK, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER GOODS.



M. & M. CUMMINGS & CO., MARSHALL STREET.

When the first Capital Factory was built for the use of our country in the early history of the tanning industry in Newark, it was a simple structure of wood and stone. The first tanning was done in the back of a house, and the first tanner was a man of the name of Cummings.

When the first Capital Factory was built for the use of our country in the early history of the tanning industry in Newark, it was a simple structure of wood and stone. The first tanning was done in the back of a house, and the first tanner was a man of the name of Cummings.

When the first Capital Factory was built for the use of our country in the early history of the tanning industry in Newark, it was a simple structure of wood and stone. The first tanning was done in the back of a house, and the first tanner was a man of the name of Cummings.

on this page, are indeed truthful representations of the tanning industry which they conduct with such marvelous success. Like thousands of the other industries conducted in the city of Newark, which have grown to their present great proportions, the business of this firm began life in a modest way in 1879, Mr. James Cummings being the founder. He remained alone in the business until 1881, when his brothers John and Bernard taking an interest, the firm of B. Cummings & Bros. was organized. After the death of Bernard, which occurred July, 1893, the present firm was organized in 1895. They are practical tanners, having learned the art in detail, thus becoming experts in the business. Their factories being fitted up with all the latest improvements in the art of tanning, and being fully equipped with all the latest improved necessary appliances, and having in



their employ a large corps of skilled workmen, leather bearing the imprint of fine workmanship and the stamp of hands that are skilled, is the result. From house manufactures the finest goods of furniture, gun bag, pocket-book, and an almost endless variety of fine mounted leather, all of which is made for us, superior quality and price. In the world's do the leathers of our time need no introduction. The fact that we are so well-known that our goods then stamp have only to be seen to be appreciated, and that we are the only ones of the United States and Canada. The fact that we are so well-known that our goods then stamp have only to be seen to be appreciated, and that we are the only ones of the United States and Canada. The fact that we are so well-known that our goods then stamp have only to be seen to be appreciated, and that we are the only ones of the United States and Canada.



JOHN CUMMINGS.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND ELECTROTYPING.





THEODORE PERRY.

THE consumption of coal and wood in a manufacturing city like Newark is so vast that the trade necessarily involves considerations of vast importance, and the increasing demand for these two staple articles has attained proportions of great magnitude. Large capital and men of energy are continually being attracted to the traffic, and in this connection we mention, with pleasure, the name of Theodore Perry, a life-like photo of whom will be found among the illustrations. This enterprising citizen is a native of Morris County, he having been raised and received his early education in Hunderton County, and by trade is a house painter. Coming to Newark in 1882 he commenced in a small way his present business on Campbell street, and has occupied his present extensive and centrally located quarters since 1887. The plant is situated at Nos. 405 and 407 Market street and runs through to Passaic avenue, with an entrance on both thoroughfares. The premises are well equipped with steam power and large sheds. Mr. Perry makes a specialty of delivering only the best grades of well screened coal of any required size to manufacturers and families. Wood is cut and split to suit the purchaser, and he is the general agent in this city for the Standard Wood Co.



PHOTOGRAPHED BY WM. F. CONE, 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

ROBERT BLAIR.

THERE is indeed every excuse for classing the profession of the plumber among the very high branches of the mechanical arts, and the beneficial results of sanitary plumbing can only be secured by the employment of practical and experienced mechanics. Among the many able representatives of this profession in the city of Newark, we take pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr. Robert Blair, whose well-equipped work shop is located at No. 419 Market, where he conducts a general business in the line of plumbing, gas fitting, tin, copper and galvanized iron working. A specialty is made of sewer and water connections; contract work and jobbing in these branches receive his personal attention and are executed in a workmanlike man-

ner. Estimates are furnished on all work relating to any branch of his trade, and satisfaction is guaranteed on every job executed. The excellence of his workmanship and the reasonable charges have secured him a reputation that is fully deserved. The excellent photo on page 260, speaks for the man better than anything we could say in his favor.

WILLIAM JACOBI.

THERE is no trade better or more ably represented in Essex County than that of the plumbing, steam and gas fitting industry. One of our best known plumbers is Mr. Wm. Jacobi, of No. 72 Commerce street. The business now conducted by him was established thirty-five years ago by Mr. B. Assmann, with whom Mr. Jacobi was connected during five years, and to whom he succeeded in 1883. He carries a heavy stock of plumbers', steam and gas fitters' supplies, as well as the best makes of stoves, ranges, furnaces, etc., also tinware and sheet metal specialties. Mr. Jacobi is prepared to furnish



WILLIAM MORRISON, PHOTOGRAPHER.

estimates and to enter into contracts for plumbing, lighting, ventilating, heating, steam and gas fitting, executing all work promptly. He makes a specialty of copper work, including hatters' cones, copper kettles and coils, round and oval copper pans for jewelers. Another prominent specialty of this house is the manufacture of balconies, in which a very large trade is done throughout the United States as well as in foreign countries. The subject of our sketch was born in Germany, and has resided in Newark for the past twenty-five years. He is recognized as one of our leading tradesmen, and is a popular member of the Germania and Aurora Singing Societies, and is financial secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association. The life-like illustration, which is presented on page 214 of this beautiful souvenir, speaks louder of this enterprising citizen and mechanic, than any words we could say, and all who know him will vouch for our assertions.



J. RENNIE SMITH, PHOTOGRAPHER.

HUBERT BOOTH.



HUBERT BOOTH.

WHEN we take into consideration the various industries which have added materially in the steady progress and prosperity of Newark's manufacturing and commercial interests, it will be readily seen that a few of the city's financial and business men would be far from complete were they not to include some of those known under the head of business managers and real estate agencies.

A considerable amount of business is annually transacted by the enterprising men who are included in this listing and there must be something that warrants satisfactory results, otherwise men like Mr. Hubert Booth would not embark or continue in the calling.

He first beheld the light of day in the village of Waldron, Orange County, N. Y., in 1860, his parents remov-



HUBERT BOOTH.

ing to Newark in 1864. He is a graduate of Newark schools and began his early career with his father, who was the first real estate broker in Essex County. Mr. Booth, a well-known business man, continued in the family business until 1893, when he started in business for himself, offices located in rooms 2, 3 and 4, on second floor of the Custom Building, No. 22 Clinton street. His business has attracted attention to buying and selling real estate and other kinds. He procures partners and negotiates business and is a specialty of exchanging real estate property. In this particular branch Mr. Booth has been very successful and is one of the acknowledged leaders in Newark.

position to appreciate and enjoy a season of continual prosperity. Confidence, which is, perhaps, the shortest road to activity in business, has been partially restored by the people and there is every prospect that the change in the National Government will tend to the opening of many idle factories and mills throughout the country. In this hope we will now mention the name of Mr. George Healy, an excellent photo of whom is herewith presented. He was born in the North of England, in 1834, coming to this country with his parents in his eighth year. After receiving a common school education he learned the trade of tool maker and machinist blacksmith. In 1875 he commenced business for himself and by close attention built up a fine trade.

HENRY C. KLEMM, ARCHITECT.

GEORGE HEALY.

THESE men are the working classes as they are known in Newark. They are not without a murmur, the sound of which is heard from their feet and are now in a

AMONG the many able and well known citizens of Newark who have been, and are now connected with the architectural profession, few, if any, are better known than the subject of this sketch, Henry C. Klemm, a life-like photo of whom is



GEORGE HEALY.

presented in the illustrations on page 210, and whose office and draughting rooms are located in the Coles Building, corner Market and Mulberry streets. Specimens of his skill and ability are visible all over the city. For several years he ably represented the citizens of the Twelfth Ward in the School Board, and was honored by being elected president of the Board of Education. In the Iron Bound District there are few men more popular with the people than Henry C. Klemm. He is largely identified with the business interests of the eastern section of the city and is connected with numerous organizations, and is a member of the Security Building and Loan Association. He was identified with the new Custom House and Post Office, and many of the useful fire engine houses, and school buildings, all over the city.



HENRY C. KLEMM.

CLAYTON-HOFF CO

SINCE the advent of the trolley, with its treasured lightning advantages, came to take the place of the plodding Dobbin, a revolution was wrought in the use of the horse, the first and more important of which was found in its attack on the livery stables, hundreds of which went, for lack of business, to Davy Jones' locker, hopelessly and forever lost. Stables filled with fair stock and sheds covering vehicles with which none would complain and long familiar to patrons and friends, were lost from sight. Yet there were some standing on foundations so positively strong that they could not be shaken, and among these few in Essex County, is the Halsey street establishment of the Clayton-Hoff Co., which has survived the lightning flash and trolley dash and is now doing a handsome business and paying fair dividends from realized profits. It is safe to say that this company has passed a crisis, in the special business lines in which they are engaged, that can show few, if any equals, in its ruinous effects and the herculean strength of its crushing work and the far reaching of its paralyzing influences. Not alone has this company had to meet the contending hosts of Edison, Weston and others, who make play with electricity and magnetism, make music and sing songs on the sol. fa. system and tin horn combination, which keep people's feet tapping and holding people's closest attention till the wee sma' hours of the morning. With all these powerful influences to work against, the Clayton & Hoff Company continues to do business. Horses and wagons are hired out yearly to merchants and business men for delivering and carting goods of every description; they also have a large storage warehouse and large vans for moving pianos and furni-



THE CLAYTON-HOFF CO., LIVERY STABLES, ON HALSEY STREET.

ture to and from any section of the State. A large "Fally-110" coach has been added to the stock, which is the only one of its kind in Essex County, and is much used by pleasure parties, clubs, associations, etc., for day or evening outings. The plant is well stocked with stages, runabouts, traps, buggies, wagons, etc., which may be hired at all hours. The question may be asked: "Why prosperity smiles on the Clayton-Hoff Co., when others have gone down under the avalanche of trolley cars and bicycles?" Our answer is, the Clayton-Hoff Co. warded off every threatened danger and barricaded, with huge rocks of good judgment, every vulnerable place, and the danger passed without even phazing the concern on the lines of either its financial or business standing. As we wrote of this concern in another place a few years since, we can repeat now, only with decidedly more emphasis, viz., elegance, care, cleanliness and dispatch, are the leading words in Clayton-Hoff Co.'s business directory.



ELIAS S. WARD, DECEASED.

Are you in pursuit of a gentle saddle horse, a light buggy or heavy rig, either stylish or plain, the place to get it is at this company's stables, located a few minutes' walk from Market Street, on Halsey street, in the city of Newark, and at Nos. 217, 219 221, on the westerly side of the same. In looking over the establishment, any visitor is first struck with the marvelous degree of cleanliness observed throughout every department. That there is a place for everything and that everything is in its place, the observer will note at a glance. That there is a man of pluck and business vim at the head is known, and in this establishment Chas. W. Clayton is the head.



CAPTAIN W. E. HOPPER.

JAMES AHEARN



JAMES AHEARN.

He came to Newark in 1862 and worked at his trade for some years, when he started in business for himself. The business of repairing and building of light and heavy wagons and carriages has been his specialty for their durability and workmanlike appearance. Mr. Ahearn has a practical mechanic and having a thorough knowledge of the trade, and a well-equipped plant, he is now in a position to give satisfaction to those who want a new carriage, or to have an old one repaired or made over equal to new. He has the assistance in the management of the business of his son, Mr. James Ahearn, Jr., who is a Newarker by birth and has been in the trade by lettering by trade. Life-like portraits of these gentlemen are presented on this page.

CHARLES J. SCHUETZ.

ONE of Newark's best undertakers is that is required of a business man. Mr. Charles J. Schuetz is a native of Newark, N. J., and has been in the business for many years. He has a practical knowledge of every



CHARLES J. SCHUETZ.

THE city of Newark was noted in former years as the centre of the carriage and wagon industry of the United States. Many extensive and well equipped manufacturing plants devoted to this branch of trade were to be found in every section of the city. Among the many able and enterprising citizens who represent this branch of business at the present time, we mention with pleasure the name of Mr. James Ahearn, whose works are located at Nos. 13 to 23 Jefferson street, near Market. The subject of this sketch first beheld the light of day in the historical land of the shamrock, in 1838, coming to America with his parents in his fourteenth year. After receiving a limited education in the schools of New York, he was apprenticed to Mr. John L. Coe, the well-known carriage and wagon builder of



CHARLES J. SCHUETZ.

phase of the values of the various sections of the city and the prospects of a rise or decline in prices. This latter can be mastered only by becoming thoroughly conversant with the locality, marking its past improvements, its future prospects of growth and the likelihood of prominence—that is, whether the growth and development of the locality is liable to continue, indefinitely, or after a time lose its vim. In this connection we have the pleasure of mentioning the name of Mr. Charles J. Schuetz, whose office is located at No. 836 Broad street, in the Central Railroad Building, where he conducts a general real estate business, buying, selling and exchanging property.

FRANK A. WHITE.

AMONG the many young and able undertakers of this city, we take pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr. Frank A. White, an excellent photo of whom is presented on this page. He has succeeded to the business of his former employer, the late L. B. Woodruff, and from all indications the same courteous

treatment will be continued in the future which have characterized this well known and long established undertaking house in the past. Mr. White is a practical embalmer, having graduated from the United States College of Embalming, of New York City, and is a life-long Newarker, having been born and educated in the schools of this city. The office and warerooms are located at No. 606 Broad, corner Green streets, and are well equipped with everything in the line of funeral requisites. Every detail is promptly attended to at all hours of the day and night and on the most reasonable terms. The record made by this house in the past is of a character to commend it unreservedly to the confidence of the public. Mr. White gives his personal attention to every detail of his business, and is a worthy representative of the funeral directors of this city. His warerooms are connected by telephone, which is No. 228, and by new systems. It was at the request of the surviving widow of the late L. B. Woodruff that Mr. White assumed control of the business, which has been so honorably conducted during the last half a century, and is one of the best funeral houses in the city.



JAMES AHEARN, JR.

THE E. ALSDORF CO.

NO business has had in the past ten years, and indeed is now having, such a successful run in this country, and throughout the world, as that in which the above mentioned firm are engaged, that of the manufacture, sale and exchange and repairing of bicycles. The wheel, as it is now termed, has a popularity never before enjoyed by any mechanical device. Great establishments, with immense capital, all over the world, are turning out wheels, not by the thousand, but the hundreds of thousands, and giving employment to hundreds of thousands of men and women. A visit to the establishment of the E. Alsdorf Co., would not be only instructive, but full of interest, whether the desire of the visitor lies in the direction of a purchase of a wheel, for their own delectation or amusement, or just to see them in their sparkling beauty when new, and before they have been taken to the road to answer the call of the rider, fast or slow. Here they will find the cycles harnessed for the show, standing in their neat little stalls, like petted racers; equines, tireless indeed, always ready, without oats, hay, straw or fodder of any kind, the owner touches the pedal, this carrier steed is off and away to wherever the gentlest touch may guide. So easy a lesson has the riding of the bicycle become that it requires, for a novice even, only a few hours study and practice to learn. We were wont to wonder but a few years since, where the little children got their wee little wheels, but that wonder has long ceased, since a visit to the E. Alsdorf Co.'s warerooms opened up the secret, where carefully stalled in their capacious exhibition and salesroom, bright as brand new buttons, were ranged in order and in all sizes, children's wheels, as well as wheels for people full grown, some of the former, that is to say, some of the little ones, were just as cunning and cute as cunning and cute could be, and we became satisfied, right soon, that they came from the E. Alsdorf Co., or some other like concern, who knew just how to cater for the young. Now you have the explanation, why silver hair and ruddy cheeks looked so pretty and smiled so sweet, as they returned a salute as their wheel rolled by.

It's the happy boy or girl who can persuade *pater familias* to yield his objections, financially, to buying the pretty wheel. Since the most of the youngsters go mounted, the major part must have succeeded in levelling all obstacles. We trust it will not be considered in the line of giving away a secret when we say that the E. Alsdorf Co. had



THE E. ALSDORF CO.'S STORE.



E. ALSDORF, TREASURER AND MANAGER.

much to do in conferring that boon upon the ladies, of giving them a share in the pleasant recreation from which they had before been barred by a foolish prejudice. After the visitor has furnished himself, or himself and family, with the means of locomotion and pleasure seeking, he must not forget that the New Home Sewing Machine has its abiding place with the E. Alsdorf Co., thousands of which this company has transferred to the sewing rooms of the ladies, all of which have proven satisfactory, for the New Home, is indeed, the peerless among machines. Up from the workshop comes the cycle and sewing machine in excellent order and neatly repaired. But yet the most musical part of the business story remains untold. The story is simple and easily explained. Everybody in this world has a mission to fill; their's is to put into homes one of their sweet-toned pianos on such easy terms the payments will be hardly felt. Next to the New Home comes the piano for the household.



J. HOLMES, PRESIDENT.

J. O. AND W. C. ELY ARCHITECTS.

NATHANIEL ELY, one of the leading architects of this city, was born in the town of Andover, Mass., on the 12th of May, 1821. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in the Andover Academy, where he graduated in 1841. He then attended the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1844. He then spent a year in the office of the late Mr. J. O. Ely, of Andover, Mass., and then came to this city in 1845, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Essex County Bar Association, and has been a member of the Vermont State Bar Association. He is also a member of the Essex County Historical Society, and has been a member of the Vermont State Historical Society. He is a very successful architect, and has designed and built many of the best buildings in this city. He is also a very successful lawyer, and has been a member of the Essex County Bar Association. He is a very successful architect, and has designed and built many of the best buildings in this city.

Hearty in the sentiments of this firm manifested in action in the business profession, and have been successful in business for a number of years. The senior member of the firm is a thorough and experienced expert in his profession, having served a number of years in the engineering of the government, and is highly esteemed for his sound judgment. He came to this city many years ago from New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he had been in Dec. 13, 1851. In 1871 he represented the citizens of the Fifth Ward very ably in the Common Council, and was re-elected in 1874, being one of the few Democrats in the political avalanche of that year. On his resignation from the Council in 1895, he was unanimously chosen its president, and served with marked ability. During 1880, when as alderman he was the recognized leader of his party, and introduced in many beneficial reforms, many of which through his untiring efforts were enacted into law.

The junior member of the firm, Wilson C. Ely, is twenty-eight years old, and was educated in this city. At the age of sixteen, after having finished his school course, he was apprenticed to Architect J. H. Linsley, in whose employ he spent four years. After being in the employ of architect in the city of New York City, he launched out in business for himself by an office with his father. Mr. Ely is an excellent draftsman, and drawing in the Free Drawing School on Washington Street, which position he has filled for three



PROGRESS CLUB HOUSE, ON WEST PARK STREET.

years with credit to himself. His ability has been most fully displayed in his plans for the new City Hospital, where he outstripped thirteen other architects, and won the competition by the unanimous vote of the consulting architects and the committee. The many friends of this prosperous firm predict for them a bright future. Their photos are presented on this page.

J. J. KRONENBERGER.

A BOLD and enterprising business man who is making his name and celebrity felt in the cigar trade of this city, is Mr. J. J. Kronenberger, a photo of whom is presented on page 264. He devotes personal supervision over every department, from the selection of the leaf to the packing of the finished cigars, and his products have the reputation of being the best of the kind on the market. The factory is located at 801 G. D. Street and is amply equipped with every improvement in the cigar trade. Mr. Kronenberger is a practical business man, with a thorough knowledge of the profession in which he is engaged, and is one of the representative young business men of the city who has made his mark by close application to the business of his life. He is well and favorably known in the cigar trade for his sterling qualities of honesty and integrity, factors that have gained for him a good name and a profitable and reliable trade.



WILSON C. ELY.



SCHILL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, CORNER MARKET AND WASHINGTON STREETS.









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